THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1937 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1937—VOL. XXIX, NO. 62

** ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Tower Views

by Clearway

How Fares the Judiciary?

President Calls the Clans

A Question Raised for All

¶ **And finally the New Deal** reaches America's last strong bulwark for democracy—the Supreme Court. Leading the forces bent on further unpredictable experiments for a nation already immersed in a host of new approaches to social and economic problems, the President figuratively takes his stand before those judicial ramparts to which Americans have traditionally looked with a sense of security, and blows a more startling blast than any which have thus far issued from the administrative trumpet. Like the skirl of the pipe through Scottish hills the vibrations of that note are today calling the clans—some to attack, some to defend.

¶ **There is no uncertainty** about the basic issue. Surrounded though it is with words that smile, speak heartily, reassure, the proposal of Mr. Roosevelt's to add judges up to the number of 15 to the Supreme Court to augment or to replace seasoned justices whose years reach 70, can hardly be interpreted otherwise than as a determination on the part of the President to "encourage" decisions on constitutionality favorable to his theories of government. In brash words, the President of the United States is now generally credited with an attempt to "pack" the highest court in the land with justices presumably willing to bend the fundamental law of the United States over the anvil of the New Deal.

¶ **Uncertainty? Listen:** "The world needs stable institutions and in our country we need the stability of the Supreme Court." "The man whom the President is ostensibly trying to help is the last one who can afford to have the Court a plaything of the President, to be changed according to his whims." "Because decisions may not suit us, I see no reason for changing the court and abandoning a judicial system given us by the Constitution." "Any attempt to change it (the Supreme Court) or to take away its prerogatives undermines faith in the strength and stability of our Government." "To increase the number of justices at the present would more seriously affect the court than anything that has happened since the ill-fated decision of the Dred Scott case."

¶ **With such warnings** as these ringing in the ears of Americans it seems hardly believable that Congress, supine as it has been under the Roosevelt lash, would rush hastily into granting powers to the Chief Executive so potentially dangerous. Nevertheless Democratic leaders are predicting an eventual though probably hard-won victory for the proposal, since pledges of support outnumber protests in so far as they can be ascertained.

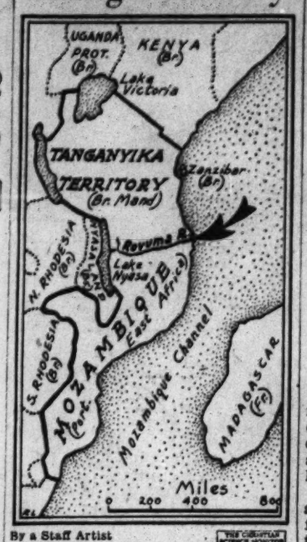
¶ **It is predicted** that the major struggle will be in the Senate. That is a mistake. The major struggle will be in the consciousness of American citizens who see the routine toward executive dominance being approximated in this apparent effort of the executive branch to control the judicial branch of government.

¶ **The lethargy of the** citizenry, the selfishness of those who would gain much while contributing little, the general reluctance of Americans to raise a fuss, and their proverbially optimistic tendency to "let the other fellow do the fighting" are some of the enemies which have to be met and mastered before John Citizen's voice gains enough volume to be heard in the present Svengalized Congress.

¶ **If the tendency** today is to criticize the President, it might be well for the individual to ask himself: What am I doing to preserve my democratic prerogatives? There is where the great fight for democracy is centered today. The tendency to remain inactive while the Executive assumes the responsibility for the individual's place in the scheme of things is the attitude encouraging to dictatorships. So don't blame the President so much as you blame the tendency.

¶ **It unquestionably lies** within the rights of a great nation of people to decide what the trend of government shall be. If, as the returns from the last election indicate, Americans wish to see a more socialized order to take up the slack occasioned by technological advances, such an order is undoubtedly attainable through co-operative effort. But if Americans wish to retain traditional forms which thus far have enabled them to progress as no other people ever progressed, they must be alert to defend any efforts on the part of the Executive to gain unusual authority. As the executive branch becomes more powerful, it needs more judicial checks. As it becomes more paternal, its people should become more alert. Otherwise the human tendency to seek power, left unchallenged, might result in the enslavement of those who, seeking more freedom, grant too great a freedom to government to control their affairs. Eternal vigilance is still the price of liberty.

Fixing Boundary



By a Staff Artist

New Line Marked

African River Indicated by Black Arrow Shows Line Between British Mandate and Portuguese Territory

British Settle African Boundary With Portuguese

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA — Portugal and Great Britain have struck a bargain over the ownership of the islands in the Rovuma river which separates the Portuguese conoly of Mozambique from the mandated territory of Tanganyika.

"All the islands of the Rovuma river," runs an agreement which the January session of the Council decided to refer to the Permanent Mandates Commission for approval, "situated between the confluence of the River Domoni with the Rovuma river belong to Portugal. All the islands situated above the said confluence are part of the Tanganyika Territory."

Islands are understood to be "only those that emerge when the river is in full flood and which contain land vegetation and rock, or firm soil and are not shifting sandbanks."

The agreement lays down that where there are no islands the boundary shall follow the thalweg or deepest part of the channel, but that "in places where the channel between the islands and the bank belonging to the other territory does not contain the thalweg of the river, the boundary shall follow the thalweg of that subsidiary channel until it meets the thalweg of the River Rovuma."

Should the river change its course, the agreement goes on, "the Government of the territory prejudiced thereby shall have the right which shall expire at the end of four years, to divert the river into its old bed, or, if this proves impracticable, to compensation on terms to be agreed upon." In the case of failure to agree, the World Court is to be asked to arbitrate.

The agreement further provides for maintenance of freedom of navigation and of the right of local inhabitants "over the whole breadth of the river, to draw water, to fish and to remove saliferous sand for the purpose of extracting salt therefrom."

The Council's action in referring the agreement to the Permanent Mandates Commission is generally regard merely as a formality.

London Awaits Berlin's Move For Colonies

Ribbentrop Is Reported Ready to Sound Out British Foreign Office

Early Action Seen

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Feb. 8—Germany is to raise formally with the Britishs Government the question of its former colonies during the next few days, according to reliable information here today.

German press references to such a possibility, which have been very frequent of late, are today substantiated in a semi-official communiqué which assumes that Germany's Ambassador to Great Britain, Joachim von Ribbentrop, will call on Viscount Halifax, who is deputizing for the British Foreign Secretary, Anthony Eden, now on the Riviera.

No Memorandum Likely

Since Germany's demand for colonies, as Reichsführer Hitler declared in his Jan. 30 speech, "will again be raised as matter of course," it can be assumed that the German Ambassador will only reopen the subject in a general way and that he will most probably not present a memorandum but will only seek general acknowledgment of Germany's claims.

There appears to be no question at this early stage of a demand for the return of any particular colonies being put forward, nor for the naming of a special date before which such colonies should be returned. But the Führer's recent speech made it quite clear that the Third Reich would only claim those colonies which various National Socialist politicians have declared were "stolen" from Germany by the Versailles Treaty.

Western Locarno

As to whether the German Ambassador will have any other proposals to make to Lord Halifax, the possibility of reopening the question of a Western Locarno Treaty is mentioned in informed circles here. Such a proposal is merely a return to the suggestion put forward 12 months ago. Presumably it is expected that other countries will regard it as a concession that Germany, though feeling much stronger and "better prepared for defense of her just rights," is still only asking what it has asked in the past.

Extension of the Western Locarno Treaty so as to include Soviet Russia later on—a plan which certain Anglo-French circles have advocated—seems as unacceptable to National Socialists today as ever.

Eden's Absence

Mr. Eden's temporary absence from the Foreign Office is welcomed as affording a breathing-space which cannot harm the Third Reich policy. Moreover, Lord Halifax is regarded as more conciliatory, especially regarding Soviet Russia. But there are some doubts whether Lord Halifax will be more than polite on the colonial issue.

Herr von Ribbentrop, according to reports of German press correspondents in London, is being made the scapegoat of a clash between two sections of the Conservatives who differ widely on the colonial issue. "The circles round Winston Churchill," according to one report, "are using all means to prevent any discussions between the German Ambassador and Lord Halifax."

Reich and the colonial open door: Page 2.

Parley Nears Showdown In Motor Strike

Union Recognition Still Threatens to Disrupt Peace Hopes

Action by Green

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (AP)—William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, disclosed today he had urged Gov. Frank Murphy of Michigan to see that the "rights" of federation unions were protected in the General Motors strike negotiations.

Mr. Green signed a telegram sent to Governor Murphy by the federation's metal and building trades departments.

These unions insist that highly skilled workers in the auto industry should belong to their craft unions, not to the United Automobile Workers of America which is affiliated with the Committee for Industrial Organization.

DETROIT, Feb. 8 (AP)—Representatives of General Motors and its striking employees went into what many observers regarded as probably a final meeting here today to try once more to reach an agreement on a collective bargaining formula acceptable to both sides that would permit the return to work of more than 135,000 workers.

As the conferees started their second week of conversations the union still was demanding the right to represent workers in 20 plants of the corporation; General Motors still was refusing to recede an inch from its position that it could not agree to anything more than proportional representation—the right of the union to speak for its own membership only.

Hope for an agreement out of today's session seemingly was at its lowest ebb as the conference assembled. The impression grew that the meetings would be adjourned indefinitely this afternoon, breaking down solely on the question of bargaining recognition. All other issues, according to Gov. Frank Murphy, have been virtually settled.

Before the conferees met today it was learned authoritatively that several hundred different proposals had been studied.

Governor Murphy, it was said, has made no attempt to dictate the course of the conversations. He has offered suggestions from time to time; has conferred separately with each side and succeeded in keeping the conference from breaking down several times.

State Troops Ready to Act In Flint Strike Situation

FLINT, Mich., Feb. 8 (AP)—Military authorities, dividing attention between events at home and the General Motors peace parley at Detroit, held more than 3000 troops in readiness here today.

Official silence cloaked their plans, but more than two thirds of the Michigan National Guard strength was billeted in nine sections of Flint as reports filtered through that the settlement conference appeared near a crisis.

Three eventualities were evident if the parley failed or was recessed: Martial law, help for Sheriff Thomas Wolcott in ejecting "stay-in" strikers, or extension of the present military blockade to include all General Motors plants.

Key Figures in Strike Parley

By a Staff Artist

William S. Knudsen — Executive Vice-President of General Motors

Frank Murphy — Governor of Michigan

John L. Lewis — Chairman of CIO and Leader of Auto Strike

Spanish Fascists Report Complete Hold on Malaga

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HENDAYE, France, Feb. 8—With the news of fighting on many fronts, comes an official announcement by the Seville wireless of the fall of Malaga, important loyalist port on the south coast of Spain. Gen. Quiepo de Llano's fascist forces which have entered the city, include a column of Italian volunteers.

Military circles regard the capture of the town as having considerable importance, since it deprives the Government of a useful base from which to hinder the transfer of fascist troops and stores from Morocco.

It also marks the first real success by the Fascists in establishing themselves on the Mediterranean coast. Hitherto the Government has been supreme in the east, the fascists in the west, with the Madrid area and the northern coast line as the chief centers of fighting.

Loyalist Base Changed

At the beginning of the war Malaga was more or less a key position and its loss would have been much more serious than it need necessarily be today. Loyalist ships which were formerly based on Malaga have long since been withdrawn and are now believed to be at Martegena.

For some months communication by land between Malaga and other parts of government territory has been precarious owing to the rebels' hold on Granada. Indeed the rebels expected to take the town without difficulty in their first advance last year. Failure to do so was a serious blow to their plans.

Warships in Active Role

A feature of the fighting has been the part played by rebel warships. On paper the loyalist fleet is superior. But fascist vessels have been allowed to rake Malaga's defenders without interference except from airplanes.

Whether the Government is holding its ships in reserve for something else or whether it lacks officers and the damage to the fleet from air and torpedo attack has been more extensive than has been admitted, cannot be decided. Certainly the Government's loss of initiative on the sea is a serious matter. If it isn't regained soon the rebels might be able to roll up the government's forces all of the way along the Mediterranean coast.

Fleet Reported in Harbor

While the fighting has been proceeding on land it is alleged that the German battleship Admiral Graf Spee has been patrolling the coast. Two Spanish rebel cruisers, each of 13,000 tons, and various small craft undoubtedly have been bombarding Malaga. All of these, it is declared, have now entered the harbor. But if German naval units have actually participated in the attack it is a clear breach of the non-intervention agreement.

Altogether some 40,000 men appear to have been engaged in the attack against a similar number of loyalists.

(Continued on Page 7, Column 4)

Business Is Urged To Solidify Lines To Help Recovery

"Making Recovery Permanent"

Business leaders have provided THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *with their own analysis of current economic issues. In a series of 12 articles, they have discussed methods and programs for achieving a rational stability and for perpetuating recovery. Particular stress has been given to low prices as a means of spreading purchasing power and thus supporting stability. Expressions by a labor leader and a consumer representative have been included in order to clarify points raised by industrial leaders. The eleventh article follows.*

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Feb. 8—"Is American business so busy with the organization of its individual parts," asks Harry A. Wheeler, first president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, "that it forgets the fable of the fagots?"

Answering his own question, Mr. Wheeler indicates that he feels business apparently has overlooked this lesson of strength in unity. At least, he says, there is today a disorganization which makes it difficult for business to help effectively in "making recovery permanent."

It's not a pessimistic view which Mr. Wheeler takes. He only points out the obstacle which must and can be overcome in order that business may match governmental initiative.

And the solution of this problem, he holds, far transcends in importance all the argument for and against economic theories present in the situation.

Asked as to his thoughts on the causes of the depression, and particularly as to the theory that lower prices and higher wages would serve to increase buying power and general business activity, he said:

"I am disinclined to discuss economic causes and effects that influenced the depression and which will influence us out of it. These have been under continuous discussion for some years. Their importance is unchallenged and in so far as economic law is stable, this law will operate, notwithstanding differences of opinion."

Consistent with this stand, Mr. Wheeler placed his whole emphasis on the need for the building of a unified representative voice for busi-

(Continued on Page 7, Column 3)

President to Push NRA and AAA Bills Under Court Cloak

Reported Move to Push Legislation on His Reorganization

Has Committee Heads Meet Him

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (AP)—The Supreme Court deferred today for at least another week decisions on the two major pending controversies.

These involve the Washington law establishing minimum wages for women and whether the 1933 congressional resolution barring payment of obligations in gold applied to bullion as well as to coin.

It refused to pass on constitutionality of a provision of the Railway Labor Act prohibiting railroads from deducting from employees' salaries payments to labor organizations.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8—President Roosevelt intends to follow his reorganization of the judiciary with bills to attain the objectives—and revive some of the methods of—the NRA and AAA, it was learned from high White House sources today.

The alteration of personnel on the Supreme Court will make upholding of these measures possible, President Roosevelt hopes and calculates, while the prospect of NRA and AAA legislation popular with their constituents is held out as an incentive before congressmen. The two phases of Rooseveltian policy fit hand-in-glove.

The President summoned to White House luncheon trays today the chairmen of the two judiciary committees, Senator Henry F. Ashurst of Arizona and Representative Hatton W. Sumners of Texas. While Senator Ashurst has indicated his support of the proposed changes, Mr. Sumners has been noncommital. The White House luncheon conference was an indication that the President intends to press his judicial measure toward enactment with all the speed and power at his command.

Not since the earliest New Deal days has the White House pushed a measure along so obviously.

Purpose Behind Court Move

A high White House authority also furnished the reason why the President made his proposal at this particular time. It was to head off new NRA and AAA legislation, as well as proposals for constitutional amendment, curbing the court's powers, and so on, until after decision is taken on the President's method of obtaining court approval of his projects.

It seems unlikely that President Roosevelt would attempt to rush legislation of this character as fast as he pressed the emergency laws of his first "hundred days." And it is certain that the Senate would resist any such pressure. But the promise that as a reward, types of industrial, labor, and farm legislation may be enacted acts as a strong incentive.

Senators from industrialized states realize the political attractiveness of such laws. Legislators from the farm states know that some form of benefit payment is still attractive, even though the other day farm prices did attain parity with what the farmer has to

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

Main Fight on Supreme Court Is to Come in the Senate

House Is Expected To Approve of It

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 — With a third of the members of the Senate refusing to commit themselves on President Roosevelt's proposal to add six justices to the Supreme Court, and with opponents digging in for a fight as heated as that against the League of Nations, no final estimate can be made today as to the ultimate outcome.

There can be no doubt, however, that the major struggle will be in the Senate and that it will be protracted and bitter. The membership of the House, for various reasons, is more susceptible to White House influence than the Senate, and it is now generally agreed that the big New Deal majority will be able to push through the proposal in the lower chamber without much difficulty. As so often happens, the real struggle and debate probably will come in the Senate. Here, the attitude of the liberal group, the Progressives, Farm-Laborites and radicals, is causing the Administration some concern.

Returning to the Senate after a long absence, and with fire in his eye, Senator Hiram W. Johnson, the belligerent California Progressive, today led the charge against the President's proposal.

Likely to Have Strong Backing

Behind him, it seemed likely, are the remnant of irreconcilables who guided the League of Nations fight in 1919—upon which epic struggle the present tactics are modeled—and a host of new recruits. Senators William E. Borah and George W. Norris were leaders in the League fight, and seem to be committed against the President's plan now. Senator Robert M. La Follette, son of the insurgent of 1919, has not announced himself. Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, grandson of the other great leader in 1919, is strongly against the President's plan.

Senator Johnson dramatically declared that he would oppose the plan "to the limit of my capacity."

"The issue, stripped of its verbiage, seems to me plain," said the Californian, with that flair for simplification that marked the last epic fight between a President and a compact group in Congress. "Shall the Congress make the Supreme Court subservient to the President?

"The implications of this are so grave and far-reaching, I can do but one thing, and that is, to the limit of my capacity, oppose this extraordinary legislation."

Certain other senators are still hanging back. It is not that they oppose the President's ultimate objective of making the Supreme Court more responsive to what they believe is the will of the public, but that they hesitate between the course of action proposed by Mr. Roosevelt described as "packing the court" and an outright constitutional amendment.

New Deal Senator Opposes

The Senate Judiciary Committee met today at call of Senator Henry F. Ashurst (D) of Arizona, chairman, for preliminary consideration of the Roosevelt program, prior to introduction. It was introduced in the House by Representative Maury Maverick (D) of Texas last Friday. The House Judiciary Committee takes up the bill at a closed meeting tomorrow under Chairman Hatton W. Sumners (D) of Texas.

Frederick Van Nuys, New Deal senator from Indiana and member of the Judiciary Committee, definitely swung over to the opposition side as the committee met, and announced he would propose that the sections of the bill permitting an increase of possibly six members of the court should be separated from the general federal court reform proposal.

The latter objective is less controversial, and the effort to divide the two parts may serve as a first tentative test of strength between the groups.

"I do not favor the President's method of approaching the problem," Senator Van Nuys said. "I believe that if a change is to be made it should be done through a constitutional amendment."

Like other senators, Senator Van Nuys will insist that Congress seek the views of Supreme Court members on the reform program.

Opponents to Seek Delay

Opponents of the program are setting their plans for a formidable struggle. Their strategy will be similar to that used in the League of Nations fight, and in broad outline is relatively simple.

First of all, they want delay. They want Congress to have a chance to hear from the public. They believe time works in their favor. Confronted with big New Deal paper majorities in both Houses, they realize that the real fight will probably be in the Senate, and that it will require nonpartisan support to defeat the program.

Opposition strategy will insist on full committee hearings, with the greatest number of prominent witnesses that can be assembled against the plan. Ultimately, the arguments advanced in committee will be echoed by the Senators in the cham-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 8)

Economics in the News

The Supreme Court—A Reminder of the Famous Greenback Case in 1869 —Did President Grant 'Pack' the Bench?

By H. B. E.

The President's plan for the reorganization of the judiciary has no doubt persuaded many Americans to thumb over their history books. They will have paused longest over the last occasion that a President was accused of "tampering with the Supreme Court." This was in 1869, and the case dealt with one of the most important events in American financial history, the issue of the greenbacks.

¶

In 1862 the pressing need of funds for the prosecution of the Civil War led the House Ways and Means Committee to draft a bill authorizing the first greenback issue. Salmon P. Chase headed the Treasury. He had not suggested the issue and was at heart opposed to it, although at the time he did not make any protest. The bill passed the House. The Senate, as is its august wont, amended it. While the House made the notes legal tender in payment for all kinds of transactions, the Senate insisted that duties on imports should be paid in coin and that the interest on Government bonds should be payable in coin.

In effect, the amendments amounted to a discrimination by the Government itself against its own notes. There were subsequent issues, and the greenbacks gradually depreciated, $100 being worth only $43 in gold by November, 1864. The greenbackers incidentally, insisted that the discrimination authorized by the Senate accounted for the depreciation.

There would be no challenge today that the Civil War issue was constitutional. Congress has the specific power to "coin money and regulate the value thereof"; besides it must look after the general welfare, and the Union at that time was being subjected to its greatest stress. But Government money up to then took the form of hard money. So in due course the paper money issue came to the Supreme Court for adjudication; to wit, in 1869.

The case was Hepburn vs. Griswold. In 1860 a Mrs. Hepburn in a promissory note had agreed to pay a Mr. Griswold on Feb. 20, 1862, $11,250. On both dates the only legal tender was gold and silver coin. Mrs. Hepburn failed to pay the note at maturity. The greenbacks were issued on Feb. 25, 1862. Not till March, 1864, when suit was brought against her, did Mrs. Hepburn pay up, and then payment took the form of greenbacks. At that time $100 in greenbacks was equal to $61 in gold. Mr. Griswold refused the tender.

In 1869 when the case came to the Supreme Court, the Bench, curiously enough, was presided over by the Secretary of the Treasury in whose regime the notes were originally issued, Salmon P. Chase. There was a four-to-three judgment against the legality of the tender in payment of the debt. Chief Justice Chase himself wrote the majority opinion, thereby, it is mistakenly said in some accounts, reversing his own stand as Secretary of the Treasury.

¶

It has repeatedly been sought to use, for political purposes, the power of Congress to fix the number of justices. In 1866 Congress had provided for a reduction in the number of justices—from nine to seven—in order to deprive President Johnson of the power to make appointments. Grant succeeded Johnson in 1869, and at his instance Congress increased the number back to nine. This was the year that the Hepburn vs. Griswold case was decided. On the very day of the decision, President Grant made the two appointments. In 1871 another case involving the constitutionality or otherwise was presented for a hearing. This was Knox vs. Lee, and the 1869 verdict was reversed.

The reversal caused an outcry that in 1869 Grant "packed" the Court. The President himself flatly denied the allegation. He declared that at the time of the appointments he had no idea of the Hepburn vs. Griswold decision.

In the light of history the evidence is on the side of President Grant. Prof. Bushnell Hart and Chief Justice Hughes both accept Grant's account. Furthermore, the original verdict did not accord with either general or legal opinion. It was quite natural, therefore, that the addition of two more judges would change the verdict, in view of its narrowness.

Nor did the records of the two appointees warrant any suspicion that they were "creatures of the White House." They were both leaders of their profession, men of ability and integrity. One of them, Justice Bradley, became "one of the strongest men who have ever sat on the Bench," according to Chief Justice Hughes.

Black Sea Island Appears Suddenly Off Crimean Coast

MOSCOW, Feb. 8 (AP)—Russian natural scientists have reported the sudden appearance of a small island in the Black Sea off the Crimean coast, near Balaklava.

The researchers said they believed the island to be a product of a rare geological phenomenon. Centuries ago, they said, waves in the sea undermined a huge cliff and dropped it into the sea, where its weight caused a buckle in the sea bottom.

A new shifting of weight, perhaps caused by recent earthquakes in Caucasia, pushed this fault above water to form an island.

The island is some distance from the shore.

The Monitor Index

Monday, Feb. 8, 1937

Christian Science Services on Radio	5
Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures	6
The Home Forum	8
Listening for the Angels [With Hungarian Translation]	
Boston and New England News	9-10-11
Weather	9
Boston Events	9
Arts and Theater Reviews	10
Radio Timetable	10
Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers	10
The Children's Page	12
Financial Pages	13-14-15
Sports Page	16
Daily Features	19
Editorials	20

Flood Threat Now Confined To River From Memphis South

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 8 (AP)—Record flood crests pushed slowly down the Mississippi today, apparently tamed by the river's sturdy levees.

Engineers battling sand boils and seepage reported they had "no adverse reports from any point" in the levee line from Cairo south, and that tributary conditions showed steady improvement.

The weather bureau said any rain in sight in the Ohio Valley will not affect the river stages, and the local rains would serve only to worry flood-fighting forces in the Memphis district.

The Mississippi reached a virtual crest at Memphis last night—48.30 feet on the Memphis gauge, 50 on the engineers' gauge. F. W. Brist, meteorologist, had predicted a probable crest of 48 feet, while engineers had prepared for a 55-foot crest on their gauge.

President Roosevelt's flood relief commission returned to Washington at the same time and planned to report to the Chief Executive tomorrow that nearly 1,000,000 flood victims are being fed, housed and sheltered by the Red Cross and Government agencies.

Chairman Harry L. Hopkins declined to estimate the Government's share of the cost of flood relief and rehabilitation. An additional 100,000 WPA workers at $60 a month and thousands of trucks will be mobilized for the job of cleaning tons of slime from thousands of inundated homes and streets.

At Cairo, which underwent a suspense-filled crisis last week, tension had eased to the point of holding church services while hundreds of men patrolled the sea wall, raised to 63 feet by bulkheads.

Down stream, the weather was balmy, but a strong southwest wind was proving bothersome in some sections, lashing choppy water against the reinforced levee tops.

Other flood details: Page 4

High Court Delay On New Deal Laws Provides Puzzle

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8—The Supreme Court action in delaying a decision on important New Deal legislation was the strangest of today's developments. Their meaning puzzled veteran observers of the court. The court's orders, presenting decisions on pleas that the court hear various cases, were delayed 45 minutes, and when they came included no matters of importance.

The court's very arrival was unorthodox. No warning buzzer announcing their coming was sounded, and the first indication people in the courtroom had was when Mr. Justice Brandeis walked in unannounced.

Announcement that the court's orders were on file was delayed beyond its usual time, and there was than a wait of three quarters of an hour before they were available to the press.

These events arouse speculation on possible action by the court: conceivably some justices were urging a joint statement about the President's proposals. There is also talk of resignations. The very decision as to whether justices shall appear before judiciary committees may cause difficulty.

Three times a day
in any season
Serve them Postum..
"THERE'S A REASON"

Thompson's Dairy
HIGH QUALITY
DAIRY PRODUCTS
2012 11th Street, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Phone Decatur 1400

The Allies Inn
• Breakfast
• Luncheon
• Dinner
• Guest Rooms
1703 NEW YORK AVENUE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Telegraph Your Flower Orders
FLOWERS
The Gift of Beauty and Understanding
We take pride in offering you an individualized flower service in the modern mode.
Gude's
MAIN STORE. 1212 F ST.
Phone NAtional 4278
Other Gude Bros. Co. Flower Shops at
3103 14th Street 5016 Conn. Avenue
1124 Conn. Avenue
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Open from 7:15 a. m. until 7:30 p. m.
Breakfast 25c and 35c
Luncheon 35c and 50c
Dinner 50c up
17th CAFETERIA
Nancy Hempsted Depue
724 Seventeenth St. N. W.
Washington, D. C.

★ WEISS SHOP
1222 CONNECTICUT AVE.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
GOWNS HATS
Coats Novelties

Something NEW!
"Mammoth"
PATENT
Hand Bags
$2
A soft, pliable patent on FABRIC, instead of leather. In perfectly stunning spring styles and colors—and we guarantee they will give splendid service. See "Mammoth" patent when next you visit Jelleff's.
THE NEW Jelleff's
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Take your Pick of any
OVERCOAT
in the house!
in Two Reduced Groups
$21.75 . $34.75
GROSNER
of 1325 F Street
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Colonial Issue In Anglo-Polish Parleys Hinted

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MENTONE, France, Feb. 8—Anthony Eden, the British Foreign Secretary, has arrived at Monte Carlo for a fortnight's holiday, passing through Paris without seeing either Premier Leon Blum or Yvon Delbos, the French Foreign Minister. But this visit is believed to be not without political significance.

The fact that Mr. Eden is staying at the same hotel with Joseph Beck, Poland's Foreign Minister, causes considerable comment at Paris. The significance of this is accentuated by the report that Joachim von Ribbentrop, Germany's Ambassador to London, is about to state the German colonial demands to Viscount Halifax, Lord Privy Seal, who is substituting for Mr. Eden at the British Foreign Office.

It is on the one hand freely hinted in the French press that the Foreign Secretary's absence from England at the moment of important negotiations with which he may not altogether sympathize, is deliberate. On the other hand, it is regarded as strange that despite the private character of his journey, he should thus be in close contact with Mr. Beck of Poland.

Poland's Problems

While Poland is much concerned with questions of prestige, it is explained that Poland does not want colonies in the same sense as Germany. Any country, it says, can retain possession of territories provided Poland is afforded facilities for settlement of a few million of her "surplus" population and for the acquirement of raw materials.

But it is obvious that if Poland put her demands on this basis it will be possible to recommend that her example should be followed by Germany, thus avoiding the more difficult problems of actual transference of mandate.

From the diplomatic viewpoint the Polish wants may be played off by the German wants.

The Polish population increases by 500,000 annually and millions of peasants live in extreme poverty. The Jewish problem also troubles Poland, which would be glad to find a settlement for at least 1,000,000 Jewish inhabitants.

France Is Piqued

Whether the British Cabinet is hesitant on this subject, as is plainly declared in the French press, there is no doubt that France looks askance on the colonial campaign. It is piqued at Germany's ostensible disregard of France's economic offer.

Yet ultra-private conversations are in fact continuing.

So the restful holiday which Mr. Eden is apparently taking on the Côte d'Azur has revived in acute form the whole debate on redistribution of mandates, and important developments are expected at an early date.

It is emphasized that more than ever must there be unity of views between France and Britain.

NOW ON!
Semi-Annual
Clearance Sale
ST. ALBANS
Suits Topcoats
Overcoats
Greatly Reduced
"The Young Men's Shop"
1319-1321 F St., N. W.,
Washington, D. C.
Please mention
The Christian Science Monitor

Model Farms Dairy
LOCALLY OWNED-OPERATED
District of Columbia authorities rate our milk as containing the highest butterfat and lowest bacteria of any pasteurized milk in Washington.
Telephone Columbia 6800
4115 Kansas Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

SHADOW LAWN
Home offering comforts and attention for those desiring rest and study; 6 miles from Washington, D. C.; booklet on request. Address
MISS W. MAY DARBY
EAST FALLS CHURCH, VIRGINIA

Solution to Crossword Puzzle

R	E	C	O	T	E	L
E	■	A	■	O	■	P
E	■	A	L	A	■	A
P	A	R	A	P	E	T
E	■	A	R	T	■	A
L	A	■	I	■	A	L
T	R	A	I	L	■	■

GOSSARD
Girdles
Corsets
Corselettes
$5 and More
Betty Way
1325 E St., N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Next to National Theatre

The Collier Inn
COLUMBIA RD. AT 18TH ST.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Dine in Comfort at Collier's Air Conditioned Dining Room
Dinner Week Days, 5-8:15
55c, 65c and 75c
Luncheon 11 a. m. to 4 p. m.
Sunday Dinners, 12 to 8:15
65c, 75c and $1.00
Platters 40c up a la carte

Landmarks of Dickens's Day Falling, but Writings Gain New Popularity

Drawn by A. E. Horne

Remnant of the Famous Adelphi Arches

It Was From One of These Arches That Dickens Made David Copperfield Emerge and Watch the Coal Heavers Dance. Near Here Mr. Pickwick Made His Farewell Speech

The Youthful Charles Dickens

His Books Retain Their Hold Upon the People, a Million Copies Having Been Sold in the Soviet Union Alone

Nanking Troops Occupy Sian; Chinese Army Rebellion Ends

SIANFU, Shensi Province, China, Feb. 8 (AP)—Three columns of national government troops marched into Sianfu today, taking control of the provincial capital from military rebels, who had held the city since early December.

The occupation was accomplished without disorder, since the majority of Marshal Chang Hsiao-liang's supporters had already retired into the northwest section of the province.

The occupation ended the governmental crisis in Sianfu, which started Dec. 12, with the abduction of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek by the rebellious young Marshal.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—A conviction of Chinese unity appears to have spread through the Far East as a result of the sensational "Sian coup" of late December when for 13 days Gen. Chiang Kai-shek was detained by Marshal Chang Hsiao-liang.

This conviction is based first of all upon the deluge of messages which instantly poured in upon Nanking, pledging the support of provincial leaders to the National Government. Incidentally, the former Manchurian officers at Sianfu are understood to have been considerably staggered by this manifestation of loyalty, since they are believed to have expected a diametrically opposite result based on the feeling that Chiang's tendency toward dictatorship had made him unpopular.

Again, the outcome of the whole affair—including the unconditional release of the Generalissimo, and Marshal Chang's flight to Nanking to subject himself to disciplinary action—was taken as a triumph of nationalism and the strongest possible endorsement of the idea that "warlordism" is definitely dead in Chinese politics.

Unification of China

In the words of a British newspaper published in Kobe, Japan, the Japan Chronicle:

"The Sian coup has taught the world at least one thing. China is more nearly united today than at any time since the formation of the Republic."

The Government's handling of the situation appears to have been universally applauded, and the subsequent events likewise met with approval in China at least, although Japanese opinion shows an unmistakable anxiety that instead of coming to terms with Japan for joint action against the Chinese Communists, Nanking is at least on its way toward coming to terms with the Chinese Communists for joint action against Japan!

Actually the Communist angle of the whole affair has been kept well in the background by Nanking, which well realizes the risky aspects of this whole question.

Avoid Offense to Japan

The Communists took no open part in the coup, although one of their leaders is said to have been in Sian throughout the detention of the Generalissimo and is likewise said to have had a number of long conversations with the "prisoner"; the Moscow organs Izvestia and Pravda denounced General Chiang's detention as a stupid move, which went some distance toward disassociating the Soviet Union from any part in the affair; and although Marshal Chang is known to have pleaded the necessity for halting civil war in favor of repelling the foreign foe—that is, calling off the Government campaign against the Chinese Communists in favor of joining with these same Communists against Japan—everyone concerned has been careful to avoid directly provocative action toward Japan in this connection.

The conviction has nevertheless gained ground that China's Generalissimo, who only a few months ago scored a notable triumph in liquidating the "Southwest Rebellion" of Kwantung and Kwangsi, has now made an even more sensational arrangement in the Northwest to include both the former Manchurian officers and soldiery, and perhaps the Communists as well.

Not Really Red?

As for the Communists, their present lack of real communistic principles is being quietly but thoroughly advertised. With acquiescence of the Third International, they are known to have given up virtually all planks of their platform which have any really communistic aspect in favor of joining with all other anti-Japanese forces in opposing resistance to the nation which has decreased China's area by one sixth since the autumn of 1931.

An almost miraculous right-about-face in popular feeling toward Marshal Chang Hsiao-liang was effected within a few days, and contributing toward this were two factors—Chang's release of his superior, by his own volition (though under pressure of unmistakable universal support of General Chiang and his National Government), and Chang's gesture of fearlessness in voluntarily flying to Nanking to submit himself to the disciplinary action of a Government tribunal. This resulted in prompt imposition of a 10-year sentence of imprisonment, and an equally prompt pardon; all obviously under direction of the Generalissimo himself, but nevertheless a thing in which "the young Marshal"—as Chang continues to be called, from his earlier Manchuria days—was helpless if the Generalissimo had decided to change his mind and go out for revenge.

Victory for Tolerance

That the release and subsequent events were result of an agreement between General Chiang and Marshal Chang only strengthened the popular feeling that unity had been achieved. For in the old days of warlordism, any such detention as that of the Generalissimo would obviously have been a clear kidnaping matter, with ransom and death figuring prominently among the probabilities; and on the release of the prisoner, vengeance rather than amity would have been the logical next step.

In other words, the nation feels that it has had an example of the operations of conscience all around. It is felt that Marshal Chang resorted to a desperate stroke in order to put forward his point of view concerning abandonment of civil warfare and unity for the national cause; that General Chiang came to realize young Chang's good intent; and that the wind-up represented a triumph of tolerance and moderation.

Dickens's Books Still Best Sellers On Anniversary

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 8—Charles Dickens, whose anniversary has been widely celebrated this week end, still leads the list of best sellers among popular classics. In the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics more than a million copies of his works have been published in Russian translation in the last 19 years. In England his "David Copperfield" continues to hold premier place.

Its high position is ascribed in some quarters to the interest in the screen version of the story. This undoubtedly has induced thousands to read the book. Yet the fact still stands that no tale in the past century has quite captured the imagination like it.

The success of "David Copperfield" occurs when the landmarks connected with the story are disappearing in the new city which is arising on the foundations of old London. One of the most famous to go is the Adelphi.

Recalls David and Pickwick

Once a labyrinth of mysterious arches, through which little David used to wander, it is now a yawning gap, and before long the last trace of a charming Old World scene will be obliterated by the steel and cement walls of a modern office and apartment block.

Fortunately a remnant of the Adelphi Arches, leading from the Strand, remains, beckoning visitors to take a last peep in case the ruthless wrecker gets the order to demolish. It was from one of the arches on a dark night that David emerged and saw some coal heavers dancing and, as he sat looking at them, he wondered just what they thought of him. Would Dickens know Adelphi now? Would he be able to detect the spot where Pickwick made his touching farewell speech?

Would he feel quite at home in Covent Garden, in Drury Lane, or in Fleet Street, with its modest newspaper quarters fronting the narrow thoroughfare and maintaining an outward appearance on a scale so small as to be entirely out of proportion to the size, importance and circulation of the papers themselves? Fetter Lane, still there, but changed.

Bit of Legend Remains

The old curiosity shop which used to excite Dickens's interest has long since closed its doors. Another shop, in Portsmouth Street, "immortalized by Charles Dickens," shown conclusively not to be the place he had in view, reaps its reward for souvenirs of the famous novelist. And so the shattered legend remains.

An authentic Dickens landmark hides way in an alley off Lombard Street. It is an old inn, the George and Vulture, to which the genial Samuel Pickwick was wont to invite his friends. Here enthusiasts of a later day will tell you Pickwick must have frequently "adjusted his nightcap and extinguished his candle with the snuffers." Only a slice of the inn is visible, the greater portion of the exterior being eclipsed by the gray office giants crowding about it.

Familiar names cling, but few of the revered spots have been able to withstand the onslaughts of progress. And so the London of Dickens is changing. Up the river and down the river, in East End and West, not only is it showing a transformation in its physical aspects, but there are also signs of a new reaction to the glories of the festive season upon which Dickens more than any other man left his impress.

Enduring Demand for Writings

Christmas still finds the fruiterers gay, the poulterers cheery, the grocers bright. Yet thousands of persons now take to the country and the seaside, where hotels do the catering which a servant problem has made almost impossible at home, while many of those who remain in the city turn on the radio and enjoy the synthetic entertainment which is rapidly ousting the homemade product. Has the spontaneity of Dickens's day survived? The question is not easy to answer.

Yet with all the changes in customs and tastes, the works of Dickens still have a premier place in the hearts of the people. Tested by publishers' figures, by box-office receipts at picture shows, or by membership in the Fellowship which perpetuates Dickens's name, the writings of the illustrious author reveal a demand which is as enduring as it is extensive.

Reich and Colonial Open Door: London Examines the Problem

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Extension of the "Open Door" to the entire British Colonial Empire would not ease Germany's trade difficulties to any degree, according to a report on the Gold Coast for 1935-36, recently released here by the British Government.

Although wide open to practically all comers in that part of West Africa, the "Open Door" in practice manages to direct most of the trade to Britain and the Empire.

The fact is that in the Gold Coast, as well as in Ashanti, the Northern Territories and even in Togoland under British Mandate, which the report covers, this trade insists upon following the flag.

In all these colonies and in Togoland which is administered under the benevolent equal-trade-for-all clauses of the League Covenant, the principal trading countries of the world, except Russia and Japan, are receiving most-favored-nation treatment. Yet the latest figures available reveal that in 1935 more than 64 per cent of the total imports and 58 per cent of the total exports went to the British Empire. The next largest beneficiary was the United States, while Germany came third with 5 per cent of imports and 13 per cent of exports.

Recent statistics for Nigeria and East Africa tell a similar tale.

One conclusion would seem to be that the so-called "Open Door" acts more certainly when closed than when open. Take Japan's case, for instance. Her trade in cheap cotton goods in the Gold Coast and the hinterland shows remarkable reductions since Britain clapped heavy "protective" duties on it in 1934. Whereas before the additional duties were imposed Japan regularly secured the major part of this colonial trade, her exports in 1935 were the smallest of all her commercial competitors.

Her sales of cardigans, jerseys and pullovers, for instance, shrank from 74 per cent to 4 per cent, while Britain's rose from 22 to 82 per cent. This was achieved by clamping on an extra duty of one shilling on each article in the cardigan class manufactured in Japan, one shilling and threepence on shirts and threepence on singlets. These duties are additional to the ordinary duty of 20 per cent.

Naturally, they have substantially raised the price of cheap cotton goods so useful to the natives, and some economists here even go so far as to assert that by favoring the British merchants the government has struck a serious blow at the native economy.

Regarding Japan, these economists feel that that nation's ability to maintain her large population is either by means of a large export trade or by territorial expansion. To exclude that trade from the Colonial Empire through quotas, they say, necessitates offering the minimum political resistance to Japanese territorial expansion—as in Manchuria. If the choice lies between Japanese imperialism and equal trade opportunities for Nipponese goods, the latter, they feel, would seem to be the preferable alternative.

Despite trade discrimination and adverse quotas, Japan's imports into the Gold Coast increased by over 60 per cent in 1935.

America's premier position as automobile exporter was easily maintained during the year. Of all the new cars imported, 113 were manufactured in the United States, 87 in Britain and 30 in Canada. Of the new motor lorries, 1098 came from the States, 205 from Canada and 201 from Britain. More than 2000 bicycles were imported by the colonies, of which Britain supplied 1888 and Japan 504—even though the average landed cost of the British article was 50 shillings more than the Japanese.

Unforgotten Colonies Textbook in Germany

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Feb. 8—"Our Unforgotten Colonies" is the title of one of a group of schoolbooks which the Educational Ministry has ordered placed in the libraries of all German schools.

The text of the volume is not unlike that of other "elementary" books, dealing with phases of the colonial question, which have made their appearance in Germany since the National Socialist regime began the "educational offensive" for return to the Reich of colonial possession severed by the Treaty of Versailles.

Curtain Rings Down On Noted Theater

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The old Prince of Wales's Theater, said to be the first London theater to have a telephone for seat booking, has passed from the entertainment world.

At a "farewell" performance given recently, the same safety curtain was used which was installed for the opening performance in 1884. This was claimed to be the first fire curtain to be installed in the West End and had been in constant use for 52 years.

A new theater twice as large as the old building is to be erected on the site by the present management.

Radiocast by Pope Ends Eucharistic Congress

MANILA, Feb. 8 (AP)—The first international Eucharistic Congress in the Orient came to a close last night while thousands knelt in great Luneta Park for the blessing of Pope Pius XI, carried by radio from the Vatican.

Perhaps a half-million men, women and children went to their knees on the grass of the park before the Eucharistic altar, and on near-by sidewalks and streets as the words of the Pontiff, head of the Catholic church, reverberated clearly through batteries of loudspeakers.

The Pope's appeal for new missionary fervor climaxed five days of religious demonstration.

Peace in Orient Is Japan's Goal, Premier Declares

TOKYO, Feb. 8 (AP)—Premier Senjuro Hayashi announced today that his Government would establish a definite foreign policy looking to the realization of peace in the Orient.

The Premier, after a two-hour session with his Cabinet ministers, made public a five-plank program which his critics called "abstract and vague."

The platform, approved by the Emperor, apparently was designed to make clear that Japan has no intention of adopting a fascistic or any other than a constitutional type of government.

No Extremism

While the announcement stressed that administrative reforms would be sought, it deprecated both radical and conservative measures for carrying them out.

After issuing his platform, the Premier interviewed 27 foreign diplomats, including U. S. Ambassador Joseph C. Grew, within a space of two and one half hours.

Allotting each envoy 5 minutes, Premier Hayashi explained that it was the desire of the new Government to promote friendly relations with all countries, to maintain peace in the Far East and to expand international trade.

General Hayashi warned the political parties that he would meet hostility with hostility and intimated that he would resign in the event of a deadlock such as that which ousted the Koki Hirota cabinet.

On Five-Point Platform

The Premier's platform follows:

1. Increase the knowledge of the people of the structure of the National Government.

2. Advancement of constitutional government in accordance with the Constitution of the Empire.

3. Establishment of a definite foreign policy with a view toward materialization of peace in the Far East.

4. Perfection of the national defense which is necessary for protection of the empire.

5. Improvement of industry in accordance with "the economic trend at home and abroad," at the same time exercising proper control of industry.

Richmond Dairy Milk
Will PEP up the KIDDIES
Richmond Dairy
ICE-CREAM
Makes Satisfied Customers
—Ask them!
Our Delicious BUTTER Will Please You—(Moderately Priced)

For years we have served MONITOR READERS, and trust our many friends will remain with us, and WE with you all for years to come.
ECLIPSE Laundry
1519 W. Main, Richmond, Va.
Dial 5-4387—5-4388

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 3 cents in Greater Boston; 5 cents elsewhere. (Printed in U. S. A.)
Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3 1917 authorized on July 11, 1918

In Richmond It's
Daley's
FAMOUS RESTAURANT
703 East Broad Street
RICHMOND, VA.
We have an attractive daily MENU. Also SPECIAL CLUB Meals at reasonable rate.
Old Virginia Smithfield Hams, Cooked or Raw Shipped Everywhere

Good News for Home Lovers!
Our Mid-Winter Sale of Quality Furniture—Now On!
● DRASTIC price reductions . . . special purchases . . . and generous savings . . . make this annual value-giving event THE furniture sale of the year in Richmond.
Watch the daily announcements for details . . . see our display windows . . . and come in and see these values!
Furnishing Virginia Homes for 46 Years
SYDNOR & HUNDLEY
RICHMOND 108 EAST GRACE ST. VIRGINIA

WOODWARD & LOTHROP
10th, 11th, F and G Streets Phone District 5300
Washington, D. C.
Dignified windows—with an accent on the practical
Venetian Blinds
If you would have windows with ingenuity, dignity and simple charm, you will do as many other home-owners are doing—insist on quality Venetian blinds by Woodward & Lothrop.
We measure and fit your windows individually—the only way to make them fit exactly and neatly. Experts make them of the finest materials to give long, trouble-free service. Necessarily, it is more expensive to make them this way, but, because they last longer, the cost per year of service is lower.
Telephone District 5300 for an estimate
DRAPERIES, SEVENTH FLOOR

COAL FUEL OIL
Building Material
No order too small—none too large.
All products are unqualifiedly guaranteed.
GRIFFITH-CONSUMERS COMPANY
1413 New York Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Social Security Board Lists Forward Steps Under Program; Praises Co-operation of States

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8—Notable achievements of the last year and a half in establishing a national program of social security for the American people were reported today by the Social Security Board.

The board, summarizing progress made since the passage of the federal law setting up the gigantic multisided program, especially commended state legislatures for surmounting great obstacles in developing state systems.

When this first annual report went to press on Jan. 1, all but seven states were participating in one or more of the public assistance programs set up by the Social Security Act; approximately 1,500,000 persons were receiving regular cash payments; 22,000,000 applications for old-age benefit accounts had been received; and 18,000,000 workers were covered by unemployment compensation laws of 35 states.

Describing financing as "the major public assistance obstacle in many states," the board said it realized that "development of an adequate public assistance program has only begun."

Experimental Workshops

Unemployment compensation laws of the various states as they stand today are in effect "experimental workshops" in which a variety of plans are being tested, in the view of the board. The states and the Federal Government, it was pointed out, are engaged in a continuous "process of evaluation."

Among the technical problems said to be causing difficulty at the present time are a definition of wages, and coverage where the employer-employee relationship is not clear or where employment carries the worker from one state to another.

Discussing personal problems, the board called attention to its requirements that all its employees must be appointed under the classified civil service or approved by the Civil Service Commission as experts or attorneys. At the present time the "expert" classification represents less than 5 per cent of the entire staff. Recruiting of personnel has been complicated by the lack of suitable civil service registers and the deluge of applications for positions, it was said.

States were warned that their local programs "will succeed in accordance with the ability of those engaged to administer them."

Regarding its space problem, the board said employees are already scattered in seven buildings in Washington and one in Baltimore. The hope was expressed that "Congress may be so impressed with the seriousness of this situation as to authorize immediate construction of a building to house all activities of the board."

Need for Co-operation

The board interpreted the speed with which states have moved to participate in its provisions as evidence of the need for federal co-operation in a nation-wide security program.

Before 1935, it pointed out, only one state had an unemployment compensation law. While many states had made some provisions for aiding the needy aged, blind and dependent children, their funds could not keep pace with the increasing demands upon them.

During 1934, state and local governments spent about $77,000,000 for these groups.

Federal, state and local funds available for these same fields of relief in the first year of the social security law's operation totaled $291,000,000.

In the preface to its report, the board emphasized that the new act does not put the entire responsibility for complete security on the shoulders of the Federal Government.

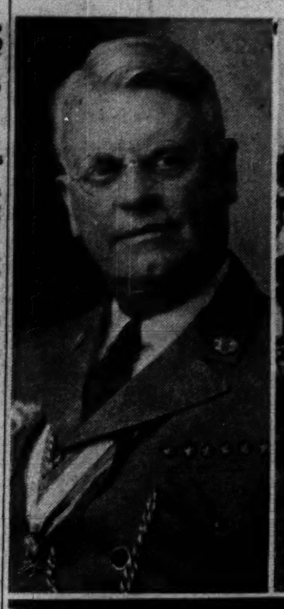
"The plan would make a sorry go of it if the whole burden of keeping a people from destitution fell upon its provisions," it said. "In fact, it is the reasonable certainty of what industry can provide that makes it possible for government to undertake its task. It carries no threat to the way of industrial thrift. On the contrary, it enlarges the opportunities and lessens the hazards of personal provision."

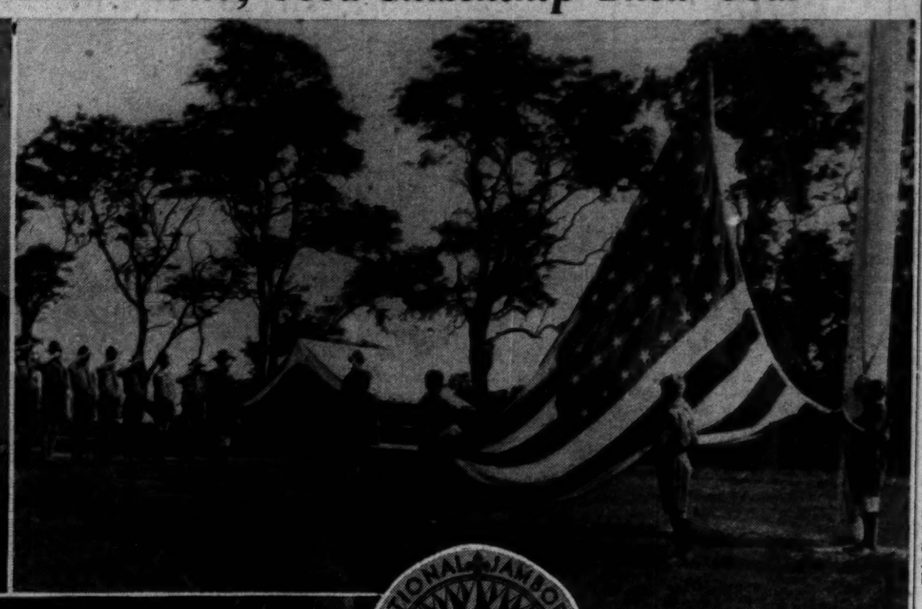
Aviation Murals Planned

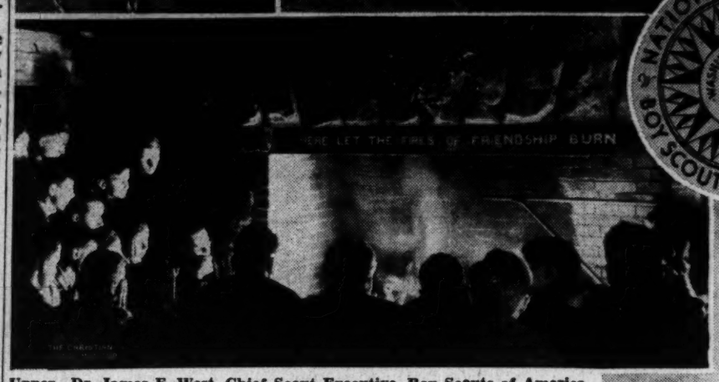
By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 8—Decoration of the walls of Hangar F at Roosevelt Field with a mural history of the early progress of American aviation is planned here by members of Air Service Post 501 of the American Legion. The work is to be done by Aline Rhonie, aviator and artist, and is to be finished within a year.

Service Their Motto; Good Citizenship Their Goal







Upper—Dr. James E. West, Chief Scout Executive, Boy Scouts of America
Lower—The Twilight Hour at a Boy Scouts' Camp

Boy Scouts Mark 27th Birthday; Talk by Roosevelt Tops Program

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In every town and hamlet along the flood drenched valleys of the Ohio and Mississippi, groups of teen-age boys, some in denim overalls, others in the khaki uniform of Scouts will pause tonight for a moment in the work they are doing on the levees, in refugee camps to take part in the twenty-seventh anniversary celebration of the Boy Scouts of America and to rededicate themselves to the same Scout Oath and Law that their fellow Boy Scouts in every corner of the nation will be repeating.

Far up at the northernmost corner of America where Point Barrow juts out into the Arctic Ocean, an Eskimo Scout will be repeating the same words. In the Hawaiian Islands too, in Porto Rico, the Virgin Islands and even in the tangled jungles of the Philippines, Malay Archipelago the words will be repeated in the light of a thousand campfires.

For today is the twenty-seventh anniversary of the founding of the Boy Scouts of America and tonight, in ceremonies led by the President of the United States, more than a million active members of the organization and seven million adults who were formerly Scouts rededicate themselves to the principles for which Scouting stands.

In a special broadcast from the White House, President Roosevelt, who is Honorary President of the Boy Scouts of America, is broadcasting a message to all boys this afternoon at 5:30. Walter W. Head, of St. Louis, president of the organization and Dr. James E. West, Chief Scout Executive since the inception of Scouting in America, are taking part in the ceremonies as well as an honor guard of eight Eagle Scouts from Washington, D. C.

Scout Oath and Law

They are an inspiring set of principles, those which make up the Boy Scout's code, for they have fired the heart of boyhood throughout the world. In Great Britain and her far-flung possessions, France, Belgium, Japan and the rest of the more than 40 nations listed in the international Boy Scout Bureau, khaki-clad youngsters, more than 2,000,000 strong, are pledged to the tenets of the same Scout Oath and Law.

It is because of this Scout Oath and Law and the fact that the boyhood of the world is subscribing to it in a great measure and really living up to the tenets of the Scouting Code that Boy Scout leaders are convinced that through the Boy Scout movement there is developing throughout the world the greatest force in history moving toward world peace.

Of particular significance is the fact that President Roosevelt talks of the National Scout Jamboree in his address today. This event is to take place from June 30 to July 9 at Washington, D. C. In response to an invitation from President Roosevelt, 25,000 Scouts and their leaders from every part of the United States and delegations of Scouts from many other lands will take part. They will camp together on 350 acres of federally owned land along the Potomac River, which is being loaned by Congress for the occasion.

Following the Jamboree in the United States, more than 1000 American Boy Scouts will cross the ocean to participate with Scouts from all the world at the Fifth World Scout Jamboree at Vogelenzang-Bloemendal, Holland. Reservations have already been made at the Dutch international camp site for more than 30,000 Scouts from every corner of the globe. This camp or world-wide friendship will open for activities on July 29.

Acorn Awards

A feature of the Boy Scout Week celebration is the awarding of the President Walter W. Head Acorn Awards to Boy Scout Troops, Cub Packs and Sea Scout Ships which have made it possible for boys to get into the game of scouting through the organization of new troops, packs and ships. These awards will be presented at Courts of Honor and Scout circuses and rallies in every part of the country during anniversary week, with local civic and business officials taking part.

In the United States there are more than 1,000,000 men and boys actively engaged in scouting. Since the start of the Movement in this country in 1910 more than 7,000,000 boys have had scout training.

Each year the records of the Boy Scouts show a greater number of accounts of heroism, boys who willingly risked their own lives to save the lives of others and who truly lived up to the Scout motto, "Be Prepared," and the Scout slogan, "Do a Good Turn Daily."

With President Roosevelt as their honorary president and leading business men, educators and professional men, in fact almost every man who has the welfare of the nation at heart, giving some time in the volunteer work of the movement, Scouting has become a unique force for good, not only in this cuntry, but in every country of the world.

Primarily Planned

As originally planned, the Boy Scout movement was primarily for boys reaching the age group between 12 and 18. Within the past few years the scope of the movement has been enlarged. Today there is room in the ranks of the movement and there are actively engaged in it boys and men ranging in age from 8 to 18. Scouting, too, takes in every phase of the world's activities. For the boy who is interested in the seafaring life, there is an older boy program called the Sea Scout division. For the city boy, there is the Scout Troop. For the country boy, the Rural Scout program dealing with farm activities and country knowledge. The cubbing program for younger boys, between the ages of 8 and 12, in which activities are planned for the boys home neighborhood and in which their mothers play an important part, has just closed its most successful year.

The Boy Scout movement is not just a movement which inculcates ideals, it is more than that. Through its merit badge program it gives every one of the members a chance to study thoroughly that vocation which he intends to follow as his life work. At present, there are nearly a hundred different vocational, scientific and professional subjects, at which a Scout may become proficient through the merit badge program. Scouting has happily conceived a way in which to make work seem like play, and so has put into the hands of boys the means of obtaining an education that no school can offer.

Upper—Character Building and Citizenship Training
Inset—Boy Scouts of America Jamboree Insignia
Lower—Boy Scout Cooking Flapjacks

Meeting on Slum Clearance Called by Episcopal Bishop

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 8—Orgganization of a movement among New York City churches to assist in solving the housing problem here through slum clearance and rehabilitation of blighted districts in the metropolitan area, was announced today in connection with plans for a housing conference and mass meeting later this month.

Described as a co-operative union of religious forces, the organization is headed by the Rt. Rev. William T. Manning, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of New York. Bishop Manning was said to have accepted the post upon the request of the social service department of the National Council of the Episcopal Church.

The chief objective of the co-operative union was described as that of "awakening the public conscience" to the need of improved housing and to the social evils resulting from neglect of slums. No plan for specific projects is expected to result from the movement, although leaders were optimistic that the public interest stimulated by their efforts would bring about an improvement of conditions.

The interest of Bishop Manning in the whole problem has been marked by references in his statements to the diocese, one of which last month called for "a great civic movement against the longer continuance of the wretched slum dwelling in which many of our people are obliged to live."

East Cambridge Savings Bank
Over 80 Years a Mutual Savings Bank
At 292 Cambridge Street
East Cambridge, Mass.
MONEY AVAILABLE FOR SMALL MORTGAGES

YOU WILL PREFER THIS HOTEL IN NEW YORK!
IT'S MODERN AND MODERATE..
in the Grand Central District adjacent to Radio City, the leading theatres and better shops. All 800 rooms feature outside exposure, bath, shower, and radio. Single $3, double $4, twin-bedded, $4.50.
HOTEL MONTCLAIR
Lexington Ave. at 49th St., N.Y.C.

1331 Beacon St. Coolidge Corner BEAcon 1025
T.C. BAKER CO BROOKLINE-MASS.
2 Boylston St. Brookline Village BEAcon 5200
QUICK DELIVERY and a FINE DEAL at the
T. C. BAKER COMPANY
BROOKLINE FORD DEALERS

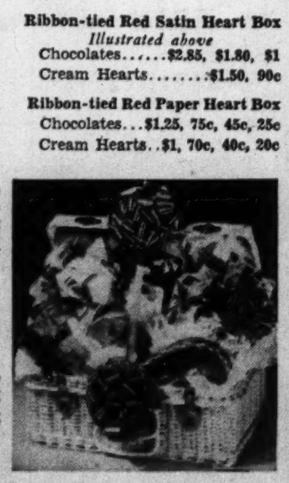
S. S. PIERCE CO.

At S. S. Pierce's—an abundance of luscious candies and gay favors for the gift or party you are planning.
Come in or 'phone. Mail orders filled.

Valentine Candies
For Gifts and Parties

February Assortment...LB. 80c
Cream hearts, Jordan almonds, chocolates, etc.
S.S.P. Assorted Chocolates—freshly packed...lb. $1
Red Jelly Hearts.....60c
Red Shiny Hearts.....60c
Assorted Cream Hearts—1⅜" or ½".....60c
Small Chocolate Hearts
Peppermint Cream...70c
Solid Chocolate, ½ lb.50c
EACH
Valentine Lollypop.....5c
Kiddie Box of Hearts..25c
Chocolate Hearts in Chocolate Heart Box.50c
Large Heart in Box—Cream or Chocolate..12c

Ribbon-tied Red Satin Heart Box
Illustrated above
Chocolates.....$2.85, $1.80, $1
Cream Hearts.....$1.50, 90c
Ribbon-tied Red Paper Heart Box
Chocolates...$1.25, 75c, 45c, 25c
Cream Hearts..$1, 70c, 40c, 20c



No. 5 Basket of Confections $5
Includes 12 jars and boxes of salted nuts, toffee, chocolates, hard candies, glacé fruit and dainties, beautifully packed.

TABLE DECORATIONS
Place Cards, Score Cards, Nut Cups, Cocktail Cups, Napkins, Table Covers, Plates, for Valentine atmosphere.
Phone Orders
Mail orders. Gifts sent near and far.
S. S. PIERCE CO., Boston
Phone Kenmore 7600 or Lon. 1300

THE 25 millionth FORD has just been built

Henry Ford and Edsel Ford with the first and 25 millionth Ford cars

It has never occurred before in automobile history that 25 million cars of one make, bearing one name, have been manufactured under one management. The 25,000,000th Ford car rolled off the Ford Rouge Plant production line on January 18, 1937.

25 million cars since 1903 . . . more than one-third of all the cars ever built . . . enough cars to transport the entire population of the United States.

The figures represent a remarkable contribution to the social welfare, the industrial stability and the general progress of our country.

People respect Ford efficiency. They know Ford uses fine materials, the best workmanship at good wages, the most exact precision measurements. They know these things are passed along to purchasers in the form of extra value. Naturally, they like to do business with such a company. That is the only reason it has been required to produce 25 million cars.

Naturally, too, they expect more of a Ford car, more this year than last year—more each year than the year before. They have every right to.

The experience gained in building 25,000,000 cars enables Ford to produce today a really superb motor car at a really low price—with the beauty, comfort, safety and performance of much more expensive cars.

The 1937 Ford V-8 combines advanced design, all-steel body construction, extra body room, and brilliant brakes with a choice of two V-type 8-cylinder engines—the most modern type of power-plant on land, sea, or in the air.

The 85-horsepower engine provides top performance with unusually good economy for its high power.

The 60-horsepower engine gives good performance with the greatest gasoline mileage ever built into a Ford car—at the lowest Ford prices in years.

People expect more of a Ford car because it's a Ford—and they get more, for the same reason. It is undeniably The Quality Car in the Low-Price Field.

Ford

FORD MOTOR COMPANY

Rogers Peet

Clearance 10,000 Rogers Peet Suits

SUITS! When it's time to shake 'em out in an End-of-Season CLEARANCE—we forget costs and rising markets!
Our job now is:
(1) to make new friends,
(2) to clean house for Spring.
Experience has taught us it pays to be generous!

More than half of the SUITS in this group show savings of $15, $20 and $25.
319 were $60.00
1260 were $55.00
925 were $50.00
1633 were $45.00
$35 now.

More than half of the SUITS in this group show savings of $20, $25 and $30.
721 were $75.00
583 were $70.00
2729 were $65.00
962 were $60.00
1421 were $55.00
$45 now.

Why not also take advantage of our OVERCOAT BARGAINS while you're in?

ROGERS PEET COMPANY
104 TREMONT STREET at Bromfield Street
BOSTON
In NEW YORK: Fifth Ave. at 41st St. / Broadway at 35th St. / Broadway at 13th St. / B'way at Warren St. / B'way at Liberty St.

Sit-Downs Versus Speed-Ups

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Feb. 6—The labor philosophy of the striking automobile workers' union calls for a great increase in the number of men employed on making cars, hence a low production a man and high labor costs. Despite this extra expense, the union still insists on low prices to the consumer—a riddle it solves by urging a radical cut in company profits.

The union's theory differs altogether from Henry Ford's policy of high production a man and reduced cost now general in the automobile industry.

If generally adopted, the union doctrine would change the process of mass production, not alone in the automobile field, but in other large-scale industry, such as steel.

While the idea of holding down the amount of work a man can do so as to give jobs to more men is not new, its application is unique in the extent to which it is now proposed for American manufacturing.

Thousands of more men would be engaged on the fashioning of cars than are now required to do the same work, it is conceded by officials of the United Automobile Workers' Union.

Union Justifies Stand

Strange as this proposal may appear to a public brought up on the efficiency standards of Mr. Ford and other industrialists, the union feels that its program is entirely warranted from the standpoint of the workers and that it will be justified and accepted by public opinion when understood.

The economic policy of the union is in fact a mass movement evolving the query, Should invested money earn less and the rank and file of the wage workers earn more?

This looms as a significant social issue. Some notable economists are for the workers' answer to the question, and the New Deal has been credited with interest.

In the automobile field, the union philosophy appears to be in part an organized reaction against efficiency methods embodied in high speed mass production, and in particular against the common grievance of the "speed-up."

Specifically, union spokesmen declare that General Motors could put on all the extra workmen needed to eliminate rapid production, could meet these higher labor charges, and still could hold down the price of automobiles to present levels by cutting its profits from say $275,000,000 a year to $100,000,000.

The $175,000,000 thus taken out of earnings would be diverted to workers' pay envelopes. Not, it is added, to the same number of employees now in service, but to a large number of new workers, all of whom would share equally.

Distribution of such a large percentage of earnings to higher labor costs of production would introduce a new standard of returns on industrial investments. If the union organized all the motor companies and extended its plan to all, the income on automobile securities would be placed on a much lower basis.

Less Profits or Higher Prices

Should time prove that the union was pioneering in a sound way and its theory should be adopted by all industry, the income of invested capital would fall throughout manufacturing. Conversely the workers, and especially those now at the bottom of the wage scale, would receive a much larger income and be able to live considerably better than they do now.

However, if General Motors should some day be completely organized by the present union, take on the new labor costs, but yet insist upon retaining its current rate of profits, the company then would have to raise the price of its cars.

As the industry is very competitive, a big raise would probably not be possible, because non-union companies could undersell. Thoroughly aware of this, the union aims at organizing the entire motor industry, so as to put all on the same basis.

Then if all the automobile manufacturers were unionized, in the industrial unions planned by John L. Lewis, and the CIO they would have these choices:

1. Keep down the price of cars by keeping down profits.
2. Unanimously raise the price of cars.

In the latter case, the day of the low priced automobile in America vanishes. In the former, the customary standard of return on industrial investments disappears.

In either instance the low cost tradition characteristic of the automobile industry ceases. The motive behind mass production—great output at decreasing cost per unit—is eliminated.

Instead of competition, two monopolies are set up. On one side appears a monopoly of employers producing motorcars. On the other, a monopoly of labor in the industrial union embracing all the employees in a plant and in all plants.

Parenthetically there is the chance that if monopoly led to raising the cost of cars higher than the public wanted to pay, sales would drop off, production would be lessened, men thrown out of work, and the union's object of employing more men in a measure frustrated.

However that be, the two monopolies would periodically deal with each other in the negotiation of labor's wages and working conditions.

Such a development is sought in the automobile industry by John L. Lewis and the Committee for Industrial Organization.

In fact, this plan is already largely in force in the coal industry, in which the miners' union, the United Mine Workers of America, is dominant. Mr. Lewis is president of this union.

He has achieved the organization of 90 per cent of the coal miners, while the coal operators are themselves strongly organized, and both sides periodically meet in national bargaining conferences which virtually set basic wages for the entire industry.

In coal, Mr. Lewis has succeeded in raising the wages of his men. But as the operators have not been content to absorb all the extra labor costs, the outcome has been higher prices for coal.

But as to automobiles, officials of the union stress that they do not want higher priced cars. They have been brought up on the low-priced car and they want it to continue. They believe it can be retained under their plans, and justify their philosophy as follows:

1. Automobile workers should have a larger share of the earnings which their labor makes possible. Like the run of mass-production employees, they are entitled to a better standard of living.

2. The speed-up system in mass production wears men out early, and should be replaced by a system of moderate pressure, whereby more men can be employed and all may enjoy a longer career in industry.

3. By enlarging the number of men it employs, the automobile industry will help in wiping out the permanent unemployment threatening the country.

The doctrine of men voluntarily putting a check on the amount that they produce is new to the automobile industry, but has a long history in the labor movement.

Mass production workers have long complained of efforts to increase the work load at the same pay. They dislike to see one worker doing a great deal more than the rest, setting a standard of production that his fellow workers cannot or will not follow, and thus giving an excuse to the boss for reducing wages.

What a man can or should produce lays the basis for the union philosophy.

Up to the present the automobile manufacturers have generally given the answer by having their efficiency experts set the time alloted to jobs.

For the future, the union proposes to scrap the time-setters and do its own regulating of the number of men desirable to handle an industrial operation.

More Men Needed

"This means that we shall certainly require the employment of more men in the automobile companies that we unionize," explained Ed Hall, a vice-president of the United Automobile Workers' Union.

"Three of the demands we have laid before General Motors Company point to this end. These are the abolition of piece work and substitution of an hourly rate of pay, the 30-hour week, and mutual agreement on the speed of production in all General Motors plants, determined between management and a union committee.

"Putting on more men will naturally increase labor costs and will reduce the amount of work each man will do. It is a system of low production.

"It will take unwarranted strain off the men, enable many to return to the industry who had been scrapped, and prevent pay from being out.

"This can readily be done through a more equitable division of company profits.

"We have already put our system to work in several of the smaller automobile plants we have organized, Nash and Studebaker.

Regulating Production

"In each the union regulates the speed of production and the number of men employed on a job.

"We have caused these companies to take on more men than they need to handle certain operations. In some departments men are standing around with nothing to do. I have just had a report of this kind from a committee of the union from Studebaker.

"But this has cost the company no more. That sounds odd, but it is true. Let me explain this curious point in mass production.

"Say that $10 a car is being paid on a final assembly line to a group of, say, 150 men. For that they are turning out 40 jobs an hour, that is, handling 40 cars.

"At 40 jobs an hour and $10 a job, each man gets, say, $1.25 an hour. These figures incidentally are merely illustrative; I can't say that it figures out just that way, but let's agree it does.

"Now the 150 men can turn out their 40 jobs easily. Then the company gets into a rush to meet the public demand for its cars, and says it wants 60 jobs an hour.

"The 150 men could, if whipped with a cat-o'-nine-tails, do the 60 jobs, or maybe they could do them without too great a strain. Then their pay would run up to say $1.75 an hour, instead of $1.25.

"But they don't want to do that. They prefer to see 50 additional men employed. And so the original 150 plus the extra 50 produce the larger number of jobs, all getting the original $1.25 an hour.

"As for the company, it is still paying $10 a car, which it paid at the start. The extra 50 men are not costing the company a bit more.

"That's what happens in a unionized plant. It's up to the workers to say how many men the company shall put on.

"The number of men on the line and the percentage of production per man are controlled by the union committee in a union plant.

Non-Union Program

"Now in contrast let's take a non-union factory. When the rush comes and the demand is for increased production, the foreman says to his boss, 'I'm going to make you some profit. I know these men can get out more work.'

"He will jack up the line from 40 to 60 jobs an hour, but instead of giving the men more benefit by hiring more men or by giving the workers already there more money by keeping the rate at $10 a car, he will cut the price of the car to $8.

"The men then will still be making the same amount of money by driving at a higher rate of speed to turn out 60 jobs.

"The advantage goes to the company, for it is saving $2 a car.

"That amounts to an actual cut in wages. But the men don't feel the cut, for they are drawing the same money as before, although they are working harder."

Returning to the Nash and Studebaker plants, Mr. Hall observed, "When we put on more men than the work may require, we know that we are penalizing these companies. They are in competition with other concerns whose costs are lower. Ford can get his steel for instance cheaper than General Motors, and because it buys in such huge quantities General Motors can get its steel cheaper than Nash or Studebaker. Any extra labor costs that Nash and Studebaker have to carry are unfair to them.

"We hope that this disadvantage will be temporary, for we aim to unionize the entire industry and so put every company on the same basis."

Fixing Pay for Jobs

Fear of "killing the job" has much to do with forming the union's policy. This is a feeling that has existed in the automobile industry long before the sign of a union. What killing the job means to the automobile worker is thus explained by Mr. Hall:

"If I'm tending a certain operation, the amount of money paid for it is fixed by the foreman or time-setter after we have had debate and haggling about it. In a union plant, the amount is set by a shop steward working it out for me with the management.

"Any man knows that in time you get more efficient through doing a task day by day than you were when you first started on it.

"Now we come to the point of 'killing the job.'

"If I needed money badly and saw no further ahead than the end of my nose, I would make all I possibly could out of that job. It's piece work, and the harder I push myself the more I'm paid.

"Companies all over the country invariably say to their workers, 'We don't care how much you make. We want the work.'

"That's the cry of management but it has been consistently proven that as soon as a man can make above a certain amount of jobs, they cut the rate.

"Then it's too late.

Union Sets Pace

"If he protests, saying, 'You can't cut my rate, I can't get out the quantity you call for,' the management replies, 'You made so many jobs last week. Why can't you do it this week?'

"In our unionized plants we try to hold our pay at a price where management doesn't dare to cut it. Then if some individual wants to run away with himself and turn out more than he should, the union committee keeps him in check."

The same viewpoint is current in the rubber workers' union. The tire industry is related to the automobile industry, and the unions in the two industries are twins, both being formed at the same time, following NRA, and both last year joining the CIO.

"After our union was organized, we'd push the button and stop the conveyor system," relates W. J. Carney, anent the rubber workers' union in the Goodyear plant at Akron, O.

"The supervisor would come out, asking, 'What's the matter?'

" 'Going too fast,' the union members would tell him.

"Before the strike the management would have taken any worker off who stopped the conveyor because things were coming too fast.

"Now they can't, because they know we would sit down if they did.

"So the company decided the best thing was not to speed it up," continued Mr. Carney, who resigned as secretary of the Goodyear local last August to become an organizer for the CIO assigned to the rubber and automobile industries.

"They would speed up and then cut you. After that, in order to make up the extra pay they wanted, some of the workers would want the conveyor speeded up again.

"Through the sit-down we have eliminated the speed-up."

Digging In for a Powerful Dam

Bureau of Reclamation, Department of the Interior

Downstream View of Excavations for Foundation of Parker Dam on Colorado River

Raging Colorado Tests Working At New Parker Dam

PARKER DAM, Calif., Feb. 8 (AP)—A two-million dollar investment in Parker Dam, intake for a 300-mile aqueduct to Southern California, was tested severely today by the Colorado River, swollen eight times normal size by a cloudburst flooding an upper tributary.

The Bill Williams River, draining the Williams Mountains in northern Arizona where torrential rains fell yesterday, spilled 35,000 feet of water a second into the Colorado's normal 5000 feet a second flow above the upper coffer dam.

E. A. Moritz, United States reclamation service engineer, said the water level at the 80-foot high coffer dam was 51 feet and there was larger reservoir space above. Barring another sudden rise in the Williams tributary, Mr. Moritz was confident the coffer-dam would withstand the flood.

Parker Dam and the Southern California aqueduct are subsidiary projects undertaken with the building of Boulder Dam further up the Colorado in a precipitious canyon wall near Las Vegas, Nev.

Work on Parker Dam has been confined so far to excavations, the coffer dam and the diversion tunnel. Expenditures have approximated $2,000,000, Mr. Moritz said.

Supreme Court

(Continued from Page 1)

pay. Many of them are committed to crop control of some kind or other.

But though measures to control cotton production by compulsion, potato growing by government stamps, and various other forms of rigid control were in law only two years ago, the viewpoints of many of their sponsors have changed. Improved prices—through other causes—have decreased the demand for crop control.

Thus there are some indications that the emergency atmosphere — the "have-not" sense—which prevailed from 1933 to 1935 with particular keenness is not quite so urgent today. However, the congressional dockets are filled with reform bills, sweeping measures for industrial control and similar projects, introduced in 1937. If the upholding of such measures can only be rendered possible by reorganiaztion of the judiciary, then incentive to support the President is given every Congressman who has been impelled to introduce such new legislation.

Moreover, though some of the Senate progressives are now off the reservation on the question of "packing" the court, they are freely advancing their own proposals for reform, some of which are so extreme as to force opinion back to the President's plan. Thus, Senator George W. Norris—who expressed doubts about the enlargement of the Supreme bench—is credited today with a proposal to limit the term of service on the bench to nine years.

Examining the Record

Meantime, examination of the specific contents of the President's message continues, and much ammunition is being piled up by critics to use with damaging effect when hearings and debates start. It is discovered, for instance, that Attorney General Homer S. Cummings' report for 1936, given out last month, contains a long analysis on the state of work in the Supreme Court and the federal judiciary, complimenting the court on "its prompt hearings and decisions," concluding that it was keeping abreast of its docket, and approving its resolution not to hear every case that tries to make its way into the supreme tribunal.

The same report further showed that in 51 out of 85 legislative districts, business of the district courts was fully up to date, and docket conditions were progressively improving.

Stanley Reed, the solicitor general, wrote in his latest report:

"During its October term, 1935, the Supreme Court disposed of 986 cases on the appellate docket, a larger number of appellate dispositions than at any of the 10 preceding terms, except the 1933 term when 1025 cases were disposed of. Every case argued or submitted at the term were disposed of before adjournment.

"Prompt hearings and decisions were had in all cases of large public interest."

The report cited steps taken to minimise delay in the administration of criminal justice in the federal courts on rules promulgated by the Supreme Court.

"One of the principal factors," the report continued, "which has enabled the Supreme Court to keep abreast of its own appellate docket was the passage of the jurisdictional act of Feb. 13, 1925, which broadened the court's discretionary jurisdiction on petition for writ of certiorari, and narrowed its obligatory jurisdiction on appeal without restricting the possibility of review; give more time to important legal this act has enabled the court to issues, and has reduced routine demands upon it. The progress which the court has made in the prompt dispatch of that statute is indicated by the following table:

(This table showed 1070 cases docketed in the term ending last June, and 986 cases disposed of, leaving 90 to be carried over, a uniform number.)

"Since so large a percentage of the business of the court arises under a jurisdiction which affords opportunity to litigants to present petitions for certiorari which do not set out adequate grounds for plenary consideration of the cases, it is not surprising to find that the high percentage of denials and dismissals of petitions for certiorari reached in the 1934 term was maintained in the 1935 term.

'Desist' Order Issued To Dealer in Blankets

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (AP)—The Federal Trade Commission has announced issuance of a cease and desist order against Israel Zelkind, Worcester, Mass., trading as Lawrence Blanket Mills.

The announcement said that Mr. Zelkind was directed to discontinue use of the word "woolen" or the words "all wool" to describe blankets not made of wool, and not to represent blankets as "fully shrunk" when this is not a fact.

"Use of the 'mills' as part of the respondents' trade name is prohibited by the order," the announcement said, "as is the use of the words 'manufactures of' or other words of similar import in advertising literature, so as to imply that he manufactures the products he sells, or actually owns or controls the factory in which they are made, when this is not true."

Elihu Root

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 8—Elihu Root, sole remaining American "elder statesman," who passed on at his home here yesterday, was a peace advocate, and the foremost corporation lawyer of his time. Mr. Root's career of distinguished public service stretched over a span of years from the William McKinley to the Woodrow Wilson administrations. He was Secretary of War under President McKinley and Secretary of State under President Theodore Roosevelt, in the latter office winning the praise of James Bryce, English diplomatist and historian, as the greatest Secretary of State in the history of this nation. Later Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, British World War Ambassador to the United States, declared he was "without a peer" as a diplomatist, and Lord Morley characterized him as the greatest man he had ever met.

These tributes were matched by Theodore Roosevelt, when he called Mr. Root the wisest man he had ever known.

Mr. Root's history is inextricably woven with that of the United States during some of the most trying days of the nation since the Civil War.

He was admitted to the bar here in 1867, beginning as a struggling young lawyer specializing in corporation and real estate law. His rise, however, was rapid, and by 1885 he was recognized for his unusual talent for the law, his power of analysis and objectivity. He had quickly made a place for himself in Republican politics, and in 1899 he was called to Washington by President McKinley to become Secretary of War. Mr. Root held this portfolio until February, 1904, during which time he completely reorganized the War Department, planned the War College and set up the general staff.

As Secretary of State under President Theodore Roosevelt from July 1, 1905, to Jan. 27, 1909, succeeding John Hay, Mr. Root won universal recognition as a diplomatist. One of his outstanding achievements in these years was his so-called "gentlemen's agreement" with Japan in connection with Japanese emigration to the United States. The history of the State Department during these years is that of Mr. Root.

Mr. Root was United States Senator from New York from 1909 to 1915, during which he was the chief figure in many important activities, among which was the settlement with England of financial claims, boundary and fisheries questions and control of the waters of Niagara Falls.

The Nobel Peace Prize was awarded to Mr. Root in 1912 for his work for peace between the United States and Japan, his efforts to bring about the pacification of Cuba and the Philippines and in connection with the Panama Canal tolls question.

He was a strong supporter of the League of Nations and the World Court.

Mr. Root was one of the organizers of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, of which he has been president since 1910. He was a member of many learned societies and the author of several books on government and citizenship.

Born in Clinton, N. Y., Feb. 15, 1845, Mr. Root was the son of Professor Oren and Nancy Whitney (Butterick) Root.

His father was a leading mathematician of his time and was on the faculty of Hamilton College, where Mr. Root was educated and from which he was graduated in 1864. The following year he became a teacher in the old Rome (N. Y.) Academy. He married Miss Clara Wales, of New York, in 1878. Three children were born of this union—Elihu Root, Jr., today a prominent lawyer here; Edward W. and Clara, who was married to Major U. S. Grant, Engineer Corps, United States Army. Mrs. Root passed on in 1928.

Stimson Pays Tribute To Work of Elihu Root

NEW YORK, Feb. 8 (AP)—Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State under President Hoover, paid tribute to Elihu Root today through use of the distinguished statesman's own words.

"The best tribute that I can make to Mr. Root," Mr. Stimson said, "is to recall the words of the prayer with which he opened the New York constitutional convention on May 5, 1915, when the clergyman who was to speak had unexpectedly failed to come.

"He then said:

" 'Almighty God, we pray to thee to guide our deliberations this day. Make us humble, sincere, devoted to the public service. Make us wise, considerate of the feelings and the opinions and the rights of others. Make us effective and useful for the advancement of the cause of peace and justice and liberty in the world. For Christ's sake, amen.'

"In that prayer," Mr. Stimson said, "breathed the true spirit and character of Elihu Root."

MACRAE & COMPANY
INVESTMENT BANKERS
BONDS—STOCKS
80 KING ST. W. TORONTO

Women Who Appreciate Quality Wear HAND-SEWN SHOES by Owens & Elmes LIMITED 151 YONGE ST., TORONTO

Fine Furs Apparel and Accessories
For Men and Women
Holt, Renfrew & Company Limited
TORONTO MONTREAL QUEBEC WINNIPEG

ROGERS COAL COKE
For prompt service—call ELGIN 0482
NIGHT AND DAY
COAL—COKE
at lowest prices consistent with the best quality.
The Elias Rogers Company Limited
TORONTO, ONT.
2 Yes Means 2,000 Pounds

Simpson's Personal Shopping Service
is as close as your desk
Simply pick up your pen and write your order to this staff of thoroughly trained shoppers. Whether it's an unusual shade that must be matched—an idea for the attic bedroom—a difficult gift — Simpson's Personal Shoppers will shop with discrimination and dispatch—choosing as carefully as you yourself would do.
SIXTH FLOOR
Simpson's TORONTO

It's Smart to Buy Now in Robinson's FURNITURE AND HOME NEEDS SALE

Ask about . . .
- Free making of curtains and drapes.
- Free advice and quotations on interior decorating.

No money down for 30 days on purchases of $15 and over.
The G. W. ROBINSON Co. Ltd.
HAMILTON, ONT.

Spring Accents . . .
Those important details that make or mar a costume, the subtle touch that proclaims the stylewise woman, are assembled for you from fashion centres of the world by the T. Eaton Co. buyers.
When in Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg or wherever there is a T. Eaton Co. store, make it your shopping headquarters.
THE T. EATON Co LIMITED
CANADA

THE BUDGET BUNDLE
© 1936
12 POUNDS Extra lbs. 12c each $1.49
Try this bundle for one week and you will agree with us that it is a real laundry bargain. Imagine everything finished including regular shirts, at this low price.
Send your work to us this week and ask for "Budget Bundle." Everything comes home ready to put away in the linen closet.

This bundle must contain at least 50% flat work, curtains and dress shirts only exception in this service. Everything fully finished.
NO EXTRA CHARGE For REGULAR SHIRTS
LLOYDBROOK 2161 TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS

Their mutual choice will be a BIRKS 1937-STYLED DIAMOND ENGAGEMENT RING

Nine diamonds, platinum 150.00
Nine diamonds, platinum 125.00
Three diamonds, platinum 75.00
Seven shoulder diamonds, platinum 100.00
Nine diamonds, 18kt. white gold 50.00
Three diamonds, 14kt. gold mount 25.00
BIRKS-ELLIS-RYRIE, Limited TORONTO
BIRKS-DINGWALL, Limited WINNIPEG
HALIFAX SAINT JOHN QUEBEC MONTREAL OTTAWA HAMILTON SASKATOON CALGARY EDMONTON VANCOUVER
Birks DIAMONDS

It is Different
That's why so many have changed to the Clean-Be-Tween, the adjustable toothbrush. That's why so many Dentists recommend the Clean-Be-Tween. We believe you, too, will change from the ordinary toothbrush when you see the Clean-Be-Tween. TEETH HALF CLEANED ONLY HALF PROTECTED. Protect your teeth this modern way — the Clean-Be-Tween Way. ASK YOUR DRUGGIST OR DENTIST or write us
CLEAN-BE-TWEEN TOOTHBRUSH CO., INC. 250 PARK AVE., NEW YORK CITY 1608 N. Vermont Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.

BATH SINGER EXONERATED

You won't be blamed for going lyrical in your morning bath after a night of blissful repose in the Taft's downy beds.
2000 ROOMS WITH BATH, from $2.50
HOTEL TAFT Alfred Lewis, Mgr.
7th Ave. at 50th St. NEW YORK

WE'VE Inaugurated A NEW RESIDENCE IN WASHINGTON

NEW in everything but name—and fame! New from lobby to roof-top. Filled with modern comfort and luxury. The meeting place of smart official Washington. Diverting new restaurants. Gracious service. Make it your Washington address. Single rooms from $3.50.
HOTEL RALEIGH
PENNSYLVANIA AVE. AT 12th ST.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
C. C. Schaffeier, General Manager

Wallace Asks Crop Control In Four-Point Farm Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8—A long-range program for agricultural stability in years of drought as well as of surpluses was laid before the nation's farm leaders today by Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, with a plea for support.

Outstanding among his proposals was the return of power to the department to control production. The previous major attempt along this line, exercised under the old Agricultural Adjustment Act, was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court in January, 1936.

Mr. Wallace explained to the farm representatives that production control power would be used only in an emergency brought on by extreme surplus. He described it as a "last-ditch operation." Only after the three other stabilizing measures he proposed had been tried would it be brought into play, he said.

As a pattern for the revised crop-control program, the Department of Agriculture has chosen the old Kerr-Smith tobacco and Bankhead cotton acts, both of which employ a general taxing principle instead of the processing tax to which the Supreme Court vehemently objected in the AAA case. The court never had a chance to rule on the type of control embodied in the tobacco and cotton acts, since Congress repealed them at President Roosevelt's request, along with the potato control act, soon after the adverse AAA decision.

Wallace Urges Study

In broaching the subject to the farm leaders, Mr. Wallace said, "Study should be given to the development of this type of positive production control under the power of Congress to regulate interstate commerce or the power to levy taxes to provide for the general welfare or through effective co-operation between the states and the Federal Government."

Today's conference was called primarily to gain support from farm groups for Secretary Wallace's "ever-normal granary" plan, designed to keep supplies and prices of the principal farm commodities from drastic fluctuations. The Secretary said he thought his plan of storing up surpluses in good years for use in poor ones would "meet the situation of most commodities during most years." He suggested that it be used in conjunction with the present soil conservation plan, a commodity loan scheme and the emergency control power.

Explaining how the four-sided plan would operate, Mr. Wallace said:

"Suppose it was found that a 'normal supply' of wheat, allowing for a year's consumption plus a reasonable amount for export plus a reasonable carryover, was 825 million bushels. Then, if the new crop plus the carryover made a total of more than 825 million, the Government would offer to make loans to producers on their wheat. Then suppose in the following year the supply should rise to more than 925 million bushels. Under those circumstances, the Government would offer conditional payments, in addition to the regular conservation payments, to induce farmers to store their fertility in the ground.

Need for Crop Control?

"But suppose the weather was favorable again in the next season and the total supply reached a billion bushels—almost enough for two years' domestic human consumption—then would it not be good public policy to have universal and positive production control until supplies again were reduced to less than a billion bushels? If such a reduction took place, production control of this positive type would be discontinued. If supplies fell below 925 million bushels, there would be no conditional payments, and if they fell below 825 million bushels, there would be no loans."

Mr. Wallace is hopeful that his "ever-normal granary" plan can be perfected this year for inauguration in 1938. Hoping for an auspicious year of surpluses before its launching, he told farmers only a few days ago that it would be in their interest to plant abundantly this year. He wants to have bins and granaries full before he begins the storage program.

All of the major farm organizations were represented at today's meeting, including the American Farm Bureau Federation, the National Grange, Farmers' National Union, National Co-operative Council and the Farmers National Grain Corporation.

LESTER PARKER
Insurance Adjustments
Competent Representation for Companies
FIRE—AUTOMOBILE—CASUALTY
819-820 Utah Oil Building
Salt Lake City, Utah
Telephones | Office, Was. 4300 | Res. Was. 6316

RED HEARTS
SILVER HEARTS
FOR
SWEETHEARTS
Packed with chocolates and home-made candies
$1.25
EACH
VALENTINE CANDIES
60¢ TO $2 LB.
SCHRAFFT'S
Boston · New York · Syracuse · Philadelphia

Louisville Digs Out; Industry Resumes

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 8 (AP)—Five thousand workmen started clearing huge deposits of mud and debris off Louisville streets today.

Other workmen kept charcoal fires going in cable mains, to dry out power lines so light may be restored to the flooded sections. This went on all night. Power was available in several plants, working again after two weeks of idleness, but the circuits could not carry it unless they were dry.

Dr. Hugh Rodman Leavell, health director, repeated his assurance that the regular city water may be drunk without boiling. He urged that no other water be drunk, but said milk supplies were drinkable.

Research Leader

Harris & Ewing
Dr. E. R. Weidlein
President of the American Chemical Society

Industry to Give $250,000,000 For Research in 1937

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 8—Factory budgets for research, granted by industrial organizations, will exceed $250,000,000 in 1937, according to estimates by Dr. E. R. Weidlein, president of the American Chemical Society. Twenty-five of more than 40 sessions arranged for the ninety-third meeting of the society at the University of North Carolina in April will be devoted to chemical investigations directly fostering industrial progress.

"With corporate earnings rising rapidly and with the new tax law favoring legitimate expenditures in increased research, more and more attention is being given to the development of new products and new uses in the industries," declared Dr. Weidlein, who is also director of the Mellon Institute of Industrial Research, Pittsburgh.

During 1936, the steel industry spent $9,000,000 on research, an increase of more than $500,000 over 1935. Corresponding increases were noticed in the chemical industries and in research for the improvement of foods.

"The metal-working field, which during the depression stopped much of its research, is now resuming laboratory investigations on a large scale," continued Dr. Weidlein. Researches have in recent weeks been accelerated in the fields of building materials, air conditioning, synthetic fibers and television.

"Scientific research is still young, even in the life of the universities, which are primarily responsible for its existence. Having gained the spirit of research from the universities, the industries have applied its methods to their own affairs with really amazing results. During the last 25 years the number of industrial research laboratories in the United States has grown from a very few to more than 2000.

"Since 1870, science applied to manufacturing has built 18 new industries that furnish employment to over 10,000,000 persons. Science has also effected a fourfold increase in our standard of living since 1790. Many of the good things of life, including automobiles, radios, telephones and electric lights, are scientific creations.

"From scientific investigations in the universities has come much of the basic knowledge of natural phenomena on which industries of today have built and will construct for the future. Accordingly, this essential contributory part of our universities should be recognized and nurtured by the industries."

Christian Science Services on Radio

(All times given are local)

New England

Massachusetts

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WORL, 920kc, on Feb. 14; March 7, 14; April 4, 11; shortwave station, WIXAL, 10:12 a. m. (15.2mc) and 7 p. m. (6.04 mc), on March 7, April 4, May 2.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc, on March 7, April 4, May 2.

New York City—Sixth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, Feb. 14, 21, 28; Brooklyn, Second Church, March 7, 14, 21, 28; Brooklyn, First Church, April 4, 11, 18, 25.

Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KDKA, 980kc; also W8XK, 15.2mc, on Feb. 21, March 21, April 18.

Central States

Illinois

Chicago—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WCFL, 970kc; also W9XAA, 11.48 mc, on Feb. 14, 21, 28; March 7, 14, 21, 28; April 4, 11, 18, 25.

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on March 7, April 4, May 2.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WHK, 1390kc, on Feb. 14, 28; March 14, 28; April 11, 25

Texas

Beaumont—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFDM, 560kc, on Feb. 21; March 7, 21, April 4, 18.

Mountain States

Montana

Great Falls—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFBB, 1280kc, on Feb. 28, March 28, April 25.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, on Feb. 14, 21, 28; March 7, 14, 21, 28; April 4, 11, 18, 25.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc, on March 7, April 4, May 2.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc, on Feb. 14, 21, 28; March 7, 14, 21, 28; April 4, 11, 18, 25.

Reich Launches Cruiser

HAMBURG, Feb. 8 (AP)—Germany launched another 10,000-ton cruiser Feb. 6 amid the blare of bands and patriotic oratory.

The vessel was christened the "Admiral Hipper" in memory of the last commander-in-chief of Germany's high seas fleet during the World War.

Pacific Ports Speed Ships

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 8 (AP)—Pacific coast shipping went on an overtime basis today in an effort to clear the ports of cargo accumulated during the 98-day maritime strike.

Office workers reported at full force at the shipping companies to check consignments. Thousands of union men labored on the piers at overtime pay rates ranging from 80 cents to $1.40 an hour to speed the clearance of long idle ships.

The vanguard of 240 once-strike-bound vessels spread out over the Pacific at top speed toward other world markets, assured of capacity cargo coming and going. Fifteen ships left San Francisco yesterday.

One potential threat to the new peace was ironed out when union leaders agreed the crews of three ships would be allowed to pass into a shipyard where machinists are on strike. The crews at first refused to pass through the machinist' picket lines.

Conciliator's Views

Federal Conciliator E. P. Marsh said the three vessels had been in the yards only for wharfage and not for repairs, and hence were not strictly "hot" ships so far as the maritime workers were concerned.

Mr. Marsh added, however, that other vessels in the yards which had undergone repairs while the strike was in progress might cause trouble later. Efforts were started to avoid an impasse.

Shipowners and union representatives called a meeting today to clear up a complicated issue which arose yesterday in Portland involving longshoremen, sailors and coastwise ship operators.

Owners claimed the new agreements permitted them to employ partial longshoremen's crews and to work the men wherever they pleased. This brought up the question of whether the dockmen could do certain kinds of work formerly done by sailors.

Loopholes in Agreement

H. P. Melnikow, union adviser, said the agreements left a "wide loophole" in this respect and that the matter might have to go to arbitration, perhaps by a "port committee" provided for in the agreements to settle casual controversies.

A difficulty was smoothed out when the Panama-Pacific line, last of the intercoastal operators to meet the peace terms, signed the west coast agreements and the eastern crews of 11 of its ships went to work at San Pedro. The crews had demanded west coast peace terms.

Negotiators worked toward a settlement of the machinists' strike, involving the Pacific Coast Dry Dock Association. The conferees previously reached agreement on working conditions and began discussing wages and hours, the principal demands remaining.

Dartmouth Men Fight Fire

HANOVER, N. H., Feb. 8 (AP)—Dartmouth College students joined firemen of Hanover and nearby Lebanon today to fight a general alarm fire in the town's biggest business block in near zero weather. Damage was estimated at $100,000.

Modern Drama for China

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Can the old-time Chinese theater persist in China side by side with the best in modern drama?

Dr. Shih I. Hsiung, widely known for his translation of "Lady Precious Stream," can see no reason why not; and he has just returned to his native land to study the situation.

He points out that in Western countries, the experimental theater is able to flourish alongside continued production of the plays of Shakespeare, and he sees no reason why tolerant China should not prove hospitable to the best in both old and new.

In coming back to China, Dr. Hsiung has undertaken a task of breaking with all the traditions of the older drama in an attempt to establish something entirely new. He expects to present "The Professor," described as a "tragic comedy," which will be a modern Chinese play written in both English and Chinese.

Interesting work has been done of late in the field of the Chinese cinema. Up to a comparatively short time ago, Chinese photography was poor, by Hollywood standards, and there was little originality of plot or setting to compensate for the deficient mechanics of productions.

Still handicapped by lack of funds as compared with the producers of the West, the Chinese have made use of informal advice tendered by such visitors as Douglas Fairbanks, Mary Pickford and Charlie Chaplin. Many Chinese theaters today show China-made films, which still lack any startling technical or other originality, but at least are sound productions with perfectly workmanlike technique and an authentic flavor of present-day China.

Very few foreign-made films purporting to be of Chinese scenes can stand the test of showing in China. The scene is too specialized—and only Warner Oland of the foreign actors, looks Chinese to a Chinese.

YOU ARE INVITED TO JOIN IN
Celebrating our Anniversaries
ON SHIPS AT SEA

Ninety Years Service on the Seas — HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE founded at Hamburg in 1847. *Eighty Years* Service on the Seas by NORTH GERMAN LLOYD founded at Bremen in 1857..... Both LINES for bettering trade and passenger service between the United States and Germany..... extending their services to Ireland, England and France.

1937 CRUISES OF THE
Hamburg-American Line

FLAGSHIP **New York** TO THE WEST INDIES and SOUTH AMERICA
FEB. 20TH for 19 days from New York to St. Pierre, Fort de France, Barbados, Port of Spain, La Guayra, Curacao, Cartagena, Colon, Kingston, Havana . . . $225 up.
MAR. 12TH for 13 days to Kingston, Cartagena, Colon, Havana; rates . . $160 up.
EASTER CRUISE on MAR. 27TH for 8 days to Havana and Nassau . . . . $95 up.

Reliance TO NORTHERN WONDERLANDS & RUSSIA..June 30
to Iceland, Polar Ice Barrier, Spitzbergen, North Cape and fjords, Visby and Stockholm, Estonia, Soviet Union, Finland, Danzig, Denmark, Germany... 44 days . . $525 up.
AROUND THE WORLD January 9, 1938 on the same Eastward itinerary of 4½ months as on previous cruise . . Rates . . $1900 up.

CROSSINGS TO EUROPE
St. Louis June 12, July 10, Sept. 4, Oct. 2 to Ireland, England, France, Germany.

New York · Hansa
Deutschland · Hamburg
Cabin Class $162 up in off season
February 14, 21, 28; Mar. 7, 14, 21, 28; Apr. 4, 8, 15, 22, 29; May 2, 13, 20, 27; June 3, 6, 13, 20, 27; July 1, 8, 15, 22, 29; Aug. 5, 12, 15, 22, 29; Sept. 5, 9, 16, 23, 30; Oct. 7, 15, 21, 28; Nov. 4, 11...Wednesday and Saturday midnight sailings to
COBH, CHERBOURG, SOUTHAMPTON and... HAMBURG

For centuries world trade has moved "via Hamburg", connecting Europe and the far corners of the earth. Over 17,000 ships a year have visited this, the largest shipping center of Continental Europe. Here, one year before the discovery of gold in California, Hamburg-American Line was founded, heir to a thousand years of shipping experience. Visitors find attractions innumerable—museums, spacious parks, the famed zoo, gothic and modern architecture, laboratories and libraries—and the swift way to the Hinterland of the whole continent via the "Flying Hamburger" to Berlin.

MORE than 13,893,000 passengers carried between the United States and Europe, a major role in linking together the industrial, social and intellectual advances of the two continents.

Astounding luxury of accommodations introduced on ships embodying the latest principles of mechanical strength and security.

Offices for Information and Reservations, also, established all over the world... at present in 23 major cities of the United States and Canada, for the benefit of Local Travel Agents and prospective travelers throughout each section.

The Science of Navigation

On the Transatlantic service, decade after decade, leadership in speed, in greater, more luxurious liners . . . but always with sound navigation. The Blue Ribbon of the Atlantic held between the two LINES for long periods. But the fundamentals of *regularity* of sailings and *punctuality* of arrivals demonstrating the *security*.

Today, more than 200 crossings between New York and European ports are scheduled in 1937. As many as 4 a month from New York for the swift sisterships Bremen and Europa; weekly midnight sailings for the New York, Deutschland, Hansa, Hamburg; 6 special sailings of the de luxe express Columbus; others by the M. S. St. Louis and the S. S. Berlin.

Thus you can plan your travels six months or a year ahead, plan by the day and hour of sailing and arrival abroad, and for the exact time of return from Ireland, England, France, Germany.

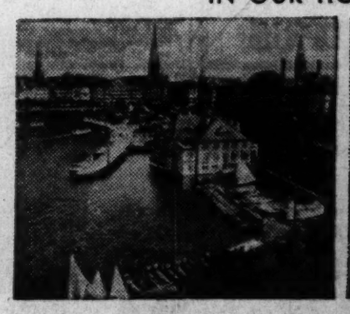
The Art of Fine Living

Almost fifty years ago began the great procession of our improvements, including gymnasiums and swimming pools, regular beds in place of berths, passenger elevators, grill rooms and veranda cafes . . . making ocean travel a pleasure and recreation in itself . . . producing the Pleasure Cruise . . . the 1891 Mediterranean and Orient Cruise of the Augusta Victoria.

Under this impetus to broad travel there followed swiftly our World Cruises, the West Indies Cruises from New York, the Cruises of Northern Wonderlands . . . till the Hapag and Lloyd emblems were framed in pioneering pleasure routes of the Seven Seas. Apprenticeship schools were established for stewards, chefs . . . Hapag-Lloyd made a synonym for perfection in service, deliciousness of cuisine, on all cruises and crossings.

Today . . . as symbols of the luxury of living there are the SUNDECK RESTAURANTS on the Bremen and Europa, the OVER-SEA GRILLS on the New York, Deutschland, Hamburg, Hansa—a la carte restaurants of supremely beautiful decorations, masterly preparations of special chefs, meticulous service catering to the most discriminating requirements in the world—our passengers.

IN OUR HOME PORTS



Your Travel Agent knows these ships and services. Consult him for information and reservations. No extra cost to you. Or, call upon any office of

1937 CRUISES OF THE
North German Lloyd

DE LUXE EXPRESS **Columbus**
TO THE WEST INDIES
MAR. 26..OVER EASTER..9 days to Port-au-Prince, Kingston, Havana, rates..$125 up.
APR. 8TH for 7 days to Nassau and Havana $95 up; APR. 17TH to Havana and Nassau for 8 days; rates . . . . . $107.50 up.

CROSSINGS TO EUROPE
Berlin May 29, July 1, Aug. 19, Sept. 18, Oct. 16
Columbus May 1, June 5, June 26 July 15, Aug. 16, Sept. 8
to Ireland, England, France, Germany

FAMOUS EXPRESSES
Bremen · Europa
SAILINGS SHORTLY AFTER MIDNIGHT
Feb. 10, 20, 27; Mar. 10, 19; Apr. 2, 11, 18, 28; May 5, 15, 22; June 2, 11, 19, 30; July 7, 18, 24; Aug. 4, 11, 20, 27; Sept. 5, 12, 22, 29; Oct. 9, 16, 27; Nov. 3.
Morning Arrivals abroad

TO CHERBOURG, SOUTHAMPTON and... **BREMEN**

A charming Hanseatic city, popular gateway of travelers between Continental Europe and the world over-seas, home port of North German Lloyd which alone has carried 8,129,070 passengers. This year Bremen celebrates her 1150th Anniversary . . and the 110th Anniversary of the treaty of friendship and commerce with the United States and the 80th of founding North German Lloyd . . Flags flying from many-century old gems of architecture, brilliant orchestras playing, special exhibitions, pageantry everywhere, and the warmest of welcomes to your visiting. The surrounding country offers a variety of attractions from canoeing on the Weser to sketching on the famous Lüneburger Heath. Then on to Berlin and all Germany, by excellent trains, planes and auto roads.

90 YEARS SERVICE ON THE SEAS
Hamburg-American Line
North German Lloyd
80 YEARS SERVICE ON THE SEAS

NEW YORK, 57 Broadway. ATLANTA, C. & S. Bank Building. BALTIMORE, 323 North Charles Street. BOSTON, 252 Boylston Street. BUFFALO, 11 West Genesee Street. PHILADELPHIA, 1711 Walnut Street. PITTSBURGH, 407 Wood Street. EDMONTON, 10057 Jasper Avenue. MONTREAL, 1178 Phillips Place. TORONTO, 45 Richmond Street W. VANCOUVER, 525 Seymour Street. WINNIPEG, 673 Main Street.

Special Low Fares
BOSTON AND MAINE REDUCES ROUND TRIP FARES OVER
Washington's Birthday
WEEK-END, FEB. 18-24

Canada
MONTREAL $8
QUEBEC $10
*OTTAWA $10.25
ROUND TRIP FROM BOSTON
Pullman sleeping car accommodations at small extra cost.
Leave Boston Friday, Feb. 19 or Saturday, Feb. 20 . . . Returning leave Montreal and Ottawa up to midnight, Feb. 22. Leave Quebec up to midnight, Feb. 23.
*Coaches only between Montreal and Ottawa.
Maritime
PROVINCES
NEW BRUNSWICK
NOVA SCOTIA
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND
$8 up
ROUND TRIP FROM BOSTON
Leave Boston Thursday, Feb. 18 at 6:30 P. M. on special coach train. Return up to midnight Feb. 23. From Prince Edward Island up to midnight Feb. 24.
Maine
$4.40 to $7
ROUND TRIP FROM BOSTON
Leave Boston Friday, Feb. 19 or Saturday, Feb. 20. Return up to midnight Tuesday, Feb. 23. Tickets good to all Maine points including Bangor and Aroostook Railroad in coaches on all trains except "Flying Yankee."

CALL
CAPITOL 5070
For Information and Reservations

Go away over the Holiday. We have reduced round trip tickets to make it easy for you . . . Children under 12, one-half fare; under 5, free.

BOSTON AND MAINE

Hamilton Declares People Must Decide Court Changes; 'Blatant Bunk,' Johnson Says

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 8—Lines of demarcation were being tightly drawn here today by the supporters and opponents of President Roosevelt's proposal for reorganization of the federal court structure that would add six members to the nation's highest tribunal.

Heading the opposition forces are John D. M. Hamilton, chairman of the Republican National Committee; Nathan L. Miller, one-time Republican Governor of New York State; Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State under President Hoover, and Judge Samuel Seabury, anti-Roosevelt Democrat, who opposed the nomination of Mr. Roosevelt in Chicago in 1932, when he favored Newton D. Baker of Ohio as Democratic standard bearer. Since then, Judge Seabury, who has dropped out of the political picture since he was successful in virtually dictating the choice of Mayor LaGuardia for the Fusion mayoral nomination here in 1933, has either been in opposition to, or silent, regarding the New Deal program.

On the other side, the consensus among those favoring the President's reform program was voiced by Brig. Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, formerly head of the National Recovery Administration.

Meanwhile, members of the federal bench here, while refusing for obvious reasons to be quoted, came out guardedly for the President's recommendations for speeding appeals on constitutional issues direct from the district courts—lowest in the federal system—to the Supreme Court in Washington.

Furore Is Nation-wide

The furore the judiciary plan has raised in all quarters here is of an intensity comparable to that which attended the assay of Roosevelt adjectives in the 1936 presidential campaign. Opposition charges majored in assertions that the President was attempting to "pack" the court and destroy the constitutional system of checks and balances between the three branches of Federal Government with references to "Spoilsman (James A.) Farley" again figuring.

Mr. Hamilton, speaking in Pittsburgh over the week-end, thrust forward defeat of the President's proposal for Supreme Court enlargement as a first objective of the nation's Republicans if they were to serve as a valiant and vigorous opposition. Declaring that "no substitute for the Republican party in that role is visible on the horizon of American politics," he asserted that it was immediately confronted with the task of questioning the proposed legislation, which he saw as a move for power in order that Roosevelt policies, "including those already set forth and those still undetermined, may be imposed upon our people by justices tacitly pledged to that end before they are appointed to office."

"The Republican Party," he continued, "will stand for the protection of the Constitution as the law of the land and see that it is not changed by indirection nor in any other wise until the people have agreed thereto in the manner prescribed by themselves in that document.

"The Republican Party will be a party of opposition and also, I hope, a party of proposal. It will oppose, I hope, any program of domination of this country either by omnipotent capital or omnipotent labor and, surely, by omnipotent government.

Opposition Averts Dictation

"If the opposition should not exist, our people would be at the mercy of a dictatorship in fact if not in form. If the minority fails in its duty, the majority will soon find that it has lost that cohesiveness and unity of purpose which opposition creates and that it will shortly dissolve into small groups such as we have seen under the bloc system in Europe."

Mr. Miller, general counsel of the United States Steel Corporation, long a spokesman for Republican policy in New York and that party's only incumbent in the governorship in the last 16 years, characterized the President's plan as "a pretext to pack the court to make it subservient to the Executive will."

"The covert attack upon the court is a foul blow struck at a tribunal which cannot defend itself," he said, "but which in sharp contrast with the other departments of government has been conspicuous for the courageous, able and independent performance of its august duties. It has been the one department that has consistently functioned as the Constitution intended.

"It is obvious that the attack has been long in contemplation. No such radical and revolutionary innovation has been proposed by responsible authority in the 150 years of our history, yet the people were given no inkling of it in the last campaign. That is consistent with the obvious plan to remake our Constitution without submitting the proposed changes to the people."

Mr. Stimson said he would not favor the proposal even if it were made at a normal time.

"The divergence of constitutional opinion evidenced among Supreme Court justices is no more than is representative upon such questions among our entire thoughtful citizenship," he added.

Judge Seabury held that if the President's recommendations were adopted, there would be set up "machinery which would facilitate the purpose of any President who might wish to assume dictatorial powers."

Dr. Raymond Moley, who left the Administration as an inntial member of the New Deal "brain trust" to become editor of Today, a New York weekly, held that only political expediency would make it easy for a member of Congress to support the proposal, since the President had "not yet announced the specific measures of reform which presumably he believes the present court will not approve."

"As far as we know," he continued, "the proposal means placing within his discretion not only the measures reform which he will later deem necessary, but the selection of the court which will pass upon them. This comes perilously near to a proposal to abandon constitutional government.

"Appointment of one of the new mbemberships is going to be a very loubtful honor under these circumstances. It will imply that the appointee is chosen because of a predetermined acquiesence with whatever tre President may in the future propose to an obedient Congress."

Calls Opposition "Bunk"

General Johnson catalogued the opposition to the Roosevelt court project as "blatant bunk," declaring that "as a lawyer and also as one who has been as close to these developments as any man," he saw the President having "on his side the law, the logic, and the overwhelming necessity of this situation."

"The very first act of federal organization was for the first Executive, George Washington, to pack the court,' if that is the way to describe appointing all the judges," he told a Sunday night national radio audience.

"The opponents of the President have presented his proposals melodramatically as the death of the Constitution, just as supporters of the lamented Mr. Landon talked about the end of the American way of life—and got the worst electoral rebuke in our history. Today's bunk is just as blatant.

"The fear is that he will appoint judges who would probably believe in what the country has just voted for overwhelmingly. It is unquestionably true. But what is the matter with that?

"The November vote told Mr. Roosevelt to make democracy effective. One reason he couldn't do it before was an inflexible antiquity in the judicial system. He proposes to modernize it."

COOPERS

FOR PURE FOODS

68/76 Brompton Road, Knightsbridge
90/96 Edgware Road, Marble Arch
Also
TWICKENHAM

Say "Diadem" please for Better Baking

DIADEM

SELF RAISING FLOUR

Mitchell's Diadem Flour Co. Ltd.
Easton, Bristol, 5.
ENGLAND

BRADLEYS

CHEPSTOW PLACE · LONDON · W · 2

the right clothes for every occasion

FURS · GOWNS · TAILOR SUITS · BLOUSES
WRAPS · HATS · LINGERIE · SPORTS-WEAR

Write for Catalogue

Bradleys Chepstow Place W2 London

Swan & Edgar

White Sale

Dressing Gowns
Fourth Floor

"Breakfast-time No. 1." Just arrived from America! Gaily printed floral cotton Breakfast Gown, with lovely puff sleeves, fitting waist and beautifully flared skirt. Wide contrasting sash. In ground colours of daffodil yellow, coral pink or turquoise blue. Sizes S.S.W., S.W. and W.
White Sale Price 10/11

"Breakfast-time No. 2." Breakfast Gown in very modern style. Note the new pleated sleeves. In gaily printed cotton material, with full flared skirt and wide contrasting sash. In nigger browns, navy blue or black. Sizes S.S.W., S.W. and W.
White Sale Price 10/11

Piccadilly Circus, London, W. 1. Reg. 1616

The Sides Begin to Form

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8—Here is how groups of congressional and national opinion are dividing on the President's Supreme Court proposal:

For

Disciplined Democrats: As Senator Robinson, Senator Ashurst, Speaker Bankhead, Senator Guffey, Senator Pittman, Senator Byrnes, Representative Connery, and a large part of the House majority.

Some Legal Authorities: As Justice Black of New York Supreme Court, Judge Elkus, New York Court of Appeals.

Some Liberal Spokesmen: Brig. Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, former chief of the NRA; Irving Fisher, professor emeritus of economics at Yale University.

Pro-New Deal Newspapers: As Philadelphia Record, New York Daily News, Raleigh, N. C., News and Observer.

Against

Regular Republicans: As Senator Vandenberg, Senator Austin, Representative Snell, Representative Treadway.

Conservative Democrats: As Senator Glass, Senator Byrd, Senator Burke, Senator King.

Independents, or Progressive Republicans: As Senator Borah, Senator Norris (with qualification).

Some Legal Authorities: As Clarence J. Shearn, president of New York Bar Association; Frederick A. Stinchfield, president of American Bar Association.

Some Liberal Spokesmen: As Morris L. Ernst, New York lawyer, author of recent book on problem; Norman Thomas, Frank P. Walsh, New York lawyer, friend of President Roosevelt.

Many Conservative Leaders: As Herbert Hoover, Bainbridge Colby, James A. Reed, Mrs. Preston Davie.

Some Independent Democratic Newspapers: As New York Times, Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch, Galveston News, Cleveland Plain Dealer and most Republican newspapers.

Supreme Court

(Continued from Page 1)

ber, while the barrage of opposition is kept up outside.

Opponents are withholding statements for the time being, while numbers are counted. In effect, a conservative coalition is in prospect between the handful of conservative Republicans left in the chamber and the much larger group of conservative Democrats. Attempting to appraise the present temper of Congress, it is generally felt that a majority of membership today would approve some plan of limiting the court's power.

Where Real Problem Lies

Big majorities for many new-deal measures which have been invalidated show the desire of Congress to meet the modern economic and social conditions of the day with laws which the conservative majority of the Supreme Court disapprove. But the rub comes in deciding the method of achieving this objective.

Senator Norris, for instance, is chairman of the National Conference on Constitutional Amendment, which will meet in Washington March 18-20. That a powerful demand for change in existing relationships between the Court and Congress will be manifest by the economic, social, farm, business, religious and law groups attending the session, nobody can doubt. But it is far from certain that the group will back the President's particular method of increasing the court's membership as a method of achieving the liberal goal.

Senator Norris has directly stated that he does not think the President's plan as good as some others for the end in view. Senator Norris is a member of the Senate Judiciary Committee, as is also William E. Borah (R) of Idaho.

Other Progressives not yet heard from are Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana, Robert M. La Follette (Prog.) of Wisconsin, Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota and similar figures.

Progressives Not Wholly Agreed

Although in the last resort they would probably support the plan of a direct increase in court membership if no other alternative became available, a number of them are known to feel this is a clumsy approach to the subject.

Some of them incline to the so-called Morris Ernst proposal for a constitutional amendment giving Congress power to pass a law over the Supreme Court's "veto," if the act secures a two-thirds congressional majority after its preliminary rejection. They argue that even after the court had been increased to 15 members there would be no assurance that its membership might not still be "conservative"; and that there will always be the accusation of "packing the court," with a bad precedent established for later administrations.

In consequence, even after the Ashurst Committee's meeting and the week-end discussion, the congressional issue hangs in doubt.

Press Speaks on Roosevelt's Larger Supreme Court Plan

Excerpts from editorials, characteristic of the opinions expressed in numerous newspapers throughout the nation upon President Roosevelt's proposed action affecting the Supreme Court follow:

New York Herald Tribune—In this 161st year of the independence of the United States, President Roosevelt has brought forward a proposal which, if enacted into law, would end the American state as it has existed throughout the long years of its life.

The plan is put forward with all the artistry of the President's political mind. He speaks in the name of "youth," always a popular and appealing note. Yet, beneath this veneer of politeness, the brutal fact is that President Roosevelt would pack the Supreme Court with six new justices of his own choosing.

New York Times—The President's message repeatedly speaks of the desirability of introducing "new blood" into the federal courts. As it would not be constitutional to remove the men of older blood against their will, the plan is to name younger judges to sit with them. Under such circumstances most of them would probably resign in disgust. Six of the nine judges of the present Supreme Court might so retire, and then the President would merely fill their places with "new blood" of the kind he admires, and thus leave the full number of the court as it is at present.

On the other hand, if the "wicked old men" refuse to resign, the President can add six judges to the court. This is undoubtedly the part of the President's plan which should be most adversely criticized. His action leaves him fairly open to the charge that he is endeavoring to do by indirection what he cannot do directly. Cleverness and adroitness in dealing with the Supreme Court are not qualities which sober-minded citizens will approve. Nor will the fact fail to be emphasized that Mr. Roosevelt gave not a single hint of such a scheme in any of his speeches during the campaign.

Cleveland Plain Dealer—The orderly well-established way to achive the President's objective in relation to the Supreme Court is by the adoption of a constitutional amendment. The present Congress has no instructions from home to pass this legislation. So momentous a program calls for the wider consideration, the more mature deliberation of the amending process.

Philadelphia Inquirer—The people have the recognized power to amend the Constitution, to clarify and amplify the rights and limitations which it sets up, but since the administration's program centers responsibility in the Supreme Court and sidesteps forthright changes, by regular procedure, in the Constitution itself the proposal for six more justices carries the thoroughly obnoxious suggestion of an attempt to "pack" the court to assure decisions in line with the administration is the antithesis of Americanism.

Des Moines Register—The heat will center not on what the President proposes but why he proposes it.

Packing of the court is not unprecedented but it is bad method. We do not have the parliamentary system of England where similar strategy was used to emasculate the House of Lords. "Putting the court in its place" in our country would unfortunately have primarily the effect of expanding the power not of the legislative but of the executive. The historic truth is that no matter how great and good a man may be the executive aggrandizement is not safe for democracy.

St. Paul Pioneer Press—This is indeed to make a fundamental and far-reaching change, for though the judiciary would remain in appearance an independent branch of the Government, in effect it would become an appendage of the Executive. It is true that such an amendment might not be easy to obtain. But in a democratic country is this a legitimate objection. It certainly is not.

Dallas News—If the President is less concerned with the accuracy of the workings of mind of "nine old men" than with their inability to coincide always with the New Deal, he is quite likely to be disappointed in results should Congress grant him the extraordinary powers that he asks. For in the whole history of the highest court, no justice has been so base as to suborn his interpretation of the law to his appointment to the court.

Hartford Courant—The disguise of sophistry does not make it any less apparent that President Roosevelt wants to attain the objectives of the New Deal by packing the Supreme Court of the United States.

The implications of the President's startling proposal will not be lost on the American peopel. It is his way of seeking power and still more power of substituting himself for both the legislative and judicial branches of the Government.

Portland, Ore., Oregonian—Nobody, unless an unreasoning partisan of the New Deal, will fail to recognize that President Roosevelt, in his proposals to Congress, is reaching for control of the courts and more particularly the Supreme Court. Nobody will fail to know that if the legislation he asks for is enacted he will appoint to the Federal courts, including the Supreme Court, men whose views concerning legislation that he wants coincide with his own. That will be the test of their qualifications. This is significant and the keynote of the President's message. They cannot be obscured by the plausibility and the soundness of much else that he had to say.

New Haven Journal Courier—Is a 66 per cent devaluation in the judicial weight of each court member planned, in a kind of harmony with the roughly equal clipping of the dollar? . . . The answer must be, on the basis of the draft act submitted rather than the covering message. Yes. . . . And the deepest error of the step, of course, is that by it the President necessarily falls between two stools. What has worried him is the court's refusal to interpret contested passages of the Constitution unanimously his way. But an amendment, which he has resisted, might possibly have clarified the cloudiness which allowed such difference; while a mere packing does not in the least warrant that all the new judges, once on the bench, will deliver as expected. Chief Justice Hughes has been a living embodiment of just this paradox: resisted by the liberals in the Senate as a tory, he has often voted with the liberals on the bench.

Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier—The President's heart rebelled when the court annulled the NRA. He could not conceal it. His request for privilege to appoint more judges is a request for more executive power. Granted, it would increase the power of future Presidents, as well as of himself, to cancel adverse judicial decisions. Not only is Congress controlled by a majority obsequious to and afraid of him, but now, as always, as the result of a singular American habit, is under the direction of lawyers. They are seldom adverse to creation of judgeships for the inheritance of their craft. In state legislatures as well as in Congress, the lawyers' soviet is dominant in this country. It is reassuring, however, that the Executive is still favorable to a constitutional judiciary. It is better to have bigger courts than no courts.

Rochester Democrat and Chronicle—There are at first glance many things to commend in the purpose stated in the President's recommendations on the Federal judiciary. One turns with question, however, to the news report that the "President expressed belief that if his proposals were effective no constitutional amendment and no fundamental change in the powers of the court would be necessary." Does he mean by that that he proposes to appoint Supreme Court justices who will interpret Federal powers as he wishes them to be interpreted? Is the constitutional distribution of Federal and state powers to be altered by induced judicial interpretation instead of by clear expression of the people's wishes through an amendment? These, and not the purposes stated in the text of the message, are the considerations on which public opinion should be formed and Congressional action based.

Austria Floats $36,000,000 Loan, 28 P. C. for Arms

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Feb. 8—About $10,000,000 out of an internal loan of $36,000,000, which it is announced will be raised early in March, will be spent directly or indirectly for military purposes.

After the repayment of certain obligations, the Government will be left with some $20,000,000 of which about $3,000,000 has been allocated to railroad electrification and a considerable sum for highway improvement in tourist centers.

Launching of this loan is regarded as an indication of the essential soundness of Austria's financial situation. The schilling is regarded as secure. There is plenty of money in the bank. The budget is almost balanced. And Austria's bonds stand high on the international market. The fact, also, that the banks are willing to back this loan reveals their faith in Austria's continued independence. They do not expect domination by Germany.

Austria's economic situation, however, is not as favorable as its finances. Unemployment is steadily increasing. Railroad receipts are falling off this winter, tourist traffic having been disappointing. The buying power of the masses is diminishing.

Household Finance Corp.

NEW YORK (AP)—Household Finance Corp., engaged in 16 states in making personal loans, reported net income for 1936 of $5,268,285, equal to $7.04 a share on the outstanding common stock. This compares with $4,203,826, or $5.42 a share, in 1935. The company has headquarters in Chicago.

Cunard White Star

U. S. A.—CANADA

Authorised Christian Science literature is available on board all Cunard White Star Liners

SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG
NEW YORK EXPRESS SERVICE
Queen Mary Feb. 17 Queen Mary Mar. 3
Berengaria ..Feb. 24 Berengaria ..Mar. 10

SOUTHAMPTON—NEW YORK
FROM HAVRE PREVIOUS DAY
Antonia ....Feb. 20 Ausonia ....Mar. 13
Alsunia ....Mar. 6 Auraunia ....Mar. 20

LIVERPOOL—BOSTON—NEW YORK
*Auraunia ....Feb. 19 *Andania ....Mar. 5
Samaria ....Feb. 27 Scythia ....Mar. 13
* Not calling Boston.

Also regular sailings to Canada from Southampton and Liverpool. Transpacific and round-the-world connections.

Apply Cunard White Star Ltd., Cunard Buildings, Liverpool 3, London, Southampton or local agents.

Britain Provides Cottages and Stock In Moving Families

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Eng.—More than 40 families from distressed areas in the north of England are to be moved to the Leicestershire village of Elmsthorpe under a Government Land Settlement Scheme.

The present population of Elmsthorpe is only about 130, so there will be a big jump in the number of its inhabitants.

For the first year on their small holdings the settlers will continue to draw their unemployment pay. Each family will have a detached cottage, six acres of land, a piggery, a glasshouse, 300 pullets and housing.

German Press Generally Favors 'Roosevelt Court'

BERLIN, Feb. 8 (AP) — President Roosevelt's move for United States judicial reform excited universal comment and banner lines in the German Press.

The comment was generally favorable to the plan and the American President was pictured as a champion of vigorous leadership against "outworn" methods of government.

ST. ERMIN'S

WESTMINSTER, LONDON

A distinctive setting for a Season in London

To stay at St. Ermin's ensures tranquil and dignified surroundings, an atmosphere and comforts of a private home, a competent domestic staff, and an address within a few minutes of St. James' Park, Buckingham Palace, the Houses of Parliament, and all that is interesting in London. Long or short tenancies may be arranged and the rates are surprisingly low. Hotel Suites from 4½ gns. per week. Furnished service flats from 7 gns. per week.

Write: Estate Office, 1 Broadway, London, S.W.1. Telephone: Whitehall 8282. Cables: Alprops, Sowest, London.

Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

England

Cambridgeshire

Cambridge (Organization at Cambridge University): Examination Hall, Free School Lane, Bene't Street, 8:30 p. m., Feb. 26.

Lancashire

Wigan: Station Road Methodist Church, 8 p. m., Feb. 23.

London

London (Second Church): Church Building, 108 Palace Gardens Terrace, W. 8, 8 p. m., Feb. 25.

Oxfordshire

Oxford (Organization at Oxford University): Oxford Union Society Hall, St. Michael's Street, 8:30 p. m., Feb. 23.

Scotland

Midlothian

Edinburgh (First Church): New Victoria Cinema, Clerk Street, 3 p. m., Feb. 21.

Renfrewshire

Greenock: Watt Hall, Kelly Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 22.

United States

Alabama

Mobile: Church Edifice, 1151 Dauphin Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 15. Radiocast Station WALA, 1380 kilocycles.

Arkansas

Jonesboro: Lecture announced for Feb. 11 postponed.

California

Alhambra: Alhambra High School Auditorium, Third and Main Streets, Feb. 16.
Bell (First Church, Bell and Maywood): Church Edifice, 6305 Vinevale Avenue, 8 p. m., Feb. 18.
Berkeley (Second Church): Church Edifice, 1521 Spruce Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 15.
Long Beach (First Church): Church Edifice, 440 Elm Avenue, 8 p. m., Feb. 15. Radiocast Station KFOX, 1250kc.
Los Angeles (Twenty-fifth Church): Church Edifice, 1014 South Cochran Avenue, 8 p. m., Feb. 19.
Red Bluff: Veterans' Memorial Building, 3 p. m., Feb. 14.
San Francisco (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 450 O'Farrell Street, 2:30 p. m., Feb. 14.
Santa Cruz: Mission Hill School, 8 p. m., Feb. 18.
Selma: Selma Union High School Auditorium, North McCall Avenue, 3 p. m., Feb. 14.

Colorado

Denver (Second Church): Church Edifice, South Grant Street and Bayaud Avenue, 8 p. m., Feb. 15.

Florida

Delray Beach: High School Auditorium, 3:15 p. m., Feb. 14.
Gainesville: Gainesville High School, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 15.
Pensacola: Pensacola High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 16.

Illinois

Chicago (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, Harvard Avenue and Marquette Road, 8 p. m., Feb. 19.
Chicago (Seventh Church): Church Edifice, 5318 Kenmore Avenue, 3:30 p. m., Feb. 14. Radiocast Station WCFL, 970kc., and shortwave station W9XAA, 6.08mc.
Chicago (Ninth Church): Church Edifice, 6154 Woodlawn Avenue, 8 p. m., Feb. 15.
Chicago (Tenth Church): Church Edifice, 5640 Blackstone Avenue, 8 p. m., Feb. 19.
Chicago (Eleventh Church): Church Edifice, 2840 Logan Boulevard, 8 p. m., Feb. 15.
Chicago (Fourteenth Church): Church Edifice, 1713 Sunnyside Avenue, 8 p. m., Feb. 19.
Evanston (First Church): Church Auditorium, Chicago Avenue and Grove Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 18.
La Grange: Kidston Memorial Hall, Cossitt Avenue School, Ashland, Cossitt, and Madison Avenues, 8 p. m., Feb. 15.
Morris: Center School Gymnasium, Division and Chapin Streets, 3 p. m., Feb. 14.
Oak Park: Church Edifice, 200 North Oak Park Avenue, 8 p. m., Feb. 16.
Rockford (First Church): Second Congregational Church, 318 North Church Street, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 18.

Indiana

Washington: City Hall, 8 p. m., Feb. 18.

Iowa

Des Moines (Second Church): Shrine Auditorium, 3 p. m., Feb. 14.
Mason City: Church Edifice, Washington Avenue and Third Street, N. W., 8 p. m., Feb. 19.

Kansas

Eldorado: Junior High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 16.
Leavenworth: Church Edifice, Sixth and Spruce Streets, 8 p. m., Feb. 16.
Salina: Church Edifice, Mulberry and Eighth Streets, 8 p. m., Feb. 18.

Louisiana

Baton Rouge: Junior High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 18.
New Orleans (First Church): Jerusalem Temple, 1137 St. Charles Avenue, 8 p. m., Feb. 19.

Mississippi

Meridian (First Church): Church Edifice, Ninth Street and Twenty-fourth Avenue, 3 p. m., Feb. 14.

Missouri

Kansas City (Seventh Church): Plaza Theater, 4701 Wyandotte, noon, Feb. 17.
University City: Church Edifice, 6900 Delmar Avenue, 8 p. m., Feb. 16.

New Mexico

Raton: 100 South Fourth Street, 3 p. m., Feb. 14.

New York

Buffalo (First Church): Buffalo Consistory, 1180 Delaware Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 16.
Syracuse (First Church): Church Edifice, East Jefferson Street and Forman Avenue, 8 p. m., Feb. 15.
Utica: Church Auditorium, 1608 Genesee Street, 3:30 p. m., Feb. 14.

Ohio

Akron (First Church): Akron Armory, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 16.
Norwood: Church Edifice, 2039 Weyer Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 18.

Oklahoma

Chickasha: Chickasha High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 16.
Enid: Education Building, Independence and Market Streets, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 15.
Hugo: Methodist Church, Kirk and Second Streets, 8 p. m., Feb. 16.
Norman: Fine Arts Auditorium, University of Oklahoma, 3 p. m., Feb. 14.
Oklahoma City (First Church): Shrine Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 19.
Stillwater (Organization at Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College): Old Central Auditorium, College Campus, 8 p. m., Feb. 14.
Tulsa (First Church): Convention Hall, 3 p. m., Feb. 14.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh (First Church): Carnegie Music Hall, 4400 Forbes Street, Oakland, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 19.

Tennessee

Johnson City: Majestic Theater, 3 p. m., Feb. 14.

Texas

Abilene: City Hall Auditorium, 3:15 p. m., Feb. 14.
Dallas (Third Church): Church Edifice, 4419 Oak Lawn, 3:30 p. m. and 8 p. m., Feb. 19.
Fort Worth (First Church): Riverside New High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 15.
Lubbock: Senior High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 18.
Wichita Falls: Senior High School Auditorium 8 p. m., Feb. 15.

BOOKS from LONDON

J. & E. BUMPUS, Ltd., Booksellers to His Majesty the King, 477 Oxford Street, London, W. 1, England, for all new books, standard authors, scarce books and first editions, fine binding, finely printed books, foreign books, children's books, Bibles and devotional books.
Catalogues and bibliographical information sent on request.

BUMPUS

FOR TAILOR MADE *Style*

THE name Hector Powe is already famous for men's tailoring. Of recent years it has been steadily acquiring a reputation for excellent Ladies' Tailoring too.
At 165, Regent Street, there is a delightful Salon devoted entirely to Ladies' Tailor Mades where you can obtain beautifully made and stylishly designed Coats, Costumes, etc., at quite moderate cost. Prices are from 6 to 15 guineas.
Call or write for latest style list or ask us to send a Travelling Tailor to your home or hotel—anywhere in the United Kingdom.

HECTOR POWE
Ladies' Tailoring Salon
165, Regent Street, London, W. 1.
20% REDUCTIONS. Our annual offer is now in operation—for a short while only you benefit from a 20% saving.

TO KEEP YOUR CLOTHES IN PERFECT CONDITION CONSULT

S. L. DRY CLEANING & DYEING SERVICE

10, OLD TOWN, CLAPHAM, S.W.4.
'PHONE: MACAULAY 2333
PROMPT COLLECTION · QUALITY WORKMANSHIP
REASONABLE CHARGES.

BRANCH OFFICES THROUGHOUT LONDON

J. W. Tacon

275-7 HIGH HOLBORN · LONDON ENG.

ESTAB'D 1834

Phone Holborn 3522

Men's Outfitter and Hosier

Has specialised for many years in making shirts to measure at no extra cost. Let us give you full particulars and patterns

W. Hayford & Sons

Ladies' and Children's
OUTFITTERS

DRESSES
SPORTSWEAR
LAYETTES

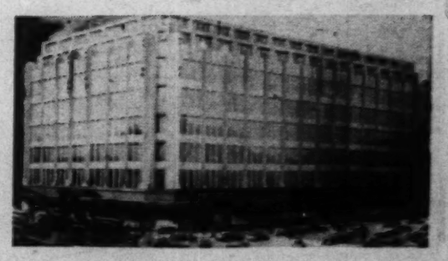
GLOVES
HOSIERY
UNDERWEAR

By Appointment to Queen Mary

202, 203, 204, 205, SLOANE STREET, LONDON, S. W. 1.

D. H. Evans

LONDON'S MOST MODERN SHOP



Escalators up and down to all six selling floors . . . lifts, faster and smoother than ever before . . . floors honeycombed with spacious aisles leading direct to every department . . . a hairdressing and beauty culture section that passes all belief . . . a restaurant lacking nothing in beauty, comfort and service . . . all this and more is the story of London's most modern shop.

D. H. EVANS & CO. LTD. Phone Mayfair 8800 OXFORD STREET, W. 1.

World Peace and Rearmament: Gains for European Accord Seen Despite Militant Talk

Do the people really want war in those nations which have joined in a headlong rearmament race? A survey conducted by Monitor correspondents in various European countries indicates that anti-war sentiment is very marked.

First of Six Articles

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Europe is marshaling its forces for peace. This fact, abundantly illustrated, may surprise the superficial observer who points to the clouds and encourages the belief that a storm is impending. It would be idle to deny Europe is arming. On all sides the race is in progress for supremacy in the air, on the land and on the sea.

Yet it is easy to give this race undue emphasis, and to overlook or ignore the fundamental factors which are making for a peace more durable than ever. These tangibles and intangibles go far toward meeting the demands of the 10 to 15 per cent of the world's population which are blocking a general settlement.

The other 85 or 90 per cent of the people are content with the territorial limits of their respective nations and are willing further to reduce their armed forces if every other nation in the world will agree to do likewise, according to a distinguished statesman.

What then are the factors making for peace?

1. Political. Europe is witnessing the liquidation of differences which have in the recent past kept the powers and many of the small states apart. The Anglo-Italian agreement, for instance, which removed the threat to the security of the Mediterranean. The closer co-operation between France and England. The improved relations between Italy and Yugoslavia, France and Poland, and Poland and Roumania. Nor less important, the refusal of the powers to become embroiled in the civil war in Spain. Still towering above all, despite its setback over Ethiopia, is the League of Nations, chastened by the lessons of the past, and still a powerful platform for the settlement of disputes which otherwise might be decided on the battlefield.

Currency and Trade Pacts

2. Economic. The stabilization of currencies in France, England and the United States, and the contemplated steps to bring about an economic revival not only in Europe, but also elsewhere. The realization that economic nationalism does not pay, and the determination of the Scandinavian states to move toward the lowering of customs barriers, a move which has found a welcome echo in the Netherlands, and which has behind it the support of the British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Anthony Eden, who has made it plain that tariff walls must be brought down if serious consequences are to be averted.

Justification for a more optimistic view is still further afforded by the tendency of the "haves" to recognize the reasonableness of certain claims presented by the "have nots." It is conceded that Germany needs raw materials. The question is now under consideration for permitting Germany to have access to the sources of them. It is allowed that its claim for colonies is understandable. The problem is how to satisfy that demand. It is recognized that the Reich will not be content to be treated as a second-rate power. An enhancement of its status is already under way.

3. Social. The extension of the 40-hour week to further industries, as reported by the International Labor Office. Its application soon, if possible, to tens of millions of workers in the textile, printing and chemical industries. The granting of holidays with pay, through a convention adopted in 1936, to workers in industry and trade. The unspectacular work of the League, social and humanitarian, particularly in behalf of women and children, and the impressive legislative advance in the social sphere by various governments.

On the reverse side of the coin are the military preparations. Armament plants working full speed. Aircraft manufacturers burdened with orders. Gas-mask factories increasing their capacity. Naval yards employing more men than ever.

W. W. Cunningham

Recovery

(Continued from Page 1)

ness, but this interviewer discerned from his comments a mild reaction against any artificial maneuvering of the price and wage structure. His attitude is best, albeit abstractly, summarized in the statement that "this law will operate notwithstanding differences of opinion."

Discussion of these price matters really is putting the cart before the horse, he said. No matter what the arguments, or what one's personal theories on these issues it is plain, he indicated, that business cannot govern itself or do its share in the recovery move except it consolidate its forces and its thinking, and find a voice which will speak and act for it on those things on which there is a common view.

Certain human equations enter into the question of whether business is really building firmly, said Mr. Wheeler, in bringing the discussion away from the specific economic issues down to the broader question of business representation. Referring to a list of five things which the Government is urged to do as presented in the first article of this series, Mr. Wheeler asks:

"What is business prepared to do in a corresponding five-point program, and how can American business insure the performance?"

Mr. Wheeler was chosen as the first president of the United States Chamber of Commerce after its organization in 1912 at the instigation of President Taft. He was again elected to that position for a year's term in 1918. Before that, he declined a position on the Federal Reserve Board and served as chairman of the Permanent Commission on Relations Between the United States and Uruguay. Since then he has served in many public positions, including that of chairman of the National Commission on Unemployment in 1931.

He now is president of the Railway Business Association. His experience has brought him close to the problems of business at large, and particularly to the technical problems involved in the expressing of its views.

He recalled an episode of 25 years ago. Nearly a decade of condemnation, most of it undeserved, had been hurled at American business prior to 1912, he said. This finally reached such a point that the business interests of the country were called together by the Department of Commerce at President Taft's request and frankly told that business, although organized in its separate units, was nevertheless disorganized from the Government point of view, since it had no spokesman and no machinery for choosing one.

"This must be remedied," he recalls that the Administration declared, "if political pressure upon business is to be understandingly applied."

Purpose of the Chamber Fades

Out of necessity therefore, he notes, came the United States Chamber of Commerce, organized on the broad principle that it should provide a central medium which, through referendum from all of its constituent members, could completely make the view of business available to the Government.

"The chamber thus established," he says, "answered the purpose at the time, but after the war, organized business interests in finance, manufactures, etc., concluded that they must become their own mouthpiece or representative. And thus began a gradual disintegration through which business finds itself today with no organization that can be its spokesman, and with no organization that can assure the Government that American business has and will adhere to a constructive program."

Mr. Wheeler notes that the Government has "without success" endeavored to remedy this situation, and points out that neither the Business Advisory Council, nor Major Barry's Committee for Industrial Co-operation, offers a program of American business.

"If American business cannot create out of its chief organized movements," he says, "a responsible central agency where its vital questions can be discussed in an atmosphere of understanding and presented with unity, why should the Government worry itself in the exercise of the mandate it received last November and who is to complain if the interpretation of that mandate suits political expediency."

Mr. Wheeler takes the view that government and business inevitably stand on opposite sides in many if not all economic discussions, that these two forces cannot always agree. Nor would it, he says, be of advantage for them to have agreement too unanimous.

Government "takes" of national resources, he notes, whatever it requires for its conduct. Its solvency rests not upon what it earns, he says, and whatever burdens it imposes it has none of them itself to meet.

Dr. Frank Weighs Influence of Press

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 8 (AP)—The future of American newspapers' power in molding public opinion, Dr. Glenn Frank asserted Feb. 5, depends on their unqualified and uncompromising loyalty to the truth."

The publicist-educator, ousted by the regents last month from the presidency of the University of Wisconsin, analyzed in an address prepared for the Ohio Newspaper Association's annual banquet the effect of the 1936 election results on the power of "the press as public adviser."

"Today there are some, both inside and outside the ranks of journalism," said Dr. Frank, "who are not so sure that the editor and the press are the effective factors they were in American thought and action in older and simpler days. During the 1936 campaign some 40 per cent of the American press supported Mr. Roosevelt editorially and some 60 per cent supported Mr. Landon. The popular vote was in almost the exactly reverse ratio. These percentages afford no base for clear judgment regarding the influence upon public opinion."

Labor Espionage Assailed As Breeder of Distrust

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8—A Pinkerton district superintendent who posed as the secret representative of a group of prominent Americans, including "Charles E. Hughes, Henry Ford, John D. Rockefeller and S. Parks Cadman," was put on the witness stand at the resumption of the La Follette civil liberties committee hearing today. Always tinged with a hint of melodrama, the hearing sounded at times like a dime novel today as union representatives told how a hidden stenographer had reported the conversation of Samuel H. Brady, superintendent of the Pinkerton National Detective Agency at Cincinnati, while he talked over the reports of one of his espionage agents in the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks last year.

Coming from this hearing to the Senate chamber, Senator Robert M. LaFollette, chairman of the Civil Liberties Subcommittee, put in his request for an additional $50,000 to continue the investigation today and reviewed revelations thus far made in a formal report. "Kinkertons," the report charged, "for the first seven months of 1936 spent something like $240,000 of employers' money for corrupting men to sell out their fellow workers."

The report said:

"From your committee's still fragmentary inquiry in this field of its investigation, it is clear that espionage has become the habit of American management. Until it is stamped out the rights of labor to organize, freedom of speech, freedom of assembly will be meaningless phrases. Men cannot meet freely to discuss their grievances or organize for economic betterment; they may not even express opinions on politics or religions so long as the machinery of espionage pervades their daily life nor can industry itself do aught but multiply suspicion and distrust. Industry, from fear, pays millions a year to liv ein fear."

The testimony of Mr. Brady was one highlight of today's hearing, coupled with that of Mayor Emmett C. Davison, of Alexandria, Va., who is also secretary-treasurer of the International Machinists Union. Mr. Davison and Mr. Brady recognized each other as old antagonists, and greeted each other good-naturedly, even after Mr. Davison had charged Mr. Brady, had sought on one occasion to "frame" him—a charge that the Pinkerton Official did not deny. The hearin followed the checkered career of Mr. Brady as an example of a labor spy, and supported or elaborated his comments by evidence from some of his victims.

On several occasions Senators LaFollette (Prog.) of Wisconsin, and Elbert D. Thomas (D) of Utah asked Mr. Brady if his statements had not constituted "lies," and Mr. Brady quietly admitted they had.

Mr. Brady explained incidentally that he had recently been working for General Motors, in connection with their investigation of CIO.

Madrid

(Continued from Page 1)

many thousand of whom appear to have fallen.

Meanwhile as the Fascists score their first important victory since the advance on Madrid the news of the taking of Malaga can hardly be prevented from reaching the people of Madrid and is likely to affect the morale of the capital's defenders.

On the other hand, the capture is calculated to revive the enthusiasm of Premier Mussolini of Italy and Reichsführer Hitler whose regard for Gen. Francisco Franco, the rebel commander-in-chief, appears to have been waning since his failure to take Madrid. The Fascist victory will probably release 20,000 men, mostly Moors, who had been withdrawn from Madrid because of the inclement weather.

The coming onslaught on Madrid seems likely to take a different form from what has been attempted hitherto inasmuch as it is now recognized that the road to Valencia along which loyalist supplies and reenforcements are coming regularly must be cut if the capital is to be taken without excessive bloodshed.

New Tactics Against Madrid

Considerable addition to the fascist forces at present surrounding Madrid will therefore be necessary. It is no longer considered feasible to take the Capital by assault, and house-to-house fighting is known to be too costly and practically out of the question.

It is, however, above all the moral effect of the capture of Malaga which is likely to count. Malaga loyalists were considered the toughest fighters in all Spain.

Madrid Troops Check Rebel Drive to Cut Off Highway to Valencia

MADRID, Feb. 8 (AP)—Madrid's defenders, fighting off what was believed a major offensive aimed against the besieged capital, held the attack at bay today.

The insurgents, mobilizing heavy manpower, tanks and artillery at the confluence of the Jarama and Manzanares rivers about eight miles southeast of the city, were reported stopped in their drive to cut off the Madrid-Valencia highway.

While artillery sustained a day-long bombardment of insurgent fortifications on the Madrid front, new fortifications were rushed at El Pardo, just north of the city, and at Torrelodnes, near Vital el Escorial, to the northwest.

Military advices from the south reported Socialist advances in Jaen, Cordaba and Ganada Provinces.

The Poum (Marxist workers' union), the Trotzkyist party, was virtually disbanded by Madrid authorities, who padlocked its radio station, newspaper and headquarters. Other Leftist factions had charged that the organization, strong in Catalonia, but comparatively weak here, was a fascist subterfuge.

(At Valencia, seat of the Socialist Government since it fled the capital, official reports said that international workers' organizations had contributed $4,418,400 to the defense, including $250,000 from the United States and Canada. Most European nations were represented in the list of donors, led by Soviet Russia with about $1,656,000.)

Law to Prevent Women Standing at Bar Prepared

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 8—Legislation designed to make any woman who "stands at, or in front of, a bar in any club, hotel or restaurant licensed to sell alcoholic beverages" guilty of disorderly conduct, will be introduced in the New York State Senate by Senator Edward J. Coughlin (D) of Brooklyn, Mr. Coughlin announced here today. The measure will amend a bill introduced in the upper house in Albany by Senator Coughlin on Jan. 29, he said.

Senator Coughlin said the bill was designed to protect young girls and that it was introduced at the suggestion of some of his constituents.

Luckstone Toilet Preparations
impart an unusual sense of fragrance and freshness
Price List from
THE LUCKSTONE CO., Limited
1 HIGH STREET, MARYLEBONE, LONDON, W. 1, ENG.

General Johnson Calls Court Move Step in Democracy

NEW YORK, Feb. 8 (AP)—Gen. Hugh S. Johnson defended President Roosevelt's proposed judiciary reforms yesterday as "one more necessary step in the President's plan to make democracy work" which he said deserved the support "of the whole country."

The outspoken former NRA administrator dsimissed criticism of the proposed reforms as "a tempest in a teapot."

"It is the anguished beatings of old deal tom-toms by gentlemen who didn't want to see the President elected," he asserted in a speech which was radiocast over a nation-wide hookup. "The opponents of the President have presented his proposals melodramatically as the death of the Constitution—just as the supporters of the lamented Mr. Landon talked about the end of the American way of life," General Johnson said.

"That was bunk so blatant that it got what was coming to it—the worst electoral rebuke in our history. Today's bunk is just as blatant. The Constitution still stands. That vote told Mr. Roosevelt to make Democracy effective. One reason he couldn't do it before was an inflexible antiquity in the judicial system. He proposes to modernize it. What we have here is a man doing what he was elected to do."

Gen. Johnson mentioned as "some newspaper-nominated possibilities" for the Court Attorney General Homer S. Cummings, Gov. Frank Murphy of Michigan, John Dickinson, James Landis, Justice Samuel I. Rosenman, Lloyd Garrison, John G. Winant, Robert A. Jackson, Adolph A. Berle, Paul P. McNutt and Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia of New York.

"They are certainly as able, competent, learned, responsible and eligible as the average of older men who have mounted the Supreme Bench," he said.

"Liberals? Yes, but what does that mean? To me it means active, alert, patriotic Americans to whom I would as confidently entrust my cause as to any of the distinguished present judges."

Postage-Free Protested By Canadian M.P.'s

OTTAWA, Feb. 6 (Canadian Press)—Two members of the Canadian Parliament raised their voices yesterday against the privilege of sending their mail free of charge during the sessions.

They were David Spence, Conservative member from Toronto, and the Rev. Dan McIvor, Fort William Liberal.

Mr. McIvor said he was better able to pay for his postage now than before he became a member of Parliament.

Mr. Spence said postmen's backs were being broken carrying the stacks of letters, reports and literature sent out by members of Parliament and government departments without charge.

Jobless Figures Spur Labor Drive For Cut in Hours

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8—Having completed the tabulation of employment figures for the year 1936 the American Federation of Labor today concluded that the potential American army of jobless is steadily being increased by a combination of labor saving machinery and an expanding population despite everything the Government has done to reverse this trend.

As it has month after month for the past several years the federation cited this condition as the fundamental reason why work hours in industry must be further reduced if the United States is to find escape from the danger of a permanent and increasing burden of unemployed weighting down the national economic structure.

The conclusion, repeated with almost monotonous persistence by the labor statisticians, has its part in the general scheme of labor legislation here and is the foundation for the demand by organized labor for federal legislation to reduce by the law the length of the work week throughout the United States.

Maximum Hour Laws

Such legislation is now approaching the final drafting stage in high administration councils and is expected to be announced by the President shortly in a message to Congress. Latest indications are that it will provide for a straightforward maximum-hour law applying throughout the field of trade and industry which is touched by the stream of interstate commerce.

The latest A. F. of L. report finds that the actual number of unemployed was reduced slightly in the month of December. They place it at 8,916,537 as compared to 9,003,952 for November. The average for 1936 is given as 10,106,012. The continued reduction is attributed to the "1,000,000 new jobs in government, education, wine and beer industries and self-employment."

But the report points insistently to the number still unemployed.

"It is significant that, after nearly four years of recovery, when activity in our producing industries is approaching normal, we still have nearly 9,000,000 who have found no place in normal industrial work," it holds.

Decline in Jobs Seen

The report estimates that since 1929 at least 2,250,000 jobs have been eliminated in industry by a general increase in productivity amounting to 10 per cent. In addition the working population increases about 500,000 per year.

"This constant increase in our work force while undustry is displacing workers with machines make immediate reduction of work hours essential," the report insists.

As the labor statisticians view the situation re-employment efforts to date have merely temporized and have not in any sense attacked the fundamental problem. The speed of recovery plus government public works has cut down the total of unemployed from a peak of 13,723,000 in 1933 to the 10,106,012 average for 1936. But recovery has now nearly reached its climax and 3,500,000 persons are employed on PWA and WPA projects.

The implication is that if nothing more is done than is being done at the present the trend of reduction in unemployment will soon be brought to a halt and a steady increase set in. In other words, the re-employing power of recovery and government aid is nearing its maximum possible effect with the army of unemployed still enormous and potentially increasing.

North Carolina Downs Child Labor Amendment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—By a vote of 58 to 47, the North Carolna House of Representatives rejected the federal child labor amendment. This means it will not be brought up again this session. This is the third time a North Carolina Legislature has voted unfavorably on this amendment, and it is doubtful if it ever could pass a law making body in this State.

Supreme Court Has Invalidated 76 Acts of Congress in 134 Years

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (AP)—The Supreme Court has invalidated 76 acts of Congress in whole or in part since Chief Justice John Marshall in 1803 declared "It is a proposition too plain to be contested, that the Constitution controls any legislative act repugnant to it."

The latest of this line of decisions was handed down more than eight months ago when the court invalidated the Municipal Bankruptcy Act which authorized municipalities to adjust indebtedness by petition to the federal courts. No acts of Congress, or provisions thereof, have been declared unconstitutional during the current term.

After Marshall decided the case of Marbury vs. Madison, in which he voiced the power of the court to declare legislative acts unconstitutional, no other case among the total of 76 came before the court for 54 years. Then came the famous Dred Scott slavery case.

In 64 of the 76 cases, parts of laws were declared unconstitutional. The court declared entire acts unconstitutional in only eight cases. Four other cases involved acts concerned in the 64 partial invalidations.

G. J. Schulz, acting director of the legislative reference service of the Library of Congress, said in his booklet on "provisions of federal law held unconstitutional" that the 76 cases were among 40,000 decided by the high court up to the current term. Three laws enacted between 1789 and 1838 were declared invalid out of a total of 5741; 22 enacted between 1839 and 1889 were invalidated out of a total of 15,964, and 39 enacted between 1889 and the end of the 74th Congress were declared invalid out of 36,676 enacted during that period.

Thus, the 64 acts or provisions thereof, which have been declared invalid, form one-tenth of one per cent of all 58,383 federal laws.

Negro Named Judge For Virgin Islands

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (AP)—President Roosevelt nominated a negro lawyer today to be federal judge for the Virgin Islands. He is William H. Hastie, assistant solicitor in the Interior Department, an honor graduate of Amherst College and the Harvard Law School.

If confirmed by the Senate, he would be the fourth federal judge for the Caribbean possession in 19 months. He would succeed George P. Jones of Minnesota, to whom President Roosevelt gave a recess appointment last September.

Officials said they believed Mr. Hastie was the first of his race to be named to the federal bench, but were "not sure" pending an examination of the records.

Our Laundry Customers for 25 years are equally delighted with our Service in Dry Cleaning
Ask our vanman to call on you.
THE CATHKIN LAUNDRY
(London) Ltd.
Putney Bridge Road, S. W. 15.
Telephone: PUTney 0045-6

Portable Typewriters
FOR CASH OR EASY PAYMENTS
— ALL MAKES STOCKED —
Blue Seal Products Limited
106/7 High Holborn, W.C.1. LONDON
(Holborn Tube Station)

Partridge & Cooper Limited
Printers and Manufacturing Stationers
Orders for Private or Commercial Stationery executed with dispatch at competitive prices
191-192 Fleet Street, E. C. 4
22 Broadway, Westminster, S. W. 1
LONDON, ENGLAND
We sell Grip-fix

IRELAND

A very enjoyable holiday can be spent amidst the perfect scenery of the Donegal Highlands at most moderate cost. Salmon and trout fishing free to visitors. Grouse and rough shooting, 25,000 acres. Comfortable hotel. Electric light, h. and c. water in all bedrooms.
Mt. Errigal from Hotel
Gweedore Hotel Co. Donegal
Tel. Gweedore 2
Telegrams: Hotel Gweedore

BARKERS White Sale
NOW IN PROGRESS
Nowhere are the values more striking than in the Down Quilt Section of the famous Second Floor Linen Department. Here you will find the finest variety in London—AND THE MOST EXTRAORDINARY VALUES!
Linen Dept., Second Floor Main Building

Specially Light Weight Down Quilt Sets . . . to give warmth with the least possible weight.
The 100% Artificial Silk Taffeta for the Down Quilt has been rendered downproof—thus making it possible for the usual inner lining of cambric to be dispensed with completely. *The filling, too is as light as can be, for it is Selected Goose Down.* Reverse of the Quilt is of best sateen and the bedspread is plain and fully wide.
35/9
Single Bed Quilt. Price ..... 49/6d set
or complete with plain hemstitched Bedspread (70" x 100") ..... 49/6d set
Double Bed Quilt. Price ..... 69/6d set
or complete with Bedspread (94" x 100") ..... 69/6d set
Colours: Blue, Rose, Green or Gold.
ALL THESE PRICES ARE 30% BELOW NORMAL
John Barker & Compy. Ltd., Kensington, London, W. 8, ENGLAND

"The House That Value Built"
PALMERS STORES Ltd.
The BROADWAY
HAMMERSMITH, London, W. 6
Telephone Riverside 3000 (10 lines)
A COMPREHENSIVE SELECTION FROM 65 DEPARTMENTS MAY BE MADE AT LEISURE IN THIS WONDERFUL STORE.

DAYS
H. Day & Sons, Ltd.
Furniture and Removals and Storing
A Complete Service
West Norwood, S. E. 27, Phone Streatham 7620-1-2—and at Beckenham 1078—and Norbury Pollards 2364
If You Are Removing
From or to London it will be to your advantage to communicate with
DAYS
ADDRESSES AS ABOVE

Our money is not only safe . . . but growing!

Security means happiness
THE NATIONAL BUILDING SOCIETY
There can be no doubt as to the soundness of the Society—consult your Banker, Solicitor or the Financial Press. Its assets of £31,000,000 and reserves exceeding £1,500,000 are *your* security—and you receive 3% interest per annum, free of income tax, on all money invested. This is equivalent to £3.18.8 where full standard rate of tax has to be borne. There is not the slightest risk of depreciation—your money is *safe*—and remember withdrawals are readily effected if necessary. Start saving *now!* You can begin with any sum from 4/- to £4,980!
Post the coupon TO-DAY!
THE NATIONAL BUILDING SOCIETY
Founded 1849
NATIONAL HOUSE, 12-18, MOORGATE, LONDON, E.C.2 MET. 8010
General Manager: R. Bruce Wycherley, M.C., F.C.I.S.
West End Office: 33, St. James's Street, London, S.W.1
Post this coupon for the FREE BOOKLET "SAFE INVESTMENT"
★ (a) Please send me full particulars without any obligation to myself. (Post in unsealed envelope under ½d. stamp.)
★ (b) I enclose £ : : (any sum from 4/- to £4,980) to be invested at 3% per annum (free of income tax). Please open an account and forward pass book to me by return of post.
Name.....
Address.....
.....C.S.M.1.
★ Cross out the section that does not apply and post to
THE NATIONAL BUILDING SOCIETY, 12-18, MOORGATE, LONDON, E.C.2
Graphs

Photography
British Museum
Victoria and Albert Museum, National Gallery, Tate Gallery, other museums Art Galleries and Private Collections
ROTOGRAPHS A SPECIALTY

Queen Nefret-iti Coloured Facsimile Bust Exact size of original £5.5.0d Small size 6½ in. 10/6d
R. B. FLEMING & CO.
Phone Holborn 8314
18 Bury Street
Bloomsbury, W. C. 1
London, England
(Near British Museum)

A. BARTON & CO. Ltd.
General and Fancy Drapers, Etc.
26-36 High Road and The Barton Arcade
Wood Green, London, N. 22
Tel. Bowes Park 4211
Also at 3-19 Kew Road, Richmond, Surrey.
Tel. Richmond 0426

The Home Forum

The Little Character-Monger

I HAVE never read the novel, *Evelina*, and probably I never shall. The mention of its name produces in my mind, however, a pleasant picture; not of Evelina, its heroine, but of young Miss Fanny Burney, its anonymous author, dancing a lively jig before her friend, the elderly Mr. Crisp. The jig was occasioned by a letter from her sister which related how not only the casual readers of London and its neighborhood, but even Dr. Samuel Johnson, Mrs. Thrale and other members of their erudite circle, were praising *Evelina* and eagerly awaiting Miss Burney's next book.

I feel quite sure that this occasion was the only time on which, in her maturity, Miss Frances Burney danced a jig. From her letters and journals it is evident that she walked through her eventful life quietly, and with extreme propriety. Socially timid and shy, she met royalty, served royalty, talked to literary London and to its prominent political figures with fluttering heart and tremulous demeanor. She wished only to hide under her chair, when people praised her work to her face. She refused to dance at balls—not a jig, but a minuet—in what sometimes seems to the reader of her letters and journal rather prudish obstinacy and an over-developed sense of dignity and decorum.

WE ARE NOT impatient, however, of Fanny Burney's need to put on paper in minute detail the happenings of her life. She was gifted, as a novelist must be, with the ability to see, hear, and remember. And, apparently, she was one who had not lived an hour until she had put on paper an explicit account of each moment of it. This is fortunate for us. I know of no more entertaining reading than her descriptions of her meetings with Dr. Johnson, Mr. Edmund Burke, Mrs. Thrale, Sheridan, Sir Joshua Reynolds, and many others of whose appearance and manners we are eager to learn. Her descriptions are lively and keen, often caricatures, sometimes amazingly Dickensian, as when she wrote of her meeting with the historian Gibbon. She described his voice, his accent, his features, and then continued:

> Yet with these Brobdingnatious cheeks, his neat little feet are of a miniature description; and with these, as soon as I turned round, he hastily described a quaint sort of circle, with small, quick steps, and a dapper gait, as if to mark the alacrity of his approach, and then, stopping short when full face to me, he made so singularly profound a bow, that—though hardly able to keep my gravity—I felt myself blush deeply at its undue, but palpably intended obsequiousness.

Dr. Johnson had read only the Burney novels when he affectionately termed Fanny a "little character-monger." But her journals prove it to be true.

WHEN MISS BURNEY became the Second Dresser to Queen Charlotte, her quill busied itself with descriptions of life at court. She recorded conversations with the Queen, the King, the "sweet little princesses." We read a summary of the routine of the day, of journeys on royal visits; of Fanny's goings and comings through the cold dark passages of the palace on her way to hair-powderings and birthday celebrations. She gave much ink to complaints about Mrs. Schwellenberg, her coach and dining companion, whose passion for too much cold fresh air caused frequent annoyance to the ladies-in-waiting.

Entertaining, informative, and revelatory of a personality as these letters are, one's sentiments and sympathies are not stirred by them as they are by the letters, written in the first few years after Fanny Burney's marriage to M. d'Arblay, a French émigré who remained in England until after the Revolution. These letters describe her simple life in the country, her domestic deficiencies when guests come to dine, her furniture, her cottage. She seems more real, less Fanny Burney, the successful novelist, ever ingenuously vain.

I find in these letters my first opportunity in several volumes to smile. They arouse the same heart-felt sympathetic laughter as does E. H. Delafield's *Diary of a Provincial Lady*. That natural woman from the provinces, whose appealing comments on domestic, financial and social difficulties have amused us these last few years, would have had words to say had her husband gone in for amateur gardening. Fanny wrote to one of her sisters:

> His greatest passion is for transplanting. Everything we possess he moves from one end of the garden to another, to produce better effects. Roses take place of jessamines, jessamines of honeysuckles, and honeysuckles of lilacs, till they have all danced round as far as the space allows; but whether the effect may not be a general mortality, summer only can determine.

M. d'Arblay dug up the asparagus beds, thinking they were plots of weeds, and the family had cabbages only a short season that year because he knew "not to gather them" before they went to seed.

NO FOND MOTHER who has dressed a child for an afternoon visit to important people can read unmoved Madame d'Arblay's description of her call on the royal family with her tiny son, Alex. He was obviously quite unaware of the honor being done him. He would not be kissed by the princesses, refused to answer politely proffered questions, behaved quite as any child does who, watched and exhorted by a doting parent who is praying for exemplary behavior, contrarily and inevitably delights in doing his worst. The climax of his embarrassing behavior came when he was being entertained by Queen Charlotte herself.

> My little rebel, meanwhile, finding his animals were not given into his own hands, but removed from their mischief, was struggling all this time to get at the Tunbridge-ware of the Queen's workbox, and, in defiance of all my efforts to prevent him, he seized one piece, which he called a hammer, and began violently knocking the table with it. I would fain have taken it away silently: but he resisted such grave authority, and so continually took it back, that the Queen, to my great confusion, now gave it him.

I repeat that I have not read *Evelina*, nor *Cecilia*, *Camilla*, nor *The Wanderer*, and I am not at all sure that I shall. They are novels, my well-read and learned friends tell me, which vivaciously mirror London society in the last part of the eighteenth century; and I am satisfied to let my knowledge of them remain in that informative nutshell. But I do cherish my visions of their author, the young sedate Miss Fanny Burney dancing an elated jig before her friend Mr. Crisp, and of Madame d'Arblay, blushing in helpless confusion before the sight of her muslin-frocked little Alex, delving in the work-box of Her Majesty, the sweetly severe Queen Charlotte.

C. C. R.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A PERSIAN BOOKBINDING: *Probably Late Sixteenth Century*

THE art of bookbinding reached its height in Persia in the fifteenth century. At Herät and other centers, superb specimens were designed to conform with the cultivated taste of the time. Handsome traceries were worked out, including geometric, floral and even animal motives. They were wrought in the scroll effect, or arabesque, interlaced so that the surface was ornamented smoothly and continuously.

This bookbinding reveals the particular Persian talent for filling a surface with lifelike, fluent, rich ornament. It contains conventionalized floral and leafy forms, with thread-like lines providing the continuity from motive to motive. It will be noted that, although the design is distributed in good balance, it is not symmetrical. The craftsman achieved a feeling of order and equable distribution without risking the sense of monotony, which would result from an absolute symmetry.

Morocco: Land of Contrasts

MOROCCO today still somewhat resembles the country to which it was once attached, and, like Spain, it is in both its scenery and its climate, a land of striking contrasts and delightful surprises.

The finest scenery in Morocco is to be found in the mountains of the country; in the Riffs in the north, the Middle Atlas in the centre and east, and the High Atlas in the south, all of them wonderfully impressive ranges. Snow-clad peaks tower above deep ravines where the mountain streams are shaded by ancient walnut trees. Little villages perched on rocky eminences, like eagles' nests, cluster around feudal castles; and there are beautiful, fertile valleys where the olives and almonds grow, and the oleanders bloom in great masses of colour.

Between these majestic ranges, and particularly in the west of Morocco, stretch vast plains, partly fallow land, and partly palmetto desert, whose monotony is unbroken for many miles. In the springtime this prairie-like country, known everywhere in Morocco as the "Bled," is covered with a Bedouin carpet of lovely blossoms. Sheets of wild irises, daffodils, anemones, poppies, and marigolds, and a host of other brightly hued flowers blend with rich yellow fields of ripening grain, to produce a dazzling patchwork of colour. When the sun shines across the Bled and on to the distant mountain ranges, the scene becomes one of indescribable grandeur. Part of the beauty fades in the heat of the summer, and the plain becomes brown and bare. There are still, however, little green oases of fruit trees, figs, apricots, oranges, and pomegranates, surrounded by protective hedges of prickly cactus, and along the banks of rivers cluster groups of tall palms. In the winter months, during the rainy season, the Bled becomes steely blue, like a vast inland sea. . . .

The chief attractions of Morocco, however, are to be found less in its natural beauties, though these are considerable, than in its ancient, sophisticated cities, and in its primitive African villages. Both of these afford enchanting glimpses into the lives of a people whose civilization has remained unchanged for many hundreds of years. . . .

The crowds that throng the streets of Moorish towns and that congregate in its country market-places are invariably picturesque. In many countries the people detract from rather than add to the beauty of the architecture or landscape. But in Morocco they are a decided asset, partly on account of the variety of types that are to be found there, and partly because the clothes that are worn are so utterly different from those usually seen in Western Europe. Arabs, Jews, Moors, Berbers and Negroes mingle in perfect harmony, and one and all seem to have that instinct of skilful drapery and, although the general tendency is toward sombre hues, that inherent appreciation of colour that makes even the humblest gathering of people a constant feast for the eyes. . . .

The Moors are typically Oriental, tall and handsome, and often spare. They walk with great ease and dignity, but prefer to ride, whether it be on a horse, a mule, or a donkey; and they are fond of ease and luxury. Except in towns like Fez, where they pride themselves on their white skins, they are a little darker complexioned than most Europeans, and they have large, lustrous eyes, and aquiline features. —L. E. BICKERSTAFFE, in "Things Seen in Morocco." (London: Seeley, Service. New York: Dutton.)

Rainy Evening

BRIGHT Neon lights
Reflected in the rain
Are beautiful. The streets
Are crimson cellophane.

PEARL LOGAN WOODBRIDGE

Persistence

WHEN not a sign of leaf is seen
Through the long months of snow and frost,
The sun contents his hope of green
With lights of watered gold, that quiver
Playful often, patient ever,
On iron branches intercrossed,
And intermingle aureoles
On the green films of sullen boles.

Most gentle, much enduring-heart,
Faint not, grieve not, pursue your art
Of watching, waiting and bestowing
Through the lean months of frost and snowing.
You, too, at last who now aspire,
Shall be lost in your desire
And found, in that felicity
Which the sun knows in the leafy tree.

GEOFFREY JOHNSON

Bogey Was King of the Household

AS LONDONERS, both my wife and I knew as little as possible about flowers and birds. We were likewise as unsociable as could be, for in London one does not know one's neighbours. We remain unsociable—I have no time for casual callers; but we have learned a fair amount about birds and flowers since we came to live in the country. And one of the things we have learned is that, as our gardener recently said: "We've got some very queer birds in this garden." I have come to the conclusion, indeed, that if, as Mrs. Virginia Woolf insists, human nature changed about the year 1910, bird nature must be doing the same thing in 1935 and '36. For I am told that in the last two years birds have begun to eat greenstuffs which they used to leave alone, such as tomatoes; blackbirds, entering the fruit nets with impunity, will ignore anybody who seeks to drive them out, and will impudently peck and nibble unripe strawberries at one's feet; as we play tennis thrushes often sit upon the net, obviously sneering at our slowness; I have seen one of the cats flying along a path with an angry bird at her heels; and one day, last year, as our Summertime assistant gardener was pausing between activities, a hedge sparrow actually perched for a moment upon his bare head. This last fact gave rise to several jocularities from observers; but, taken in conjunction with these other instances, it does, I feel, give colour to a belief that the birds regard everything in the garden as belonging to them. Spread of Communism among Our Feathered Friends.

Nor have the birds solitary domination; for my wife and I decided shortly after we were married that we should like to keep a cat. It was to be a tabby cat with a long tail. So we were given a little black kitten which had no tail at all; and Bogey grew up to be the king of our household. His prestige became enormous; so great that as he strolled proudly past us in the garden one day the gardener remarked with involuntary admiration: "He *is* a lad!" He was. It would never have surprised us to see caps raised to him. If we were talking, his cracked little voice would join in; and his favorite haunt, so long as I was there, was the studio. Though small, he had such noble spirit that as soon as he was strong enough to deal with them, the Toms which had flung him into the ditch during kittenhood cringed and whimpered at their cottage doors when he steadfastly regarded them from a selected mound near by. . . . Men and women boasted if he so much as allowed them to touch his head. Our housekeeper, tramping to the village to buy him whiting, said to the fishmonger: "It's no use your offering me haddock; for he won't eat it," and with my own ears I heard my wife say in desperation: "Well, you'll just have to make do with a little lamb!" He was the only cat I have known who would follow the direction of a pointed finger; and once, when he had evidently been flung into a muddy ditch in the course of a fight, and returned home looking like a schipperke, bitter memory of the indignity came upon him so strongly as he drank some warm milk that he suddenly stamped his forefoot and uttered such a cry of anger and humiliation as I shall never forget. . . . He had great personality; and I speak of him in this book because I loved him more than I have loved most human beings.—From Swinnerton: An Autobiography, by FRANK SWINNERTON, copyright 1936, reprinted by permission from Doubleday, Doran and Co., Inc.

Listening for the Angels

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE Bible we read of many instances where upright, God-fearing, God-obeying men and women were visited by angels who brought them comfort, assurance, or sustenance when the need of these seemed great. A careful study of these instances reveals that in his extremity each recipient of the message had reached the point where he was willing to listen for God's voice and be guided thereby. Let us therefore consider some of these experiences and see if the lessons they teach can be applied in our own lives and times, for certainly there has never been a time in the world's history when angel-messages were more needed than they are today.

In Genesis we read that Hagar, when cast out into the wilderness, went a little distance from her child, and as she sat sorrowing, an angel spoke comfortingly to her; and her eyes were opened and she saw a well of water close at hand, sufficient for the need. Like Hagar, many today need but to open their eyes in order to see that God has already made abundant provision for all their needs, and Christian Science gives the spiritual understanding which enables mankind to do this.

Daniel, in exile in Babylon, was visited by an angel which enabled him to rise above a sense of injustice and ill-usage, so that in the place of hatred and persecution there were manifested to him brotherly kindness, honor, and respect.

From the New Testament similar instances might be multiplied. Angels ministered to Jesus when he had surmounted the temptations in the wilderness. To the imprisoned apostles there came angels bringing comfort and deliverance from bondage.

Now angels, according to the figurative language of the Scriptures, appeared to those in need of divine help, or were heard as a voice. But what of our own times? Are we in this age debarred from receiving similar messages of comfort and help? Indeed, no!

How, then, do God's angels appear to us? In the Glossary in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 581) Mary Baker Eddy defines angels, in part, as "God's thoughts passing to man; spiritual intuitions, pure and perfect;" and elsewhere (*ibid.*, p. 298) she asserts that they "are not etherealized human beings, evolving animal qualities in their wings; but they are celestial visitants, flying on spiritual, not material, pinions." Again, in her book "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 306) she gives us still further enlightenment by saying that "we know their presence by the love they create in our hearts." Here, then, are definitions that all can surely understand and accept, for to each of us there may come, at different times, pure thoughts and "spiritual intuitions" which guide us in moments of doubt or difficulty, and a sense of love that is not dependent on personality or circumstances—which, in fact, as in the cases of Jacob and Daniel, may appear in our hearts despite jealousy, anger, hate, unkindness, and ill-usage. These angels do, indeed, comfort, guard, and guide, and open our eyes to behold God's loving provision already at hand.

In St. John's vision on Patmos an angel appeared to him "clothed with a cloud." Sometimes, when things seem difficult, we are apt to see only the cloud; but through Christian Science it is possible to gain the spiritual vision, to see within the cloud or trying experience the angel, and receive the message from God which comes to lift us into a greater sense of dominion over material circumstances and conditions. Then we see, as did the Revelator, that "a rainbow was upon his head, and his face was as it were the sun"—a promise of further good to be seen and appropriated.

A cloud of fear or other discord, no matter how dark and forbidding it may appear, no matter how it may seem to enshroud us in gloom, is, after all, never substantial. It can always be scattered, and it grows less formidable as we press onward and upward, and lift ourselves above it. And what a reward is ours when we hear the angel-message which assures us of God's loving care and protection all the way!

Truly, the angels that appeared to the patriarchs, prophets, and apostles of olden times are just as present today to those who have eyes to see and ears to hear, and whose hearts are ready and waiting to receive the message. We need but to know that nothing can obstruct our vision or dull our hearing, that, if we are watching and listening, no cloud of belief in evil can intervene between us and the light of Truth, or prevent us from receiving and expressing to others the angel-messages which the all-knowing, all-loving, all-supplying divine Mind is sending forth.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Hungarian)

Hallgassunk az Angyalokra

Az ez oldalon angol nyelven megjelenő Krisztusi Tudományt (Christian Science) cikk fordítása

A BIBLIÁBAN sok helyen olvassuk, hogy becsületes, istenfélő, Istennek engedelmeskedő embereket és asszonyokat angyalok látogattak meg, kik nekik vigaszt, bátorítást vagy támogatást hoztak, mikor ezekre nagy szükségük volt. Ezen eseteknek gondos megvizsgálása azt mutatja, hogy mindenki, aki ilyen üzenetet kapott, nagy szorultságában arra a pontra jutott, ahol hajlandó volt Isten szavára hallgatni és annak vezetését elfogadni. Vegyünk tehát néhány ilyen esetet fontolóra és nézzük meg alkalmazhatjuk-e tanúlságukat saját életünkben és a mai időkben, mert a világ történetében biztosan sohasem volt nagyobb szükség az angyali üzenetekre mint ma.

Mózes I. könyvében olvassuk, hogy Hágár, mikor a vadonba üzték, gyermekétől kis távolságra leült és amint ott szomorkodott, egy angyal szólította meg vigasztaló szóval; és szemei kinyíltak és egy közeli kutat pillantott meg, melynél szomját aztán kielégítette. Mint Hágárnak, sok embernek ma is csak arra van szüksége, hogy szemüket kinyitva megláthassák, hogy Isten már bőségesen gondoskodott minden szükségükről; és a Krisztusi Tudomány (Christian Science) adja meg az emberiségnek az ehhez szükséges szellemi értelmet.

Babilóniai számüzésében Dánielt egy angyal látogatta meg, mely őt képessé tette arra, hogy felül emelkedhessen azon az érzésen, hogy vele igazságtalanúl és rosszúl bántak, úgy, hogy gyülölet és üldözés helyett testvéri jóságban, tiszteletben és becsületben volt ezután része.

Az Uj Testamentomból is lehetne hasonló eseteket idézni. Angyalok vették Jézust körül mikor a vadonban a kisértéseket legyőzte. Angyalok jöttek a börtönbe az apostolokhoz, vigasztalást és bilincseiktől való felszabadulást hozva nekik.

Az anyalok, a Szentirás képes nyelve szerint vagy megjelentek azok előtt, akiknek isteni segélyre volt szükségük, vagy mint szó voltak hallhatók. Hogy van ez a mi időnkben? El vagyunk mi ebben a korban zárva a vigasztalás és segítség hasonló üzeneteitől? Nem vagyunk!

Hogyan jelennek meg előttünk Isten angyalai? "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Tudomány és Egészség a Szentirás Kulcsával) 581-ik oldalán "Glossary" (Szómagyarázat) című fejezetben Mary Baker Eddy részben így határozza meg az „angyalok" értelmét: „Istennek az emberhez jövő gondolatai; tiszta és tökéletes szellemi intuíciók;" és a 298-ik oldalon azt jelenti ki, hogy azok „nem éterré változtatott emberi lények, kik szárnyaikkal állati tulajdonságokat fejeznek ki; hanem mennyei látogatók, melyek szellemi, nem anyagi szárnyakon repülnek." Másutt, "Miscellaneous Writings" (Vegyes frások) című müvében (306-ik oldal) további világot vet a tárgyra mikor azt irja, hogy „jelenlétüket azon szeretet érezteti velünk, melyet szivünkben keltenek." Ime ezen definíciók, melyeket mindenki megérthet és elfogadhat, mert a maga idejében mindenkihez jöhetnek tiszta gondolatok és „szellemi intuíciók," melyek minket a kétség és nehézségek pillanataiban vezetni tudnak, és jöhet a szeretet oly tudata, mely nem függ emberi személyektől vagy körülményektől—sőt, melyek, mint Jakab és Dániel esetében, a féltékenység, harag, gyülölet, szivtelenség és rossz bánásmód dacára jelenhetnek meg szivünkben. Bizony vigasztalnak, őriznek és vezetnek minket ezek az angyalok, és felnyitják szemünket, hogy megláthassuk Istennek felölünk való folytonos, szeretetteljes gondoskodását.

Patmos szigetén való látományában Szent János előtt egy angyal jelent meg, ki „felhőbe volt öltözve." Néha, mikor bajokkal küzködünk, csak a felhőt tudjuk látni; de a Krisztusi Tudomány által elnyerhetjük azt a szellemi látóképességet, mely a felhőben, azaz a megpróbáltatásban, meglátja az angyalt és megkapja Istentől az üzenetet, mely minket az anyagi körülmények és állapotok fölötti uralom szilárdabb öntudatába emel. Látni fogjuk akkor, mint a Jelenések írója látta, hogy az angyal „fején szivárvány vala, és az orcája olyan vala, mint a nap,"—a mi a további jó meglátásának és megkapásának igérete.

A 'félelem' vagy egyéb inharmónia felhője, bármily sötétnek vagy fenyegetőnek látszik is, látszólag bármennyire burkoljon is minket sötét árnyékába, mindég lényegtelen. Mindég szét lehet oszlatni, és minél tovább haladunk előre és fölfelé, és minél inkább emelkedünk föléje, annál jelentéktelenebbnek fog látszani. Milyen nagyszerű lesz a jutalmunk, mikor meghalljuk az angyali üzenetet, mely Isten folytonos, szerető gondoskodásáról és védelméről biztosit minket!

Valóban, az angyalok, melyek az ősidőkben a patriárkák, próféták, és apostolok előtt jelentek meg, ép annyira vannak jelen ma is az olyan ember számára, akinek szemei látnak és füleí hallanak, és akinek a szíve el van készülve és vár az üzenet eljövésére. Csak azt kell tudnunk, hogy semmi sem akadályozhatja meg látásunkat, vagy tompíthatja el hallásunkat, és hogy ha vigyázunk és figyelünk, a gonoszban való hiedelem semmi felhője sem merülhet fel közöttünk és az Igazság világossága között, vagy akadályozhat meg minket azon angyali üzenetek megkapásában és mások számára való kifejezésében, melyet a mindentudó, mindenszerető, mindent megadó isteni Elme küld számunkra.

A Krisztusi Tudománynak magyar forditásban megjelent irodalmáról The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A. küld felvilágosítást.

To a Blue Glass Vase

IF YOU were just an ornament,
A useless, fragile thing
With but one single gift—
To hold the light
Imprisoned in your sapphire slenderness—
Perhaps I should not turn to you
Again and still again
As I have done today.
That was because I was so sure
That, when some dreamer
Visioned your slim lines,
He must have seen you
(As I always do)
Holding a yellow rose
In your blue depths.

Outside my window rain falls steadily—
An icy, winter rain—
But here, on my wide window-ledge,
You stand.
Always, you seem to hold
A flower of such bright loveliness,
So full of haunting fragrance,
So velvet-petaled and illusive,
That summer, with a breath of warm perfume,
Seems to dwell gladly here
In this small room.

ELEANOR G. R. YOUNG

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street
Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press
The Associated Press reserves the right to all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited.

Republication rights of special dispatches are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year ..... $9.00 — Three months.. $2.25
Six months ..... $4.50 — One month 75c
Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:

United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES

WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1.
PARIS: Elysée Building, 56 Faubourg St.-Honoré
BERLIN: Unter den Linden 71.
GENEVA: 16 rue du Mont Blanc.
ROME: Via della Mercede 54.
VIENNA: Reisnerstrasse 31, Vienna III.
AUSTRALASIAN: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES

New York ..... 500 Fifth Avenue
Chicago ..... Suite 2900, 333 N. Michigan Avenue
Detroit ..... 3-101 General Motors Building
Miami ..... 1239 Ingraham Building
St. Louis ..... 1976 Railway Exchange Building
Kansas City, 405 National Fidelity Life Building
San Francisco ..... 625 Market Street
Los Angeles ..... 210 West Seventh Street
Seattle ..... 824 Skinner Building
London ... Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings
Paris ..... 56 Faubourg St.-Honoré
Geneva ..... 16 rue du Mont Blanc

Advertising rates given on application. While endeavoring to accept only reliable advertisements, The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible to the public for advertisements, and the right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.

CIRCULATION SERVICE BUREAUS

NEW ENGLAND: One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
WESTERN: 622 Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, London, S. W. 1.
AUSTRALASIAN: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly

SCIENCE AND HEALTH
With Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

The original, standard, and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing is published in the following editions:—

Sunday School Edition, pocket size, blue or brown cloth $2.00
Library Edition, cloth 3.00
Vest Pocket Edition, black, blue or brown morocco, Bible paper 3.00
Stiff Leather Edition, same paper as library edition 4.00
Pocket Edition, with index to marginal headings, black, blue or brown morocco, limp, Oxford India Bible paper ... 5.00
Edition de luxe, black or blue levant, heavy Oxford India Bible paper, wide margins 6.00
Cleartype Edition, 18-point type, black cloth cover 7.00
Large Type Edition, black morocco, Bible paper 11.50
Braille Edition, Grade One and a Half, for the Blind, 5 vols. 12.50

FRENCH TRANSLATION

Library Edition, cloth $2.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper 5.50

GERMAN TRANSLATION

Library Edition, cloth $2.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper 5.50

The book may be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world or will be sent prepaid to any address.

Other works by Mrs. Eddy may also be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms. A complete catalogue sent on request.

Address orders and make remittances payable to

HARRY L. HUNT
Publishers' Agent
One, Norway St., Boston, U. S. A.

New England Edition

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks
Pages 14-15

BOSTON, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1937

Police Needs In Worcester Facing Mayor

Tax Cut at Expense of an Undermanned Department the Issue

Citizens Divided

Executive Seeks Tax Relief and Also to Drive Racketeers Out of City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Feb. 8—Should Worcester taxpayers be spared an increase in taxes for the coming year at the expense of an undermanned police department with its consequent reduction in police protection to the entire city?

That is one of the main questions facing Mayor John S. Sullivan as he prepares his budget for 1937. The problem is a most vexing one, and no matter how the mayor eventually decides to handle it, he is bound to displease a great many citizens.

The Mayor subscribes whole heartedly to the contention that the taxpayers are entitled to relief and has not forgotten his inaugural address in which he promised to cut government costs wherever such cuts could be made without impairing the efficiency of the various city departments.

On the other hand, he is faced with a post-election promise to drive all racketeers out of business in Worcester and keep them out as long as he is Mayor. But with a police department considerably below the accepted complement which has been standard in Worcester for many years, Mayor Sullivan is hard pressed for an answer to the problem of effectively continuing his drive against the racketeers without at least filling the 50-odd vacancies that exist in the department.

Taxpayer Opposition

The Worcester Taxpayers Association represents the organized and most outspoken opponents to an increase in police department personnel at an estimated cost of $100,000. The Taxpayers Association through its representatives has reiterated time and time again that the Worcester Police Department is overofficered and overmanned and that the same has resulted from the department being used as a political football for the paying off of campaign debts.

Although a generous proportion of the demand for the appointment of more police officers comes from the friends of men on the Police Civil Service list and from politicans interested in seeing them appointed for one reason or another, there is no discounting the fact that a large and representative group of citizens who are behind the mayor in his drive against organized rackets also feel that the taxpayers should be willing to pay a little extra to help drive racketeers out of business and out of politics.

However, whereas there may be a degree of merit to the allegations made by the Taxpayers Association in so far as promotion and special assignment on the police department is concerned, it is held by several of the mayor's advisers that anyone familiar with the Worcester department and the city's police requirements could not reasonably subscribe to the contention that the department is overmanned.

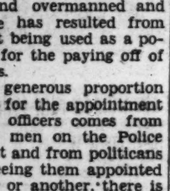
It is an incontrovertible matter of record, they say, that for many years, both day and night, Worcester has been without adequate police protection due to a lack of sufficient officers.

Saturday Needs

Saturday night, from a police standpoint, is the one night of the week that Worcester has always been in need of full and complete police protection. Yet only last Saturday night some patrolmen were assigned to cover from two to four beats. Concerning this, one high police official said, "The city has been so laid out that one beat is all that an individual officer can properly patrol during an eight-hour tour of duty. When an officer is given two beats to cover because there are not enough men to go around, it is absurd to expect him to cover them efficiently. When three and four beats are piled on, the situation becomes a burlesque."

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Probably rain tonight and Tuesday; colder Tuesday night; lowest temperature tonight in the lower 30's; fresh east to southeast winds, shifting Tuesday to south and southwest.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Probably snow tonight, changing to rain Tuesday; rising temperature.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Probably occasional rain tonight and Tuesday; warmer tonight; colder Tuesday night.

Massachusetts: Probably rain tonight and Tuesday; warmer tonight and in the east portion Tuesday; colder Tuesday night.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh east shifting to southeast winds tonight and fresh to strong south on Tuesday over the north portion and fresh southeast winds tonight shifting to strong south and southwest on Tuesday over the south portion; weather overcast with rain over the south and snow or rain over the north portion tonight and Tuesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	26	26	Minneapolis	12	12
Bermuda	64	62	New Orleans	70	64
Chicago	36	30	New York	36	34
Denver	18	8	Norfolk	48	42
Helena	-6	-6	Philadelphia	34	34
Jacksonville	58	58	St. Louis	64	44
Kansas City	22	16	San Francisco	60	60
Los Angeles	44	44	Washington	38	34
Miami	70	70			

A—8 a. m., E. S. T., Feb. 8
B—Minimum, Feb. 7

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 9:20 p. m.; height, 8.1 feet.
Tuesday, 9:34 a. m.; height, 9.6 feet.
Light all vehicles at 5:36 p. m.

Park Here—At 5 Cents an Hour

By a Staff Photographer

Nickel in the Slot

Close-Up of One of the Parking Meters

State Ban Urged On Departments Making 'Laws'

Laws in the Making

The Massachusetts Legislature by delegating its authorities to department heads is following in part the course laid out by Hitler and Mussolini in their respective countries, Larue Brown, representing the Motor Truck Club of Boston, declared today before the legislative committee on state administration.

Mr. Brown appeared before the committee to favor a bill providing for legislative approval of rules and regulations issued by the various departments. The legislation was proposed by Senator Donald W. Nicholson, Wareham Republican.

Senator Nicholson charged that every one of the 20 departments in the State Government had made regulations with the force of law which if taken to court, "would be thrown out."

The Senator who, last year, was

(Continued on Page 10, Column 6)

In the Line-Up

Where Providence Has Installed Its Parking Meters

Providence Puts Parking Meters Into Operation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 8—Eighty parking meters went into operation this morning in Market Square, sending distressed habitual all-day parkers into the nooks and corners of back streets and giving morning shoppers an opportunity to park for an hour, for five cents, near the stores they wished to patronize.

On the results of this experiment will be based the decision as to whether or not to install the meters on all congested downtown streets.

The meters are mounted on steel posts set in the curb, each guarding a single parking space. The motorist wishing to occupy one of these spaces for an hour simply drops a nickel in the slot. A flag rises and a red pointer begins to travel across a dial representing 60 minutes.

Spaces may not be occupied for more than one hour on Market Square and patrolmen will be on hand to see that no attempts are made to do this. Benjamin P. Moulton, commissioner of the board of police and fire, says the revenue from the meters is expected to be more than enough to pay the salaries of men assigned to this duty. He expects that the 80 meters will take in about $41 a day.

The meters will be in operation from 8 a. m. to 6:15 p. m. daily. At other hours of the day and on Sundays motorists may simply ignore them.

A motorist who parks for only 10 minutes, then drives away, will leave the meter hand at 50 with that many minutes still to run on the nickel before the flag drops. A second motorist might drive into the space and use up the remaining 50 minutes without paying anything.

On the other hand, a motorist

(Continued on Page 10, Column 7)

Community Federation Of Boston Fund

The following announcement is published at the request of the Community Federation:

Between Jan. 25 and Feb. 9, 104 social and welfare agencies serving the metropolitan community of Greater Boston will participate in the "1937 Community Fund Campaign" to raise more than $4,160,000 for their operating and maintenance needs during 1937.

These agencies, which include 18 neighborhood and settlement houses, 24 organizations having primarily to do with the protection and guidance of youth, and 35 units which aid and improve the situation of those in need and give general community service, are members of a charitable corporation, "Community Federation of Boston," of which Charles Francis Adams is president.

No Race or Creed

The agencies make no distinction as to race or creed: they give service, free or at less than cost, to all who come to their friendly doors. Last year 127,000 persons were helped by the family service agencies of the federation; 34,000 were enrolled in the classes conducted in its settlement houses; 75,000 adolescents shared in the benefits of its youth agencies, and thousands of small children were protected from abuse and neglect and given special care. During the year 1936 some 300,000 persons received direct service at less than cost from the federation agencies.

Most of the federation agencies are located in Boston proper. But the service which they render radiates throughout the entire metropolitan area. About 30 per cent of all the work which the federation agencies do is for the benefit of persons who reside in the 40 cities and towns surrounding Boston.

Greater Boston is one of the largest population centers of America. Within a radius of 15 miles of the State House live almost 2,000,000 people. In Boston itself is the most thickly populated area in the nation. Wherever such density of population exists, there also exists a great need for the improvement of social conditions and the furnishing of opportunity for better living.

Keep Operation Efficient

The best way in which to meet this need is to keep in the fullest, most effective operation the social and charitable agencies located in the heart of the population center. These agencies, by providing friendly and understanding help for the underprivileged, tend to stabilize society.

The continued maintenance of the 104 federation agencies is a matter of intimate concern to all persons who live and work in this community and whose property lies and whose families reside in Greater Boston.

Every person of good will in Greater Boston will meet the Community Fund solicitor with a smile and with a generous contribution. Anyone who is not visited by a Community Fund solicitor may contribute to the 104 federation agencies, or any of them, participating in the "1937 Community Fund Campaign," by sending a contribution to "Community Federation of Boston," either at its office at 70 Federal Street, Boston—telephone Hubbard 8600—or at the Huntington avenue branch of the First National Bank of Boston, at 238 Huntington avenue, Boston.

Over-the-Top Forecast For Community Fund

Boston News Today

Relief Drive Goes Into Its Last Lap

Leaders and workers in the Greater Boston 1937 Community Fund Campaign left today's report luncheon—which marked the end of a full two weeks of effort—determined to raise the more than $400,000 now declared needed to put the drive well "over the top" before the Victory Dinner scheduled for the Hotel Statler ballroom, tomorrow night.

Latest reports today showed a total of $3,941,889 has already been collected toward the objective of a $200,000 oversubscription to the $4,160,000 — goal including $150,000 promised for flood relief.

Mrs. Edward L. Bigelow, vice-chairman of the committee arranging the Victory Dinner, urged all campaign workers to come with their families to this "Dutch treat" affair which begins at 6:30, and "to have a good time." There will be seats for 1400, and reservations are pouring in today, it was announced. "It will be a reward for two weeks of hard, intensive work," Mrs. Bigelow declared. Reservations may be made with Bradford U. Eddy at the campaign headquarters at 70 Federal Street.

Robert Cutler, general chairman of the drive, stressed the need of continued work right up to the hour of the Victory Dinner, in a statement this morning.

Yesterday was Community Fund Day in Boston's Chinatown. Thirty Chinese girls in native costume collected silver coins and bills from residents and visitors as red feather flags fluttered down the whole length of Tyler Street—Chinatown's center. The solicitation was planned by Frank Goon, "mayor of Chinatown," and a committee composed of Yee Wah Sun, George Mook, Wong Hing Sang, Yee Bow Sin, William Moy, and Wong Jayne.

Wisconsin to Talk With Harvard Men

Two Harvard professors, Dr. Kirtley F. Mather, geologist, and Dr. Payson S. Wild Jr. of the department of government, will be interviewed here this week by the regents' committee of the University of Wisconsin, as prospects for the presidency of that institution. The committee consists of Harold M. Wilkie and Clough Gates, leaders of the drive which resulted in the dismissal of Dr. Glenn Frank as president a month ago. They expect to reach Boston on Thursday.

The committee is also visiting a number of other prospects for the position, including Dr. Warren Weaver, director of natural science at the Rockefeller Foundation, New York; Dr. Ned H. Dearborn, director of the Institute of Education, New York University, and Dr. Ralph Hetzel, president of Penn State University. All the men will be interviewed before any decision is announced.

Dr. Wild has served at Harvard for seven years and is expected to take an important part in the development of the new school of government being organized under the Littauer bequest.

Dr. Mather is internationally known as a geologist and is a famous exponent of liberalism and academic freedom. He has been a leader in the movement to repeal the Massachusetts Teachers' Oath Law and a prominent worker in the adult education movement.

Plans to Sell N. E. Forwarded

How can manufacturers buy or sell in New England if they do not know where to get or sell their commodities?

The New England Council was asked that question by New England manufacturers a year ago. Today, the council answered with a directory of 17,000 manufacturers in the six states, thereby knocking the lid off a 1937 campaign to sell New England to the nation as a source of supply as well as a market.

Of the listings, 24 per cent are textile manufacturers; 22 per cent metal industries; 13 per cent paper and printing, 11 per cent leather and rubber, 8 per cent food products and 3 per cent lumber—thereby providing an accurate digest of the relative importance of these industries to New England.

Trans-Atlantic Air Mail on Way

Indications that trans-Atlantic air mail negotiations have reached a point of departmental concern were revealed in an address by William W. Howes, First Assistant Postmaster General, in a speech Saturday at the dedication of Boston's new $4,000,000 parcel post building at South Station. "The Post Office," Mr. Howes said, "intends to inaugurate trans-Atlantic air mail service on a regular schedule soon after July 1."

The success of the trans-Pacific service, Mr. Howes said, has shown the Post Office's trans-Atlantic project to be "entirely feasible." His only reference to regular trans-Atlantic service was the brief assertion that "We hope to start it soon."

Funds for the trans-Atlantic service have been provided in the budget for the next fiscal year beginning July 1, he said. The department, he stated, will follow its usual procedure by advertising for contracts with private companies to fly the mail.

Possible trans-Atlantic air mail routes, he said, would be "by way of Canada" in favorable weather, to Southampton, England, and from Charleston, S. C., "by way of the Azores," when bad weather closed the northern route.

N. Y. Judges Study Bay State System

Three judges from the Second Judicial Department of New York State visited Suffolk Superior Court in Boston today to study Massachusetts' recently established pre-trial sessions. The Bay State is said to be the pioneer in this experiment, which has been successful in clearing superior court dockets during its first year.

The three visiting justices are a committee representing a legal district which covers Long Island and Staten Island. They are Edward J. Byrne, chairman, Charles C. Lockwood and Edward Riegelman. The Second Judicial Department of New York corresponds to the Superior Courts in Massachusetts. During the morning the visitors attended the session of Judge Louis S. Cox, originator of the pre-trial system.

Under this judicial system, all cases to be heard in Massachusetts superior courts are pre-tried about a month before the official court day arrives. At this prologue hearing, the presiding judge makes sure that all papers and documents are ready for court and—even more important to the clearing of the docket—attempts to determine whether the case can be settled without a formal trial. Many cases have been disposed of through these pre-trial sessions.

It was understood here today that New York City courts are also interested in the pre-trial experiment. The New York State Judicial Council has also been corresponding with Judge Cox in reference to putting such system into operation throughout the Empire State.

Transfers Made In Coast Guard

A number of transfers in the personnel of the Boston division of the United States Coast Guard are being made as a result of orders received from Washington this morning by Commander Thomas A. Shanley.

Two men are ordered to proceed from Boston to take up duty on the cutter Haida, stationed at Cordova, Alaska. They are Lieut. N. S. Fulford Jr. and Ensign F. M. McCabe. The former has been aboard the patrol boat Thetis, stationed at Boston, while the latter is now serving on board the cutter Cayuga, at present on ice patrol.

Lieutenant Fulford will be replaced on the Thetis by Lieut. Walter C. Capron, who has been communications officer in the headquarters of the Boston Division in the Customs House for the past three years, and who has also acted as contact man with the press and as a lecturer explaining the coast guard film when it has been shown at clubs, schools and churches. He is expected to be replaced by Lieut. H. J. Betzmer, now executive officer on the cutter Tahoma, stationed at Cleveland, Ohio.

'Scholar in Politics'

By a Staff Artist

Wilbur L. Cross

Governor of Connecticut

Better Conditions At State Hospital Deemed Certain

Better care for patients in the Boston State Hospital at Mattapan and probably for those in other state institutions were deemed to be certain to come from current public and official interest in the situation, aroused by reports of indescribably inhumane conditions now prevailing.

Quick action tonight or early tomorrow morning is expected to follow close upon a hearing late this afternoon by Gov. Charles F. Hurley of reports by various agencies and individuals whom he has asked to examine the Mattapan and other institutions where those held to be mentally incompetent aretreated.

From advance indications it appeared that the Governor's action may take three trends. First, there may be changes in the administrative set-up. This may extend from resignation of the Mattapan trustees tochanges in the civilian staff.

Secondly it is hazarded that financial provision for Mattapan and possibly the other institutions will be reformed so that necessary funds for sanitary purposes, more wholesome food and more comfortable housing will be available.

Third proposition in the reform program was suggested by Representative Timothy J. Murphy of Boston today in disclosing that attendants at Mattapan were paid only $10.72 a week plus their board and room.

Gov. Cross Faces Connecticut Test In Shakeup Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 8—Gov. Wilbur L. Cross, starting his fourth term as Chief Executive of Connecticut, is already marked for history as the depression Governor of this State. He may, depending on his success with the present General Assembly, be known also as the Executive who reorganized the Government of Connecticut.

The Governor's reorganization measure, squeezing 160 distinct governmental agencies into 18 integrated departments, is before the General Assembly as the chief issue of the session. It will also be perhaps the severest test of the leadership of Governor Cross since he took office in 1931.

A political battle or a political trade, if the reorganization program comes to that, will be nothing new to Governor Cross, who approaches this contest as he has others, with no outward sign that anything unusual is afoot and little indication, except to intimates, of what his course may be.

Newcomer in Politics

A newcomer to politics when he stepped out of the deanship of Yale's Graduate School and a long career in academic halls into the Governor's chair in the election of 1930, Governor Cross adapted himself quickly to his new surroundings.

(Continued on Page 10, Column 1)

N. H. Women Making Cheese Into Profit From Surplus Milk

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 8—Rural Granite Staters are finding a new use for their surplus milk. It all started four years ago when Miss Myrtis E. Beecher, Hillsborough county home agent, called on Mrs. Barbara Moser of Amherst. The cheese that Mrs. Moser served Miss Beecher was so different that the county home demonstration agent inquired as to the type of cheese only to find that Mrs. Moser had got the idea in Switzerland and had made it herself.

The home demonstration agent became so interested that she got a cheese press to make her own cheese, according to Mrs. Moser's receipts. Gradually the interest in the cheese spread among the rural population with whom Miss Beecher works until today nearly 300 New Hampshire women have received instructions on the manufacture of cheese as a profitable means of using up surplus milk.

Flood Relief Funds

Reports from the New Hampshire Red Cross in its drive to raise its $75,000 quota for relief of flood sufferers in the flood-stricken areas of the Middle West and the South show that the New Hampshire organization has about $10,000 more to raise to reach its quota. It was announced that several communities have gone over their quota figures and severa' of the smaller ones have doubled it.

'Gas' Tax Revenue

New Hampshire's revenue from the state gasoline tax hit an all time high in 1936 according to figures just released by the state treasurer. The revenue from this source for the year was $3,235,941, an increase of $278,801 over 1935. In 1934, the revenue from this source was $2,803,971; 1933, $2,663,361; 1932, $2,630,789; and 1931, $2,732,550. This revenue is issued to pay the interest on and retire the principal of the state highway bonds.

'Bookies' Close Up

As a result of the attorney general's investigation of police conditions in the city of Nashua and the subsequent suspension of the Chief

(Continued on Page 10, Column 8)

Child Labor Drive Planned For Bay State

Organized Labor Marshals Forces to Ratify U. S. Amendment

Best Time Seen

Advocates Count on Aid From Appeal Made by President

Organized labor and other groups advocating Massachusetts ratification of the Federal Child Labor Amendment today are marshaling their forces to present the strongest possible front before the legislative committee on constitutional law on Feb. 17 when the amendment is scheduled for hearing.

The Massachusetts State Federation of Labor is eager to employ to their immediate advantage President Roosevelt's appeal to 21 states for ratification of the amendment. Inasmuch as the President's popularity was proved tremendous in Massachusetts during the last election, labor and its friends consider this year the logical time to stage the largest possible demonstration this year the logical time to stage on Beacon Hill in support of the amendment.

In recent years, advocates of the amendment have made little more than routine appearances in favor of the ratification, realizing the scope of the opposition. On the other hand, the strong stand of those against the amendment has focused about William Cardinal O'Connell, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Boston.

This year, spurred on by the President's 21-state appeal, ratification advocates realize their greatest and perhaps only chance for success has now arrived, although the opposition has been strengthened by Gov. Charles F. Hurley's open hostility to the amendment.

The Governor's letter to President Roosevelt, already severely criticized by the labor federation, was the target of a new attack today from Miss Margaret Wiesman, executive secretary of the Consumers League of Massachusetts.

Charging insincerity to some of the Child Labor Amendment opponents, Miss Wiesman declared:

"Child labor still exists in America, nearly 13 years after the Child Labor Amendment was passed by Congress, and those who favor child labor continue to fight the ratification of the amendment with an army of bogey men.

"I wish we could have some sincerity on the part of the opposition. Everyone is entitled to personal opinion. Many good people doubtless do have sincere doubts as to the necessity or propriety of the amendment. We who know the curse of child labor regret that such persons are not better informed. Many other persons attack the amendment without sincerity or honesty. It is extremely unfortunate that they can still employ deception to serve their selfish ends.

"As for Governor Hurley's letter, I hesitate to comment. To accept his statement at face value is to impugn his intelligence. To assume a lack of candor would be even more unpleasant. I should like further opportunity to observe his performance before expressing my opinion as to the basis for his amazing action in assailing the intelligence of the President of the United States."

Meanwhile, the amendment supporters saw one of their allies drop out over the week end. The legislative committee of the Massachusetts Teachers' Federation on Saturday voted not to take a stand this year, although in other years the organization has been placed on record as favoring ratification.

Hugh Nixon, secretary of the teachers' federation, today said the committee felt "the child labor amendment was not directly a school issue. Therefore, it seemed best not to take sides this year."

From other federation sources came the explanation that the organization did not care to continue its advocacy of a "hopeless proposition."

Who's Mussolini? An Italian Dish, A Pupil Asserts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FALL RIVER, Mass., Feb. 8—A questionnaire on current events given to pupils in the public schools here revealed some amusing and baffling conceptions of present-day affairs.

Asked to identify John N. Garner, one pupil answered "a Senator" and another wrote "Vice-President under Hoover." John D. M. Hamilton was identified as "the first Secretary of the Treasury under Washington," and Maxim Litvinoff was "a violinist on Eddie Cantor's radio program."

The test was sprung on the children without preparation and without warning, simply as a test of their knowledge of current news.

Surprisingly, most of the older pupils were aware of the American Federation of Labor's problem with the C. I. O. and also were familiar with the regular clipper plane service across the Pacific. Most of them, too, identified Ringling as a circus man and Robert Ripley as the author of "Believe It or Not."

Foreign figures fared badly in the hands of the pupils. Mussolini was "an Italian dish" and Léon Blum was a noted flower grower. Asked to name the country now torn by fierce civil warfare, one pupil answered "Russia." Another identified Cordell Hull as a movie director.

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

SHUBERT—"Hamlet," Shakespearean tragedy, starring John Gielgud and Judith Anderson. Staged by Guthrie McClintic. Costumes by Jo Mielziner. 8:10.

COPLEY—"Help Yourself," a farce adapted from the Viennese by John C. Coman. Presented by the Federal Theater project. 8:30.

Movies

UPTOWN—"Garden of Allah," with Marlene Dietrich and Charles Boyer. 1, 4, 7:10, 10. Also "Kelly the Second," with Patsy Kelly. 2:40, 5:50, 8:50.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Travel to Quebec," "Hail Johnson Choir," "Forest Gangsters," "Free Rent," "1936 Sport Review," latest newsreels and other shorts.

TREMONT — "Three Musketeers," with Walter Abel and Margot Grahame. 9:15 a. m., 12:50, 4:25, 8. Also "Swing Time," with Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers. 11:05 a. m., 2:40, 6:15, 9:50.

STATE AND ORPHEUM — William Powell and Myrna Loy in "After the Thin Man." Orpheum: 9:25 a. m. Both theaters: 11:55 a. m., 2:35, 5, 7:30, 10:05.

COOLIDGE CORNER—"15 Maiden Lane," with Claire Trevor and Cesar Romero. 2:05, 5:10, 8:10. "March of Time," 3:20, 6:20, 9:30. Also "Garden of Allah," starring Marlene Dietrich and Charles Boyer. 3:45, 6:45, 9:50.

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY — "Bulldog Drummond Escapes," with Ray Milland and Heather Angel. Fenway: 12:30, 3:15, 6, 8:45. Paramount: 9:20 a. m., 12:05, 2:50, 5:35, 8:20. Also "Maid of Salem," starring Claudette Colbert and Fred MacMurray. Fenway: 1:40, 4:25, 7:10, 9:55. Paramount: 10:30 a. m., 1:15, 4, 6:45, 9:35.

BOSTON—"Join the Marines," with Paul Kelly, June Travis and Purnell Pratt. 10:50 a. m., 1:50, 4:50, 7:50, 10:30. Stage: Leon Errol in "Hollywood Models of 1937." Also Louise Beavers.

MEMORIAL—"The Plough and the Stars," featuring Barbara Stanwyck, Barry Fitzgerald, Denis O'Dea, Eileen Crowe, Arthur Shields and F. J. McCormick. 10:21 a. m., 12:19, 2:15, 4:15, 6:13, 8:36, 10.

UNIVERSITY — "College Holiday," with Jack Benny. 2:05, 6:20, 9:35. Also "Sing Me a Love Song," with Hugh Herbert and Patricia Ellis. 1:40, 4:50, 8:05.

METROPOLITAN — "Lloyds of London," with Freddie Bartholomew and Madeleine Carroll. 12:25, 3:50, 7:12, 10:37. Stage: Belle Baker, Steptn Fetchit; also dancing rhythmettes.

REPERTORY—"Royal Waltz," a German musical film with English subtitles. 2, 3:38, 5:33, 7:27, 9:33. (Through Wednesday).

FINE ARTS—Elisabeth Bergner in "As You Like It." Directed by Dr. Paul Czinner. 2:10, 4:35, 7, 9:25. "What the Parrot Saw." 1:35, 4, 6:20, 8:45.

MODERN—"One in a Million," featuring Sonja Henie. 9:15 a. m., 12:20, 3:30, 6:40, 9:50. Also "God's Country and the Woman," with George Brent and Beverly Roberts. 10:50 a. m., 2, 5:10, 8:20.

EXETER — "The Plow That Broke the Plains." 2:05, 5, 8. Also "Charge of the Light Brigade," with Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. 2:55, 5:50, 8:45.

Music

SYMPHONY HALL—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. (Brahms-Wagner program). 8:15.

Radio Programs

On Page 10

New plays and motion picture, are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a movie guide is published on the Daily Features page each Saturday.

Tomorrow

WOMEN'S CITY CLUB—Maude Ernestine Safford's monodrama on "Mary Todd Lincoln." 40 Beacon Street, 11.

KIWANIS CLUB — Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield on "City Affairs." Hotel Touraine, 12:15.

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—"Islamic Pottery 2" guidance tour by Mrs. Tanner, 11. Also, Dr. George Harold Edgell on "The Later Scientists of the Quattrocento in Florence," 3.

CHILDREN'S MUSEUM—Miss Mildred Seymour on "Circling America," Through the Panama Canal, 60 Burroughs Street, 4.

CRESSEY LECTURE—Prof. George B. Cressey, on "China's Geographic Foundation." Harvard Institute of Geographic Exploration, 3 Divinity Avenue, 2:30.

N.E. Dairymen Urged to Open Aggressive Advertising Drive

Advertising on an aggressive scale that will "get under the public's skin" was proposed to New England farmers today by Edward Shattuck, chairman of the Massachusetts Milk Control Board, as an "unused tool as important to the local milk industry as the cow and the milk bottle."

Mr. Shattuck's proposal was made at a public hearing on the advisability of the milk board fixing prices to farmers and consumers. This issue has become the storm center of the entire milk industry in New England, since the fixing of prices by a Massachusetts board virtually enables this state body to control an interstate business of large proportions.

The board evidenced its willingness to co-operate in full with northern New England farmers by launching the present series of public hearings in which consumers, as well as farmers, have the right to be heard. Several hundred representatives of farmers, dealers and consumers were present as hearings opened today in the Gardner Auditorium at the State House.

Mr. Shattuck's advice that farmers go into advertising on a broad scale was volunteered as something of an alternative to fixing prices. Increased consumption of New England milk would, Mr. Shattuck believed, remove many of the problems that now find farmers working their business at a loss.

"Properly handled," the board chairman declared, "advertising will make thousands of dollars for local farmers."

Appearing against proposals to fix milk prices in any way, former Gov. Joseph B. Ely of Massachusetts declared that a price boost to hotel and restaurant operators whom he represented would compel them to form a farmer-dealer co-operative of their own, independent of the New England Milk Producers Association.

It was under Governor Ely that the Milk Control Board came into being several years ago. At that time, the former Governor declared, the board was conceived of as an emergency body, and not the permanent agency it has become for fixing prices.

Gov. Cross Faces New Test

(Continued from Page 9)

Each session of the Legislature since than has seen the Governor emerge with substantial portions of the program he proposed enacted. Now, with many decades of busy experience behind him nothing the Legislature does will probably surprise him much, and political opponents no longer rank him with the easy marks.

Yet never has Governor Cross, a Democrat, had a Democratic Legislature. The system of small-town representation in the House of Representatives has been proof against even the Roosevelt landslides of 1932 and 1936. In his first session he was the only Democrat in state office, with Republicans in the other state positions and a Republican House and Senate. In the next he had a Democratic Senate, but a factional split gave the Republicans control at the critical juncture of the session. Two years ago Republicans and Socialists combined to control the upper house. This year, with a Democratic Senate majority of 26 to nine, the Governor has the best legislative support he has ever enjoyed.

As in other sessions, however, the Governor has started this one with an offer of truce. In his inaugural he asked for a holiday on partisanship. He perhaps did not expect to get it but the first move must come from the other side.

A Yankee from "way back," Governor Cross seems to Connecticut somehow typical of the State. An ancestor, William Cross, came to Windsor, Conn., in 1644. On his mother's side he is a descendant of the Gurleys, who migrated from Northampton, Mass., to Coventry, Conn., about 1700. As a boy he lived on a Connecticut farm and "clerked" in a country store.

With this New England background and the Governor's record as a scholar, citizens are proud to have him in the role of Connecticut's representative at formal functions beyond the boundaries of the State. At home he is in constant demand as a guest at all manner of public functions and manages to attend an amazing number of them.

As Governor he has made the office a full-time job, something that not all of his predecessors felt called upon to do. Each morning finds the Governor on official business and the light frequently burns in his office after other rooms in the State Capitol are dark.

Cross, 74, Said to Favor Judges Quitting at 70

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 8 (AP)—The Yale News quoted Gov. Wilbur L. Cross, himself 74 years old, as saying today "it would be a good thing for all justices to retire at 70."

The Governor, former dean of Yale's Graduate School, pointed out that age limits often are fixed for men in official positions. "There is certainly nothing new," he said, "in President Roosevelt's trying to affix an age limit for justices as it exists in many states today and in many universities for their presidents." The Democratic Chief Executive charged that "the Republicans are trying to make a party issue out of a question which should be a strictly non-partisan issue."

What's Going On in the Arts

Flute Players Club

It was a pleasant hour and a quarter of musical diversion which the Boston Flute Players Club offered yesterday afternoon at its eighty-fifth concert, given in the ballroom of the Hotel Vendome. Unusual interest was lent through the presence of the Pasquier Trio (Jean, Pierre and Etienne Pasquier). They played the Beethoven String Trio in C minor, Op. 9, No. 3; a Trio by Jean Françaix, dedicated to them, and Dohnányi's Serenade, Op. 10. A Sonata (1924) by Vittorio Rieti was played by Messrs. Sanromá (pianoforte), Laurent (flute), Gillet (oboe), and Allard (bassoon).

The brothers Pasquier have attained a superb technique. The combination of violin, viola and cello is not too frequently heard in public performances, and when these three instruments are as well balanced tonally as were those of yesterday afternoon, there is little by way of nuance which may not be accomplished. When "bite" is required, these players produce it, witness the Allegro Marcia of Dohnányi; if delicacy of bowing and revelation of humor are called for, there are the Allegro vivo and Scherzo vivo of Françaix. These movements are too similar in content to make for a well-proportioned composition, but each present formidable difficulties, especially in diversity of rhythms. Throughout the afternoon, the Trio from Paris evidenced ensemble playing of distinguished quality. The ovation they received was a just tribute to fine musicianship.

We mistrust that Vittorio Rieti wrote his little Sonata (in name only) with his tongue in his cheek. The performers were becomingly serious, with the exception, perhaps, of the irrepressible Mr. Sanromá. The piece is not so easy as it sounds, but the technical hurdles were well taken and the performance was heartily applauded. In all, a rewarding afternoon. G. M. S.

State Symphony Orchestra

The first of a new series of concerts by the State Symphony Orchestra (WPA) took place last night at the Copley Theater. Alexander Thiede conducted. The program included a suite of "Four Pictures in Miniature" by a member of the orchestra's violin section, Ferdinand Fassnacht. Since these pieces had program titles ("Parental Advice," "Carefree Moments," "Obstacles of Life," "Pledged Troth"), one was not surprised at being presented with the usual warning against regarding them as strictly program music. In point of fact, the most evidently descriptive of the four, the first, was also by far the best, a little Straussian in idiom, not too obvious and very well orchestrated.

Julio Mazzocca played (excellently as to agility, intonation and rhythm, though with somewhat unyielding tone) the solo part of Debussy's Rhapsody for clarinet and orchestra. This capricious, charming music has been surprisingly seldom heard hereabouts, although both in its clarinet part and in its admirably evocative orchestral background, it is among the most characteristic products of Debussy's neo-Grecian idyllic obsession, in a mood less languorous, more malicious than "L'Après-midi d'un Faune," and with a harmonic and instrumental color far more piquant.

Beethoven's "Adelaide" (in an orchestral setting definitely less satisfactory than the usual pianoforte accompaniment) and Weber's great aria, "Leise, leise, fromme Weise," from "Der Freischütz" (sung unaccountably in Italian) brought to the platform an intelligent young soprano, Eleanor Steber, who has been frequently heard in Music Project productions (including Mr. Hoffmann's performances of "The Flying Dutchman"). Excellent in its variety and intensity of mood, in its verve and its tenderness, in its finely turned phrases, Miss Steber's singing seemed last night to have improved technically. The upper reaches of her voice are still forced and astringent, but the natural beauty and amplitude of its medium register were often revealed last night, sometimes with brilliant effect. Miss Steber sings with an unusual blend of musical intelligence and dramatic conviction. Mastery of the vocal instrument is her immediate need. She was applauded with great cordiality.

Mr. Thiede promises a cycle of the Beethoven symphonies. The first was performed last night. It has been described as a "small and comic sonata for orchestra," but, except in the last movement, with its sly opening, the graceful comedy was not made very apparent in this performance, which tended toward strenuousness.

Barry Fitzgerald

As Fluther Good in "The Plough and the Stars," at the Keith Memorial

Theremin Concert

The large audience that gathered in Jordan Hall yesterday afternoon and applauded a Theremin recital given by Lucie Bigelow Rosen seemed to indicate a more widespread interest in this curious instrument than one had thought existed. Named after its Russian inventor, it produces tone electrically; motions of the performer's right hand toward and away from a vertical metal rod raise and lower the pitch, the movement of the left hand over a horizontal loop of metal controls volume. Earlier models of the instrument possessed a range of about 2½ octaves; that played by Mrs. Rosen yesterday boasts five octaves. Its timbre ranged from that of a cello or a rather high doublebass to that of the harmonics of a violin, the quality varying with the pitch and amplitude of the tones produced.

The necessity of measuring the musical intervals in the air makes accurate intonation a difficult achievement and speed practically impossible. Mrs. Rosen yesterday proved herself a Theremin virtuoso of rare ability, and yet even she was not always in tune, though her falls from grace were comparatively rare.

Th first half of her ambitious program was chosen largely from the string-player's repertoire; the second from the singer's. There was an Intrada for violin by Desplanes, Grieg's "An der Frühling," the Andante of Mendelssohn's Violin Concerto, arrangements of Ravel's "Pavane pour une Infante défunte," Debussy's "Clair de Lune" and the Andante Cantabile (abridged) of Tchaikovsky's Fifth Symphony. The songs played included some by Respighi, Wagner, Strauss, Fauré, Delius and Cui. Frank Chatterton played the accompaniments.

The beauty of the tone (helped by a well-judged vibrato) and the general, though not invariable, purity of intonation being admitted, a complaint may be registered about the phrasing, which sometimes resembled that of some of our more saccharine and injudicious violinists. Still more serious, since Mrs. Rosen's intention was to demonstrate the possibilities of a new instrument, was her habit of simulating the limitations of other instruments.

Mrs. Rosen spoke of European composers who have evinced interest in the special capabilities of the instrument—ir. its power of attaining almost unlimited volume without impairment of quality, for example. It would be interesting to hear the music that some of them (Milhaud, among others) have written, or promised to write, for it. S. S.

"The Royal Waltz"

In these parlous times of strikes and international complications and constitutional problems there appears on the screen of the Repertory Theater a reminder that life in German film musical comedies still continues its gay, romantic, unlikely course. The reminder is more than welcome when it comes so prettily packaged, and with Willi Forst and Heli Finkenzeller to apply song and dance to the passing historical show, as in "The Royal Waltz."

The latest German dialogue film to visit Boston is well stocked in all departments. There is pleasant singing by Herr Forst and Fräulein Finkenzeller as well as some graceful dancing, solo and en masse. There is a well recorded interlude from Mozart's "Don Juan" which accompanies an amusing love scene. There is a full contingent of mustachioed burghers and several titled comics for humor. And, perhaps best of all, there is that Viennese air of simple abandon which all the Hollywood millions seem quite unable to purchase.

"The Royal Waltz" will be succeeded Thursday by the French film version of "Les Misérables," with Harry Baur as Jean Valjean. J. D. B.

State Ban Urged On Departments Making 'Laws'

(Continued from Page 9)

Republican floor leader, particularly criticized Frank A. Goodwin, registrar of motor vehicles. Under Mr. Goodwin, he said, "you are convicted before you go to court."

Mr. Nicholson asserted that Registrar Goodwin arbitrarily fixed at 50 miles an hour the speed limit on highways and added "if you go over that you lose your license. You don't even have an opportunity to go into court."

Mr. Nicholson urged favorable action on his bill to require legislative approval of departmental rules and regulations which have the force of law.

"This probably is one of the most serious problems in our government today," Mr. Nicholson said. "The question is whether we want to do away with all our legislative powers and grant them to the executive and to commissions."

He explained that the legislature had authorized numerous departments to promulgate rules subject only to approval by the Governor and Council. But the Council, he contended, is "just a rubber stamp. They don't even read these rules and regulations. They don't know anything about it. They can't coming up here only once a week."

The question, Mr. Nicholson said, is whether we shall have a "Commonwealth of laws or a Commonwealth of men."

Organization Fettered

Mr. Brown declared his organization is fettered by four departments and 24 statutes, as well as by departmental rules and regulations which have the effect of law.

During his arguments Mr. Brown, in answer to a question by Senator Edward C. Carroll of South Boston in regard to the directional signals ordered by the public works department on all trucks, said:

"Rumor has it the manufacturers of the devices had something to do with the regulation, which the Interstate Commerce Commission refused to put into effect."

Beacon Hill's annual arguments over proposed flat rates for compulsory automobile liability insurance were heard today before the legislative committee on insurance.

Faced with the usual hopelessness of passage of such legislature, with insurance companies and legislators from low-premium districts opposed, Boston and Chelsea legislators and citizens made their annual appearance urging flat rates. Before the committee were eight flat rate bills.

Representative Thomas E. Barry of Boston declared Boston, Chelsea and a few other cities are paying exorbitant rates for compulsory insurance. He favors a $33 flat rate throughout the State.

Representative Timothy J. Murphy of Boston declared "if the Legislature did away with compulsory insurance the insurance companies themselves would establish a flat rate."

Hughes' Grandson Anti-'Court Plan'

By the Associated Press

Providence, R. I., Feb. 8

The Brown Daily Herald, which supported President Roosevelt for re-election, today strongly attacks the President's plan for reorganization of the United States Supreme Court in an editorial entitled "Executive Tyranny," which Charles Evans Hughes 3rd, grandson of Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes, said he had approved.

Mr. Hughes, who is a Brown University senior and managing editor of the Brown Daily Herald, denied that he had written the editorial himself and said it had been approved by an editorial board of five, of which he is a member. He declared it was against the policy of the student paper to give the names of the writers of particular editorials.

Parking Meters

(Continued from Page 9)

may drive into a parking slot and discover the meter shows 10 minutes left unused by the person who used the parking slot previously. Without paying, this motorist can park for 10 minutes. If he puts a nickel in the meter, however, the hand of the dial automatically will swing around to 60 and give him a full hour of parking.

Providence is the first large northeastern city to experiment with the parking device and a storm of protest has been raised over the scheme. Automobile clubs charge the city has no right to impose this tax for the privilege of using the streets and declare the use of the meters puts an additional tax burden on the automobile owner.

More Meters Planned

The city decided to try the experiment only after holding public hearings and studying the results of meters used in Miami and several middle western cities. Additional meters will be installed soon on streets in the center of the downtown shopping district for a six months' trial.

The purpose of the meters is to regulate parking by making it easier to detect violators of the 5-, 15-, 30- or 60-minute parking limits as the case may be in the various parts of the city. The meters also are expected to provide a substantial revenue.

During the trial period the city will keep 15 per cent of the revenue from the experimental devices, and the balance will go to the Dual Parking Meter Company of Oklahoma City, which manufactures and owns the meters. If Providence decides to keep the device after the trial period, an arrangement will be made by which the machines can be paid for out of revenue. The Bureau of Police and Fire points out that in no case will it be necessary for the city to advance any money.

N.H. Women Use Surplus Milk For Making of Cheese

(Continued from Page 9)

of Police there after revelations by the Attorney General that gambling had operated wide open in the city, it is now reported that the "bookies" under fire in the report have shut up shop. At the same time it is interesting that the Manchester police department, a few days after the Nashua incident, made three arrests on "bookie" suspects and, instead of the usual fines, a house of correction term was handed down.

Banker and Fireman

George E. Lewis, treasurer of the Newport Savings Bank at Newport, N. H., unquestionably holds a nation-wide distinction among members of the banking fraternity. Mr. Lewis has served the town of Newport for 25 years as the chief of its fire department. And Mr. Lewis was a member of the fire-fighting force for many years before taking over the duties of chief.

Income Tax Revenue

Figures compiled by the New England Council show that New Hampshire led all New England states in the percentage of income tax collected by the Federal Government in 1934 as compared with 1933. New Hampshire showed a 16.1 per cent gain; Maine, 13.2 per cent; Rhode Island, 12.5 per cent; Connecticut, 12.2 per cent; Vermont, 11 per cent., and Massachusetts, 8 per cent. New Hampshire showed the second largest percentage of gain in the number of returns filed among the New England states.

Youth Institute

New Hampshire rural youths are going to college. And it is only going to cost them a little over $1 a day, as a matter of fact just $3.50 for the entire course. This will include meals, room, and instruction. But the course will only last three days.

It seems that the New Hampshire Youth Institute will conduct a course of subjects of interest and value to rural young persons over 15 years of age and who are out of school. The courses will be held at the University of New Hampshire starting March 29. The courses include animal husbandry, dairy, forestry, fruit growing, vegetable gardening, poultry, home economics, etc. Last year nearly 1000 youths in New Hampshire received the benefits from the Youth Institute.

Supreme Court Plan

George F. Parnum of Boston, former assistant United States Attorney General, in addressing the New Hampshire Bar Association last week declared President Roosevelt's Supreme Court plan to be "very disquieting in its implications and calculated to intensify the present controversy between the executive and judicial branches of government.

"Confidence in the Supreme Court," declared Mr. Parnum, "is one of the cornerstones of the American political system. Arraigned at the bar of public opinion, the court may confidently point back to the lessons of its century and a half of existence and ask the American people to judge it today in the light of dispassionate and instructed study of its history."

Racing Measures

From all indications the New Hampshire pari-mutuel racing bill under which Rockingham Park at Salem operates will not be changed during this session of the Legislature. This appears apparent in spite of the fact that three bills affecting horse racing have been introduced in the legislature. One of these bills would rule horse racing out of New Hampshire while the others involve distribution of the "take" and the "breakage."

Taxation Problems

"If we are to continue to attract new residents or to induce manufacturers to locate within this State," declares the New Hampshire Tax Commission in its twenty-sixth annual report just issued, "some readjustment of our tax base is necessary.

"Economy must be practiced in all municipal affairs, but even with the most rigid economy it is not seen how any substantial reduction in tax rates can be made without supplementing our present real property tax by some new form of taxation."

This statement from the tax commission is extremely interesting at this time for it is known that Governor Murphy is looking to this body for ideas as to suitable tax ideas for enactment into law by the current session of the Legislature.

Continuing, the commission says: "This commission is as insistent as ever that any new tax shall be for the purpose of relief of taxes on real property: It is the opinion of this commission that we must eventually have either an income tax or a sales tax and perhaps both; for without new revenue it is impossible to look forward to any increase in local taxes. Repair of flood damage, the relief load and expenditure of at least $500,000 for old-age assistance must be provided for. It does not seem possible that these additional requirements can be cared for under our present tax system."

Hotel Racketeers Pursued in Boston

Hotel racketeers are finding Boston an unprofitable "beat" due to co-operative efforts of city police and City of Boston Hotels Protective Association.

During 1936, 37 arrests were made by the hotel squad which resulted in sentences totaling 12 years, four years' probation, and filing of three cases to release the defendants to authorities in other states for more serious charges, the first annual report of the association showed.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Europa	Feb. 9	Cherbourg	Feb. 15	Feb. 9, 1:00 pm	Feb 9, 8:00 pm
Washington	Feb. 10	Plymouth	Feb. 16	Feb. 9, 8:00 pm	Feb. 10, 8:00 am

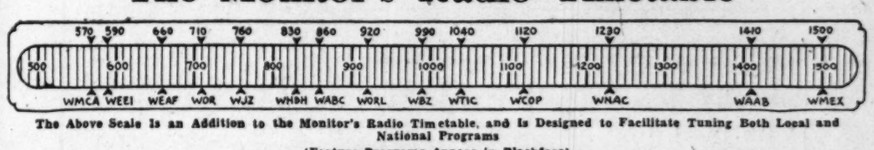
To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Niagara	Victoria	Feb. 17	Feb. 12, 4:00 pm	Feb. 12, 7:30 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Empress of Canada	Victoria	Feb. 20	Feb. 15, 4:00 pm	Feb. 15, 7:30 pm

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00 Children's program	**"The Monitor Views the News"**	"Dick Tracy": sketch	Recordings and reports
5:15 Children's Corner	Rhythm Makers	Tom Mix sketch	Recordings and reports
5 30 **Talk, President Roosevelt**	**Talk, President Roosevelt**	"Jack Armstrong": sketch	**Talk, President Roosevelt**
5:45 "The Checker Board"	"The Old Homestead": sketch	"Little Orphan Annie": sketch	Jack Onslow's baseball school
6:00 News; sports review	News; Little Show; orchestra;	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert
6:15 "News of Youth" sketch	Collegians; soloist	Jackie Duggan; organist	Dinner concert
6:30 Studio vocal recital	News; music; sketch	"Musical Roundup"	Dinner concert
6:45 "Renfrew of the Mounted"	Lowell Thomas, news	Talk; Fisher's Orchestra	Sports reports
7:00 Reader and orchestra	**Relay from Brazil**	"Amos 'n' Andy": sketch	Colonial News Service
7:15 "Popeye the Sailor"; sketch	**Relay from Brazil**	"Uncle Ezra"; sketch	Dave Schooler's Orchestra
7:30 Ray Heatherton, baritone	"Lum and Abner"; sketch	"Listen to This"; soloists;	Lew Conrad's Orchestra
7:45 **Boake Carter, commentator**	John Herrick, baritone	drama; orchestra	"Shadows of the Past"
8:00 Horace Heidt's Brigadiers;	**Helen Hayes in "Bambi"**;	"Fibber McGee and Molly,"	Dramatic sketch
8:15 soloists; orchestra	**Mark Warnow's Orchestra**	comedy; Weems's Orchestra	Dramatic sketch
8:30 Pick and Pat; Landt Trio &	"Sweetest Love Songs Ever	**Richard Crooks, tenor; chorus;**	Rudy Bundy's Orchestra
8:45 White; Kreuger's Orch.	Sung"; soloists; orchestra	**concert orchestra**	Rudy Bundy's Orchestra
9:00 **Radio Theater: Anna Sten**	**Talk, Dr. Glenn Frank, at**	"20,000 Years in Sing Sing";	"For Men Only"; sketch
9:15 **and Gene Raymond in**	**Ohio Society banquet**	dramatic sketch	"For Men Only"; sketch
9:30 **"Granstark"; other play-**	Jack Pearl; Morton Bowe;	Richard Himber's Orchestra;	**"Rendezvous": symphonic and**
9:45 **ers; comment; orchestra**	Tommy Dorsey's Orchestra	Stuart Allen, tenor	**choral music; soloists**
10:00 Wayne King's Orchestra	"Good Time Society"; "All-	Lullaby Lady: male quartet;	"Famous Jury Trials": sketch
10:15 Wayne King's Orchestra	Negro variety program	vocal trio; orchestra	"Famous Jury Trials": sketch
10:30 Network musical program	National Forum: address,	Ray Block's Orchestra; solo-	"Famous Jury Trials": sketch
10:45 Network musical program	Sen. Alben W. Barkley, Ky.	ists; male chorus	Jack Eaves's Orchestra
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news	News; studio reports	Yankee News Service	"Pageant of Melody"
11:15 Ozzie Nelson's Orchestra	"Romance, Inc." sketch	Joe Smith's Orchestra	"Pageant of Melody"
11:30 Abe Lyman's Orchestra	Springfield Red Cross benefit	**Relay of operetta "Frederica"**	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra
11:45 Abe Lyman's Orchestra	program: talks; music	**from New York**	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

9:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Dear Columbia"; network feature program.

11:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "David Harum"; sketch.

11:30 WNAC (WEAF — National), "The Mystery Chef"; cooking talk.

11:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), Edward MacHugh, Gospel Singer.

11:45 WNAC (WEAF—National), "The Wife Saver."

12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

12:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour; speakers; soloists; orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

2:15 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), American School of the Air: music.

3:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), United States Marine Band concert.

3:30 WAAB, New England Conservatory of Music presents vocal and instrumental recital.

3:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Have You Heard?"; sketch.

3:45 WEEI, Talk, "The Lincoln Cabin," Stacey B. Southwick.

4:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

4:15 WNAC (WEAF—National), Irish poetry and song, Leo T. McCauley, consul.

4:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Follow the Moon"; serial drama.

5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00	WORL	920kc
1:45	WBZ	990kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
5:00	WBZ	990kc

Shortwave

1:45	W1XK	9.57mc
4:30	W1XAL	11.79mc
5:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Dinner and After

7:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Alexander Woollcott, "The Town Crier."

7:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), Hendrik Willem Van Loon, talk.

7:45 WNAC (WEAF—National), Talk, "Recovery Insurance," Cleveland Rodgers, editor.

7:45 W1XAL (6.04mc), "The Camera Workshop."

8:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), "Dude Ranch"; sketch; soloists; narrator.

8:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Music Hall; guest soloists; regular soloists; orchestra.

8:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Leo Reisman's Orchestra; soloists; vocal groups; speakers.

8:00 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), "Music for Today"; soloists; orchestra.

8:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), "Welcome Valley," with Edgar Guest; orchestra; sketch.

8:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Al Jolson; Sid Silvers; Martha Raye; Victor Young's Orchestra.

9:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Ben Bernie's Orchestra; Ruby Keeler.

9:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Al Pearce's Gang; variety; popular orchestra.

9:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Sidewalk Interviews"; Wallace Butterworth and Parks Johnson.

9:15 W1XAL (6.04mc), "Building Literature"; "A Tale of Two Cities."

9:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), Fred Astaire; Charles Butterworth, comedian; Conrad Thibault, baritone; Francia White, soprano; Trudy Woods, soprano; Johnny Green's Orchestra.

9:30 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), "Jack Oakie's College"; Donald Novis; Block and Sully; Benny Goodman's Orchestra; Georgie Stoll's Orchestra.

9:45 WAAB, Third period, Bruins-Montreal hockey game, by Frank Ryan.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), Concert band, Frank Simon, conductor; sketch.

10:00 WOR, Alfred Wallenstein's Sinfonietta; concert orchestra.

10:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Rip Van Winkle"; dramatization of Washington Irving story.

10:45 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Mark Warnow's Orchestra.

11:30 WAAB (WOR — Mutual), "Swing Concert"; Mildred Bailey and Red Norvo's Orchestra.

THREE TIMELY SERIES—36 Articles

at the Special Rate of $1.00

1: ISSUES BEFORE AMERICA. March 1 to March 13. New laws on taxation, industry, farm and labor control, foreign policy, are coming up in 1937—how will they affect you? Read these twelve articles by staff writers, each an authority.

2: FOR MORE ATTRACTIVE HOMES. March 15 to March 27. What to do with that "spare" room? What modern idea on decoration and furnishing can I use? You'll probably find the answer in these twelve helpful articles by the Editors of our Women's and Home Building and Furnishing Pages.

3: LEARN TO ENJOY ART. March 29 to April 10. A necessary part of modern social equipment is a good appreciation of all forms of art. In what is really a condensed college course, Charles Fabens Kelley, Director of the Art Institute of Chicago, gives you the fundamental rules in twelve interesting articles.

AN INTERNATIONAL

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Published by The Christian Science Publishing Society

One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

In these three unusual series there is an education in government, homemaking and art appreciation. Use the coupon and get acquainted with the Monitor.

If you are not yet a regular subscriber to The Christian Science Monitor, we hope this six weeks' offer will so impress you with its value that you will want to continue receiving it every day. The Monitor, at the price you are paying for it, costs no more than any daily newspaper; but its many unique features give it an advantage in truthful, wholesome reading which is worth much more to thoughtful people everywhere.

DAILY NEWSPAPER

HA-103

The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts

Please send to the address below The Christian Science Monitor from March 1 to April 10, 1937, containing the Triangle Series, for which I enclose remittance.

Name .....

Address .....

Price of Regular Monitor Subscriptions

☐ 1 year ..... $9.00 — The Wednesday issue only, including the Magazine Section:

☐ 6 months .... 4.50 — ☐ 1 year $2.60

☐ 3 months .... 2.25 — ☐ 6 issues (special offer) 0.35

☐ 1 month 0.75

Winter Sport Centers Greet Influx of Snow Enthusiasts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PLYMOUTH, N. H., Feb. 8—Some 900 winter sports enthusiasts from the more or less temperate zone of Greater Boston yesterday met King Winter in one of his most genial moods on the hills of this pleasant town in the Pemigewasset Valley and it was a grand reunion.

This crowd, augmented by the town's own citizenry, was just one section of an enthusiastic throng that journeyed to find snow, brought up by 11 Boston & Maine snow trains from Boston, Worcester and New York. In addition to the two sections from Boston to Laconia and Plymouth, two sections carried nearly 600 from Boston to North Conway, N. H.; and two sections went from Worcester, Mass., farther up the Pemigewasset Valley to Lincoln.

Snow enthusiasts earlier on the scene than Sunday's crowds were carried on week-end trains from Boston to White River Junction, Vt., and Littleton, N. H., and to North Conway; from New York to White River Junction and Stowe, Vt. There were also two private groups which went in special snow trains to Lincoln and Littleton, N. H.

Royal Welcome at Plymouth

At Plymouth the welcome seemed greater, perhaps because it had been stored up and the town did its civic best to entertain its visitors. Trooping up to the town square from the trains visitors found dozens of trucks lined up to carry them off to the hills. A sound-amplifying system was used to direct loading; and in the square a special signpost has been erected directing visitors to the 10 ski slopes located in the town area. This latter feature was much appreciated by the numerous automobile snow sportsters who augmented the train throngs.

At Plymouth, which is a center for the manufacture of winter sports equipment, trails have been broken out under the direction of the winter sports committee of the Chamber of Commerce and ski rope tows and a tramway built. In addition, the Mt. Prospect area is being developed by the building of a ski jump and slopes for both amateur and expert skiers.

Perfect Weather Conditions

Most of the snow trainers at Plymouth, where a brilliant sunlit day, temperature just below freezing, and hard crust with a two-inch powder awaited, elected to go to the Frontenac slope south of the town. This is a moderate slope with a sharp pitch at the top for experts.

Here many skiers were herded about good naturedly by Sherburn Graves, Plymouth theater operator and member of the winter sports committee, for group stunts for motion picture cameramen. What is said to be the world's largest skis made their appearance here, a magnificent pair of wooden slabs 42 feet long.

Mount Pero, a slope two miles northwest of Plymouth, attracted a considerable crowd on account of the rope ski tow. This is a slightly steeper slope than Frontenac. As much fun is derived from the ski tow as the slope itself. The rope moves at a good speed and the trick in catching on seemed to be for skiers to set themselves in motion first, grab on, and so up the hill.

The larger Plymouth ski tramway which was not used Sunday because of lack of a good snow covering is located on the Daniel Webster highway two miles north of the town. It is now being finished and when completed will offer bars on a moving cable which form a seat for the skier.

Though Plymouth, N. H., offered good snow conditions in an adamant winter, nevertheless thousands of stay-at-home Bostonians without snow found ideal skating weather. Favored spots around Boston were Hammond Pond and part of Crystal Lake, Beaver Brook in the M. D. C. reservation; the Spy ponds in Arlington, and the Mystic lakes in Medford, Arlington and Winchester.

The Charles River was held unsafe and was patrolled by the Metropolitan District Commisssion police, although skating was allowed at Riverside.

EASY Wringer
EASY Ironer
EASY Washer
3 EASY FEATURES
For the Price of the Average Washer
$75.95
PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

The Reed Laundry
Launderers
QUALITY WORK
QUICK SERVICE
CONCORD, NEW HAMPSHIRE
Telephone 102

Puritan Confectionery Co
Tea Room
Candies
Ices
MANCHESTER, N. H.
57 HANOVER STREET Tel. 4307
917 ELM STREET Tel. 4910
PURITAN ICE CREAM STAND
CONCORD, N. H. 19 N. MAIN STREET
BOSTON, MASS. 173 MASS. AVE.
LAWRENCE, MASS. 401 ESSEX STREET
PORTLAND, MAINE 570 CONGRESS ST.

The Best Furniture--Rugs--Draperies
That Money Can Buy

We deliver anywhere in New Hampshire. Be sure to come in and see the many new pieces.
Open Thursday and Saturday evenings
The Doorway to Better Furniture
Chas. A. Hoitt Co.
Valley and Wilson Streets
Manchester, N. H.

Dependent Children To Share $39,371 In U. S. Grant to R. I.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 8—Dependent children in Rhode Island will divide a $39,371 melon from the Federal Government during the first three months of this year, it was announced today by John Pearson, New England regional director of the Social Security Board, with headquarters in Boston. As a matter of fact, with each dollar of federal funds being supplemented by $2 from the State, the melon will hold considerably more than $100,000, he said.

This amount forms the first federal grant to Rhode Island under the newly approved state plan for aid to dependent children, Mr. Pearson said. Rhode Island was the twenty-eighth State in the country to establish such a plan.

Under this program, Rhode Island will provide assistance, commonly known as "mothers' aid," to an estimated 2600 children who have been deprived of the support of a parent and are living in the homes of near relatives. The program is administered by the Department of Public Welfare with the close co-operation of local welfare officials who receive the individual applications.

Under the federal law, the Social Security Board is authorized to participate to the extent of one third of the expenditures up to $18 a month for the first child in a family and $12 a month for each additional child. Under the Rhode Island program state officials estimate that the average grant will be $15 and $16 a month.

New Scholarships To Aid Architects

Scholarships for advanced study, research, and travel, made possible by a $104,000 bequest of the late Edward Langley, architect of Scranton, Penna., have been established by the American Institute of Architecture, it was announced Saturday by Stephn F. Voorhees, president of the institute.

Selections will be made from the schools by the institute's committee on education, headed by Dean William Emerson, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The regional directors of the institute will make selections from architects' offices. Final grants to the successful candidates will be determined by the institute's investment committee, of which Edwin Bergestorm of Los Angeles is chairman.

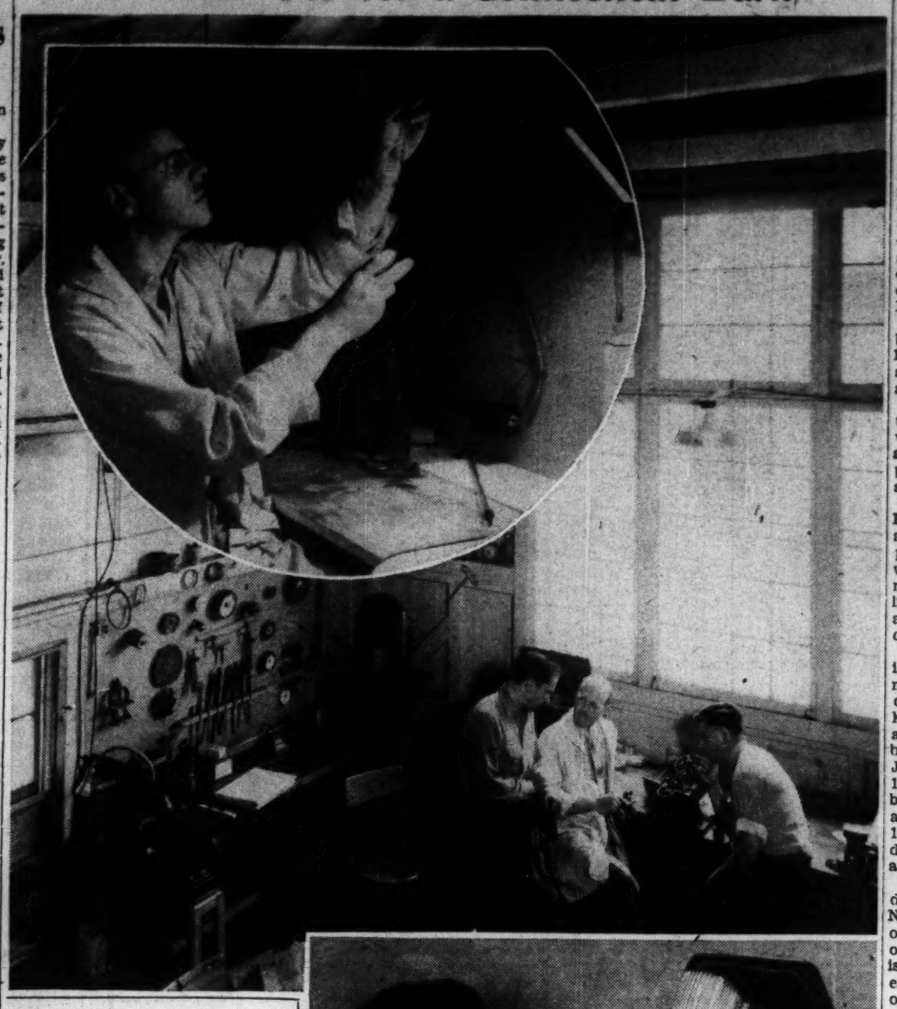
The awards, which will not exceed 10 each year, are open to any architectural draftsman, teacher of architecture, or graduate student who is a citizen of the United States or Canada and who gives evidence satisfactory to the institute of his character, ability, purpose, and need. The 1937 awards will be announced on Sept. 1.

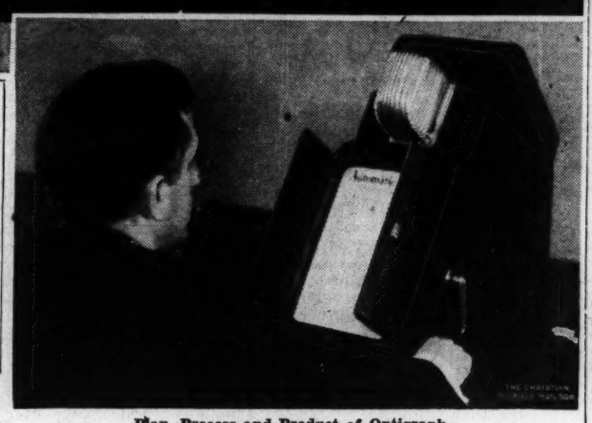
Geography Expert To Talk on China

Prof. George Babcock Cressey of the University of Syracuse, an authority on the geography of China, will give four public lectures on this subject at Harvard on Feb. 9, 10 and 11, under the auspices of the Institute of Geographical Exploration, it was announced today. The first three lectures will be illustrated.

The first lecture on Tuesday, Feb. 9, will deal with "China's Geographic Formation," emphasizing the environmental backgrounds of the major regions. Two lectures will be given on Wednesday, Feb. 10, the first at 4 o'clock on "Three Chinese Communities," and the second at 8 o'clock on "The Chinese-Mongolian Borderlands." In the latter Professor Cressey will discuss the conflict around the great wall between nomad and agriculturists, and current political developments in the land where China, Japan, and Russia meet.

Another Use for a Connecticut Barn





Plan, Process and Product of Optigraph
Upper Inset—Verneur E. Pratt in Laboratory
Upper—Silvermine Workshop
Lower—Completed Machine on Display in New York Salesroom of International Filmbook Corporation

Lawyers Urge Abolition Of Electric Chair

Capital punishment has not served as a crime deterrent in Massachusetts and ought therefore to be abolished. This was the burden of a petition made public today which das signed by nearly half a hundred Bay State lawyers to be presented by United States Attorney Charles A. Rome at a legislative hearing on Feb. 11.

"We oppose the death penalty because, in our opinion, it is a hindrance and not a help to the administration of the criminal law," declare the petitioners. "It discourages pleas of guilty: . . . it causes juries to hesitate in convicting . . . it makes a sensational spectacle out of a prisoner battling for life against the State; . . . it discredits the administration of justice by closing the door upon the possibility of remedying mistakes; it retains the medieval conception of revenge and blocks progress toward a penology in which the welfare of society as a whole is the prime consideration."

The lawyers declare that the single justification for capital punishment, that it deters murder, "has no existence in fact." Citing the facts that Maine abolished the death penalty in 1887 and Rhode Island in 1852, the petition declares: "Maine leads the country in its low homicide rate; Rhode Island equals Massachusetts (but secures, relatively, more convictions). . . . We do not believe that the elimination of the death penalty would cause a rise in murders in Massachusetts."

Other states in this country as well as a number of foreign countries have abolished the death penalty—"among them . . . Holland, Belgium, the Scandinavian countries, having the lowest murder rates in the world." In the United States six states only have absolute capital punishment, declares the petition, and these include Florida and North Carolina.

District Director Of WPA Resigns

Resignation of Byrle J. Osborn as district director of the WPA for Norfolk and Middlesex Counties, to take effect Feb. 16, was announced today by Lieut. Col. John J. McDonough, state WPA administrator. No successor to the post has been named.

Since 1933, when he was a volunteer member of the State Recovery Board, Mr. Osborn has held important offices in the NRA, CWA and ERA, and has been administrator of the Massachusetts Compliance Board, a New Deal co-ordinating agency. No reason was given at WPA headquarters for Mr. Osborn's resignation.

Rural Laboratory Develops Into Film Recording Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORWALK, Conn., Feb. 8—An experiment with "low-pressure" industry is entering its second phase here, with poduction and delivery of devices invented and developed in the Silvermine barn-laboratory of Verneur E. Pratt proceeding on a restrained scale.

A shipment of 25 optigraphic projection machines, with a list value totaling about $5000, is scheduled for this week from headquarters set up within the city limits as an adjunct to a mechanical studio on Mr. Pratt's outlying estate.

Fifty persons are employed in the undertaking, which began as an avocation of its originator, grew almost imperceptibly, until it engaged the full-time services of a chemist, an optician and a designer-engineer, and emerged last year as a full-fledged manufacturing corporation with a board of directors.

In the midst of a career as an advertising executive and sales consultant, Mr. Pratt, the son and grandson of professional photographers and himself a gifted amateur photographer, discerned a need in many professional and commercial fields for applied microphotography and the means of projecting images minified on film.

To Preserve Documents

Some of the uses that occurred to him were the preservation of documents in small space; duplication and interchange of official records; circulation of exact copies of rare and inaccessible manuscripts and incunabula; recording of vital commercial, diplomatic and military papers and simplification of the procedure of patent search.

Employing only his own resources and ingenuity, Mr. Pratt busied himself with experiments and researches which convinced him of the practicality of certain optical theories which experts had advised him could not be reconciled with mathematics and fact.

At this stage, he enlarged and improved the working quarters in his barn and called in qualified technicians, whose views of the possibilities inherent in microphotography coincided with his. For many months they labored in the isolated studio, testing the merits of known and untried emulsions, gelatins, lenses, mounts, mirrors.

At length the pioneers agreed on a complete technic, including the composition of the raw film to be used, the method of exposure, developing and printing, and the design of a machine to project and magnify it. Patent applications were entered, and the International Filmbook Corporation was formed to undertake further development and marketing.

When it was discovered that a manual reading device invented by Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, U. S. N., was consonant in some degree with the plans of the new corporation, arrangements were made for its manufacture and sale.

Public and Private Uses

Although 800 potential uses were discovered for the company's products, expansion of plant and personnel was slow and deliberate. It is Mr. Pratt's belief that microphotography is "here to stay" and that nothing can be gained by mushroom growth.

A preliminary trade announcement elicited inquiries from hundreds of potential users in many countries. Libraries and universities were quick to recognize the utility of the projection device and the attendant laborator y and photographic services. Many of the early orders came from technicians who had themselves been exploring the field of microphotography. On the other hand, a wealthy layman purchased eight projectors for use in his various residences.

Quantity production of a series of microfilms produced at the British Museum is now under way. Prints of priceless and hitherto inaccessible photographic subjects, including copies of folios printed by Caxton and Wynken de Worde, are included as standard equipment with optigraphic projectors sold to libraries and institutions of learning.

Mr. Pratt and his colleagues are undertaking use of the process in behalf of the Edison Industries at West Orange, N. J. A number of original notebooks which detailed the daily activities supervised by Thomas A. Edison in his workshop are being photographer with microscopic lenses. Once the scrawled, penciled notes have been clarified on film, it is planned to circulate copies of the notebooks among scholars in various fields, to determine whether it would be worthwhile to continue the researches.

Sticking to Original Purpose

Another development is the design of a table with a ground-glass top, which will permit a draftsman to substitute a tracing of an enlarged or minified drawing for expensive calipering when altering scale. A microscopist is perfecting a technic whereby extreme minification of 2000 times will be possible at slight cost.

Growth of the research staff and the accumulation of tools, equipment and working models have put a premium on space in the original workshop; but Mr. Pratt is determined to maintain the Silvermine barn-laboratory in its present relationship to the undertaking as a whole. Said he:

"When we have to expend, we expand. But we won't move into the city or even into town. We need peace and quiet. When the time comes, we'll build another barn."

Gothic Madonna Acquired

The Germanic Museum at Harvard announces acquisition of what was described as "an extremely important Gothic Madonna of the early fifteenth century." According to the museum, the work "is among the finest examples of that tender, flowing, calligraphic style that flourished in Germany from about 1380 to 1450, a style which is little known in America, and is not at all represented by original works in any of the local museums." Money for purchase of the Gothic Madonna was donated by friends of the museum.

Rear-Engine Car, Made for $253, Claims Speed of 95 Miles an Hour

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ELLSWORTH, Maine, Feb. 8—The "Parker Special," a home-built, rear-engined motorcar of unusual design, is attracting much attention in these parts. In fact, this public curiosity wherever the car appears is the car's only bad feature, in the opinion of its designer and builder, Harry S. Parker, teller in an Ellsworth bank, who is of a naturally retiring disposition.

The vehicle, which goes 23.9 miles to the gallon and up to 95 miles an hour, cost him only $253.14, he says—not counting his own spare-time labor of 18 months.

Its nucleus was a wrecked Terraplane sedan, 1933 model, he explains. Mr. Parker cut its chassis in two and lengthened the wheel base to 128 inches, placing the motor in the rear and adding a second radiator in the conventional position in front.

Although his main mechanical experience consisted, before he started on this project, of two weeks in a garage in 1916, he managed to solve even such intricate problems as the arrangement of the gear shift with the engine in its new position. After nine attempts he hit upon a plan which works perfectly, he says. Naturally, he received plenty of helpful advice from local mechanics interested in the outcome of his work.

The car has a low center of gravity, it sclearance above the ground being only seven inches. It takes corners at high speeds in excellent style, he says. Also, whether from the shortened drive shaft or from other causes, it has practically no vibration.

There is plenty of room inside, what with the extra space where the engine used to be and the widening of the body to take up the room previously occupied by running boards, which are no longer used.

N. H. Land Board For Additions To National Forest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 8—The New Hampshire Land Use Board has recommended to the Governor and Council that the United States Forest Service be permitted to add 47,464 acres of land to the 663,084 acres in the state now in public ownership under the National Forest Service in the White Mountain National Forest.

When the application was made by the Forest Service last fall it included 7320 acres more than that approved by the board in 16 cities and towns.

The Land Use Board concluded that lands located on lakes and within 400 feet of state highways are better suited for development by private interests for recreational and other purposes.

If the action of the Land Use Board is approved by the Governor and Council actual transfer of the property must await a favorable vote at regular or special town meetings of the various towns and like action by the board of mayor and council in the case of the one city in which the land is located.

The area approved by the board is valued at $371,478. It is recommended by the board that the acquisitions be as follows: Bethlehem, 825 acres; Campton, 6210 acres; Franconia, 480 acres; Gorham, 3642 acres; Jackson, 100 acres; Jefferson, 5529 acres; Lancaster, 1612 acres; Thornton, 325 acres; Albany, 2020 acres; Bartlett, 237 acres; Berlin, 1945 acres; Madison, 113 acres; Milan, 1158 acres; Randolph, 9913 acres; Sandwich, 12,965 acres, and Warren, 390 acres.

It is interesting to note that under the provisions creating the New Hampshire Land Use Board owners of the land desired are not obliged to sell even if the purchase is approved by the board, the Governor and Council, and the town or city in which it is located. In other words the Federal Government cannot use the power of eminent domain in these purchases.

Museum at Smith To Send Degas Work For Show at Louvre

"La Fille de Jepthé," from the collection of the Smith College museum of art, will be the only contribution from college museums of the United States to be shown at the comprehensive exhibition of Degas' works, opening March 1 at the Louvre in Paris, France.

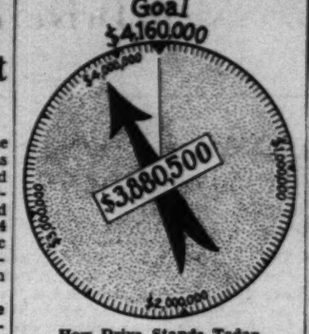
This week, from collections all over the country, works of Degas are being assembled in New York for shipment to Paris.

The Degas show at the Louvre is one of a series of one-man exhibits being sponsored by the Louvre this year. It follows the Degas exhibit in Philadelphia Oct. 22 to Dec. 17, 1936, which was the most comprehensive of its kind in this country. The two countries co-operated in timing the exhibits, so that the most famous works of Degas might appear in both.

"La Fille de Jepthé" is considered one of the most interesting of Degas' works, for it shows him during his most formative period, revealing tendencies of both his early and late work. Degas kept this picture in his own studio, and referred to it often. It illustrates the development of his style, drawing from the old masters, and amalgamating their influence into a style of his own.

"La Fille de Jepthé" is one of two Degas pictures owned by the Smith College museum of art. The other is the "Portrait of René de Gas."

Community Fund



How Drive Stands Today

Radcliffe Plans Job Conferences To Aid Students

In an effort to "cut the garment according to the taste of the wearer," the Radcliffe College Appointment Bureau is reversing the mechanics of the usual senior vocational conferences scheduled each year in many of the liberal arts colleges. A comprehensive list of vocations for women on which each senior was asked to register her interests was posted before the Christmas holidays. According to the size of the groups which have signed up, Mrs. Robert E. Todd Jr., field worker for the bureau, is now making definite plans.

Some of the meetings will be held on the home field; in the case of students interested in going into radio work, the conference will be held in the studio of one of the large broadcasting stations in Boston. The meeting on advertising is scheduled to take place in the office of a Boston advertising agency. The college tea room will be used for others, while the larger and more formal gatherings will be held in Agassiz House, the students' building.

In every case, an effort is being made to get away from the lecture method of presentation, and to preserve an informal atmosphere, giving the student an opportunity to present her point of approach to the problem of getting a job. At each meeting there are to be student hostesses who will be responsible for presenting the speaker to the group, which is made up of seniors who had previously signed up. Members of the junior class are also privileged to attend, although the number is limited.

The six most popular subjects include teaching, with the emphasis on progressive schools, advertising, civil service, newspaper work, personnel work and social work. The publishing house and secretarial fields are a close second. Other fields in which students have indicated an interest and for which conferences are being arranged are publicity, psychological testing, radio, store work, beauty culture, business, public health, interior decorating, laboratory technician, library and museum work.

The opening meeting of the series in the new term was held today. Miss Katherine Taylor, head of the Shady Hill School in Cambridge, conducted a discussion on Training for Progressive School Teaching. On Tuesday, Miss Teresa Fitzpatrick, circulation manager of the Atlantic Monthly Company will discuss opportunities in the field of publishing. The secretarial field will be covered by Miss Marjorie Landon, director of the Fairfield Secretarial School in Boston. Miss Millicent J. Taylor, editor of the educational department of the Christian Science Monitor, has consented to talk on newspaper work on Friday.

Harvard Marks Pushkin Centenary By Library Display and Lecture

An exhibit of first editions and other memorabilia of the Russian poet, Alexander Pushkin, was opened today at the Harvard College Library in connection with the international celebration of the centenary of the poet's passing. The Slavic writer, probably best known for two works which later made the basis of operas, "Boris Godunov" and "Eugene Onegin," will also be honored at Harvard in a public lecture to be given tomorrow evening by Dr. Samuel H. Cross, associate professor of Slavic languages, at 8 o'clock, in Emerson Hall. The lecture is sponsored by the Morris Gray Poetry Fund of Harvard.

The library exhibit, which will continue through Feb. 20, consists largely of loans from Mayard L. Kilgour Jr., Harvard '27, of Cincinnati, Ohio; S. J. Bolan of New York, dealer in Russian books; and Princess Xenia of Russia, at present a resident of Syosset, Long Island, N. Y.

Pushkin's "Boris Godunov," which formed the basis of the opera by Moussorgsky, is represented by a first-edition copy, published in St. Petersburg, 1831, and originally part of the library of Grand Duke Constantine Nikolaevich. This book was written in 1826, but the Russian Tsar refused Pushkin permission to publish it, urging him to rewrite the story in the form of an historical romance like those of Sir Walter Scott's. Finally Pushkin prevailed, . . . saying that he needed the money for his impending marriage.

One of the most important volumes shown is a first edition of "Ruslan and Lyudmila," a poem in six cantos, the first work issued by Pushkin, which he published himself at St. Petersburg in 1820.

Pushkin's verse novel, "Eugenie Onegin," basis of an opera by Tchaikovsky, is shown in its rare original form—a series of tiny volumes, published in parts during 1825-32. The first complete edition of "Onegin," published within paper covers in 1833, is also exhibited.

One of the most valuable items in the exhibit is a copy of Pushkin's "Gabrielide," as printed in the first definitive edition at Petersburg in 1922. This work was not printed during the poet's lifetime because the verses fell into the hands of the police and Pushkin was forced to deny authorship in order to avoid severe punishment.

Pushkin's short stories are represented in the volume "Tales of Belkin," as published in the first edition in 1831, and in the edition which first contained the famous story "Queen of Spades."

From Princess Xenia's collection the library is showing several small literary magazines of the early nineteenth century with short poems of Pushkin and fragments of some of his larger works. One of the most important of these is a journal called "Dawn," issued in 1830, and containing the first two scenes of "Boris Godunov."

The rest of the exhibit is taken up with translations of Pushkin's works, books about the poet, modern illustrated editions and portraits.

VIOLETS for Valentine

Taylor Flowers
1466 Broad Street
Providence, R. I.
Telephone Hopkins 6060 6061
Residence Williams 3834

STERLING SILVER
by
TOWLE
Also the famous silver by
REED & BARTON
at
Foster-Jewelers
The J. A. Foster Co.
Dorrance and Middle Streets
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Worcester Tech Hears Plans For Two Buildings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Feb. 8—Plans for a future building program at Worcester Polytechnic Institute, which include a new mechanical engineering building and a combined auditorium and chapel building, were made public Saturday by Ralph Earle, president, following his recommendations to the trustees at their annual winter meeting at the college.

Encouraging from a business standpoint was the announcement that every graduate of the 1936 class has a job. Indications are that every member of the 1937 class will be able to go from school into a job in June.

Robert L. Hague '03, general manager of the marine department of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, was nominated by the Alumni Council as trustee for a five-year term. Mr. Hague was manager of the construction and repair department of the U. S. Shipping Board during the World War and has been with the company for the past 18 years.

Samuel L. Stone, president of the Colt Firearms Company of Hartford, Conn., and Herbert H. Ferris, general manager of the Public Service Gas Company of Newark, N. J., whose terms on the corporation expire in June, were nominated by the council for re-election. Nomination is tantamount to election but voting takes place in June.

Faculty changes occasioned by the retirement of Dean Zelotes W. Coombs, head of the English department, in June were announced by Dr. Earle as follows: the transfer of Assistant Prof. Edward Higginbottom from the department of modern languages to the English department, and the return of Claude K. Schiefly as assistant professor of modern languages and history.

In outlining his building program, Dr. Earle stated that he proposed to turn over the present mechanical engineering building to the civil engineering department. He informed the trustees that the greatest needs of the college at present were in the fields of chemical and aero-mechanical engineering, business administration and general research.

Cherry & Webb's
PROVIDENCE
Introducing a Brand New Member of the Famous
BEAUTY-WEAR
Hosiery Family:
"7-Star"
77c
- for every wear . . . *everywhere*
- snag-resistant crepe finish
- splash-proof
- sheer, ringless 4-threads
- toe-within-a-toe; heel-within-a-heel
- extra-stretch silk picot tops
- 14 new shades plus black and white

MAIL AND PHONE ORDERS FILLED

Shepard
PROVIDENCE
Where You ALWAYS Shop With Confidence
CLEARANCE!
FUR COATS
marked Down!
Originally $225 to $275
$184
$18.40 Down, 10 Months to Pay Balance
- A. Hollander & Sons Hudson Seal Dyed Muskrat
- Selected Raccoons, Full Furred
- Muskrats, Silvertone, Dark Back, Jersey
- Kaffa, Fel Gray, Black Caracul
- Black Persian Lamb
- Natural Squirrel

Fur Shop — Second Floor

The Children's Page

A Monday Page

Perkey Grows Up

By Agnes Akin Atkinson

Chapter One

A black-and-white procession hurriedly made its way up the steep brush-covered bank. Mother Skunk was at the head of the line. Behind her, in long single file, trailed her young brood, one, two, three, four, five, six. They were all there. Six four-weeks-old baby skunks, pudgy copies of their big black mother.

The weaker and more timid babies followed closely at their mother's heels. Perkey was at the tag end of the line. He was the finest baby of the litter; his mother's greatest joy and greatest worry.

Perkey was so venturesome and so full of curiosity that it vexed him to be made to trot and gallop along behind his brothers and sisters. He wanted to stop and investigate everything and go any place he chose. But, for a while, at least, he was safe in his place at the very end. No one knew how long he would stay there.

The sun had gone to bed. Darkness was filling the California canyon and covering the bank with shadows, but skunks are night-time animals. They can see where to go and what to do in the darkness as well as in the light.

The early May evening was cool, but not too cold for young skunks. Already they wore thick fur coats which kept them as warm as toast.

A Lively Brood

For the very first time Mother Skunk was taking her babies to a place she knew as the Man House, a friendly Man House that stood on the top of this same steep bank. She hurried on in a clumsy gallop, anxious to get the babies to the feeding rock before the gray fox, the raccoon, the opossum, the ringtail, and perhaps grandpa, the boss of the skunk clan, arrived and ate the best of everything. When the frolicsome things tried to romp and play, Mother Skunk growled out a warning. Once when Perkey ran ahead of her, chasing a mouse, she snipped him with sharp teeth. He went back to the end of the line, for once glad to stay there.

The little fellow pounded his front feet just as he had often seen his mother do. He wanted her to stop so that he could search for mice and hiding crickets. He hung back in a slow waddle. She scolded him and called him on. He just couldn't keep up with his family and learn things, too. He wanted to investigate so many things that he didn't know what he was going to do about it.

The night was very dark; no moon shone from the star-lit sky. Mother Skunk grew more alert. Strange creatures might then be in the deep shadows waiting to grab a heedless animal hurrying on its way to the Man House to get food from the wide, flat rock. Although crafty coyotes seldom ventured so near where men lived, one of the sly, slinking creatures that had grown old and careless might now be hiding in the bushes. Once the skunk family arrived safely in the yard of the Man House, they would be safe from prowling dangers. Even the great horned owls would not fly too near the house and swoop down in the bright light that shone outside it, lighting the feeding rock for many feet all around.

A Mysterious Journey

Suddenly Perkey galloped up to his mother and asked:

"Where are we going?"

"To a Man House on the top of this steep bank," Mother Skunk replied without stopping or even turning around. "Much strange, good food is there in the yard on a wide, flat rock." She galloped on, not wanting to stop now to explain these things to her babies; that could come another time.

Perkey made grunting noises. He wanted to know more about this place and the strange food.

"Keep quiet!" Mother Skunk warned. "And hurry," she commanded.

Perkey's head and tail drooped. Having never seen nor heard of the Man House until now, he wondered about the place, what it would be like, and what kind of food waited there.

Forest food was good enough for him. Somehow, he wasn't interested in this man food. Worms, crickets, and other insects, together with his mother's warm milk, kept his greedy little stomach full. He and his brothers and sisters were too young to know how scarce food was near his mother's den. Her safe home was tucked away in a deserted fox burrow in a tangled heap of brush near the mountain top, many tracks north of the Man House.

The Feeding Rock

Now, in the few minutes while they rested, Mother Skunk told her babies more about the Man House and the feeding rock. She eyed Perkey while she told them about the low, loosely laid rock wall that was on the edge of the steep bank, outlining the yard of the Man House.

In this yard was a wide, flat rock that lay on the ground, extending out from a portion of the low wall. Here, a large quantity of bread, meat, fruit and sometimes chop bones. Mother Skunk's delight, waited every night for any small, wild animal that would leave the seclusion of the forest and come to get it. This food was placed there by a man and woman who lived in the Man House, the friendly place that for years had been watched by cautious eyes of the wilds.

These shy creatures had, by night and by day, seemed to have taken possession of everything, including the house, the man, the woman and especially the feeding rock. The whole place was theirs. There was much inside the Man House that these animals couldn't see or know, but they knew and saw, in and around the yard, more than the man and woman even thought about.

Mother Skunk sat back on her haunches and again took up her story.

"We will find lots of food on a flat rock," she said.

"You will find food which is different from anything you have ever eaten before."

"You will see a man and woman, too. They live in the house we animals call the Man House. Don't be afraid, they won't hurt you."

"But you told us the other day," Perkey squeaked, "you told us man was a dangerous creature and we must watch out for him."

Mother Skunk Explains

"Yes," squeaked a timid baby, "you told us about traps that would catch us and hold us tight." The little skunk shivered.

"I told you the truth," Mother Skunk replied. "But this man and woman are different. As long as I have been going to this place, I've never yet seen an animal get into trouble while in the Man-House yard."

"How long have you been going to this place?" Perkey wanted to know.

"Ever since I was as big as you are."

"I don't want to go to this place." Perkey stood up and stamped his front feet. "Forest food is good enough for me." The little fellow strutted.

Mother Skunk chuckled. She had an idea what Perkey would do, once he saw the Man House and tasted the good food the man and woman placed on the flat rock.

"Let me tell you again about the bright light. It won't hurt you. But remember," closely she watched Perkey, "remember you must all stay hid in the darkness under the thick brush where I am going to hide you."

Mother Skunk stood up. "Come, now, we must be on our way. Fall into line." She gave the smallest baby's fur coat a short lick and once again took up the lead. One by one the babies followed. Perkey strutted along in his place at the tag end.

(To be continued next Monday)

Taking an Afternoon Stroll Along a Pleasant Road in the Isle of Marken, Holland — H. Armstrong Roberts

Fairies' Valentines

The fairies leave their valentines
Along the rims of ponds,
All dainty frosted patterns
Like ferns with crystal fronds.

Sometimes they leave a valentine
Dripping from the eaves—
A fringe of silver icicles
More delicate than leaves.

Or then they leave a valentine
On my windowpane,
And when the sunbeams kiss it off,
They paint it on again!

MARIAN PARKER

How Cheesay Spent the Night

By Edith M. Patch and Carroll Lane Fenton

Cheesay, the lynx, opened his yellow eyes and looked at the ceiling of his home in the midst of the forest. He saw above him the big trunk of a fallen pine tree. The snow had piled against it in drifts, making thick walls for the narrow room in which Cheesay lay while he yawned and stretched himself.

Neither the cold wind nor the brightest winter sunlight could get through the fallen trunk and the drifted snow. This was just the sort of dark, safe shelter Cheesay found comfortable. He had been sleeping there most of the day and it was now time for him to waken.

For Cheesay, like many other forest dwellers, went to bed early in the morning and did not usually get up until sunset. By that time he always felt hungry and was ready to go out and hunt for a meal as soon as the forest became quite dark.

When the sunlight at last disappeared, Cheesay stepped out of his home. He looked like a shadow moving slowly across the snow. The fur on his body was long and fluffy; and its colors were a mixture of pale gray, white, black, and brown. His face was light gray, with bushy side-whiskers that made it seem very broad; and his furry ears had long, black tips that flopped a little when Cheesay jumped over fallen logs or made other quick movements.

A Relative of the Cat

He was three feet long, with a stubby four-inch tail whose tip was black all the way round. Because of this short tail, some people called Cheesay a bobcat, though that name belongs to a relative whose six-inch tail has white fur underneath.

Both lynxes and bobcats belong to the Cat Family and both are often called "wildcats." You could have guessed, after seeing him, that Cheesay was a relative of a common house cat, in spite of his very long legs, very big feet, and very short tail.

Though Cheesay weighed almost forty pounds, he did not break through the soft snow. He did not sink in and have to wade. This was because his big feet were covered with pads of stiff hairs. They spread out and acted like broad snowshoes that woodsmen wear when they walk through the forest in winter.

When the hungry lynx came to a clearing, he stopped and crouched in the snow. Then he stood up, took a long jump, and trotted across the bare snow. He did not like clearings. Only once in his whole life did he ever really leave the forest. That was when a fire drove him away. Cheesay had run ahead of the fire, into an open treeless country. But he did not feel at home there, and hurried on to another forest just as soon as he could.

When He Came to a Clearing, the Lynx Crouched in the Snow

Invitations to Play

As Cheesay left the clearing and entered the woods again, he went to a tangle of white cedars, crept around them very slowly, and then made a sudden dash. Soon he was enjoying a meal of rabbit meat. When one rabbit was eaten, he caught another. Two rabbits made a good supper, even for a hungry lynx. Really, it was breakfast and dinner, too, for Cheesay seemed to be quite contented with one big meal a day.

Supper finished, Cheesay jumped up on a log. He sat there while he licked his paws, washed his face, and cleansed the long bristles of his moustache. Then he began to mew. His mews became louder and louder; and at last turned into screeches that were heard several miles away.

The noise woke many sleeping birds, made rabbits go into hiding, and sounded very, very fierce. Yet Cheesay did not feel fierce, at all. He was well-fed, happy, and ready to play. Those screeches were meant for an invitation to other lynxes to come and play with him.

Two of Cheesay's neighbors felt playful, too. They trotted to a clump of pines, looked at each other for a moment and walked side by side through the woods.

As Happy as Kittens

When they saw Cheesay, they took a few long leaps—and all three animals began to play. They chased one another among the trees, jumped over fallen logs, and twisted and dodged between snowy bushes. Though they did not touch each other for "tag," they seemed to take turns at being "it." They acted like huge, fluffy, short-tailed kittens, and seemed just as happy as kittens ever are in their rough-and-tumble games.

When the lynxes grew tired of playing, they parted without saying "good-by." One of them took an extra long leap and bounded away across the snow. The other found the trail of a grouse and followed it through the woods. They left Cheesay standing on a boulder among the snowy pines.

He did not seem surprised or offended when his playmates hurried away. He jumped a few times, just for fun, and knocked the snow from two low branches. Then he walked up the valley that led to his log-and-snow-covered home.

The sky was becoming blue when Cheesay reached his den. He went into his bedroom, sat down, and gave his face another washing. Then he tucked his feet under his long fur, and settled himself for a rest.

When night came once more, Cheesay would go out to find supper, sing and play with his neighbors. Until then he would sleep, hidden from all the forest creatures that liked to work and play by daylight.

Both Illustrations Drawn by Carroll Lane Fenton for The Christian Science Monitor

Cheesay's Bushy Side Whiskers Made His Face Seem Very Broad

(An illustrated nature article by Miss Patch and Dr. Fenton, well-known nature writers for children, appears on this page on the second Monday each month.)

A Sunset Smile

The red sun crouches in the west
As cheerful as a Cheshire Cat.
I wonder what amuses it,
To make it grin like that?

But when, like Alice, I'm about
To speak to it and ask it why,
It vanishes and leaves behind
A pink smile on the sky!

EVELYN GOULD

Cherry's Playfellows

The first time Cherry saw Mr. Fluffy Tail he was sitting up on his hind legs eating an acorn. He gave a little cry of alarm when he saw her, and dashed up a tree, his bushy tail waving behind him like a banner. But Cherry and the gray squirrel were to meet again quite soon.

Cherry's daddy was a head gardener, and she lived in a dear little gray stone, brown wood, and red-roofed cottage, right in the center of a huge park. She loved her park home, and every day she and her two rag dolls played all sorts of games beneath a great oak tree. Strangely enough, out of all the trees in the glen, Mr. and Mrs. Fluffy Tail chose that particular one in which to build their nest.

One day, when the squirrels had been working extra hard, Cherry put out some nuts, but though they both sat up and looked longingly at the dainty food they refused to touch it. Next morning, however, the nuts were gone, and after that the little furry pair became quite tame.

Fluffy Tail Family

One afternoon such an exciting thing happened! Mr. and Mrs. Fluffy Tail scampered down the tree followed by five teeny, weeny fluffy-tailed babies. What fun those tiny squirrels had! They ran races across the grass; learned to crack nuts, and even attempted to perform the tricks their parents did.

That was in the summer, when it was nice and warm. But when winter came, all the little park people seemed to have gone to sleep.

At last the snowflakes got tired of dancing, and the big yellow sun peeped out from behind gray curtains of cloud, making the world look bright and glistening. Most people gave a big smile and told one another that it was a fine, crisp day, but, somehow, Cherry felt rather lonely and sad.

"I wish we lived in a town," she said, "then I could play with real boys and girls instead of dolls, and have parties like other children."

Mummy smiled understandingly, and beckoning her to the window, pointed toward the big oak tree. Cherry looked eagerly and could hardly believe her eyes, for there, sure enough, were one, two, three, four, five, six, seven little squirrels, peeping sleepily out of their tree home!

And Then the Feast

"I know!" cried Cherry suddenly, in great glee. "I know what I will do, Mummy! I will have a real party with the Fluffy Tails."

What fun it was preparing the tasty meal! First on the menu were peanuts, nicely shelled and daintily arranged on a paper plate. Next came chopped fat and suet; and lastly, for dessert, teeny pieces of soft, sweet cake.

"I do hope they will like my party tea," said Cherry, as she hastily pulled on her warm coat and set off for the glen.

Quietly she arranged the dishes on the ground, and before you could say "hey presto!" down scampered the Fluffy Tails. For a few seconds they sat up sniffing, then all together they made a dash—and the party was on.

How Cherry laughed as she watched her busy guests squeezing their way in and out, munching and chattering all the time, until every scrap of the feast had disappeared!

Here Come the Storks

In early spring, the storks arrive in Hungary. Their Quartermaster comes first.

The forsythia opens its golden buds, and there is such an abundance of bloom everywhere that one hardly knows which way to turn. There are gay little ladybirds creeping on the grass blades, and tiny, brilliant flies warming themselves in the sun, and water snakes playing in the streams.

Then it was that five small people looked for the arrival of the Quartermaster — Jancsi, who knows everything about storks; Tercsi, who says she knows even more, and the "Triplets," who do not really belong to the same family but who are never to be seen apart.

Something told them to look up, and there they stood, all five of them, watching the strange doings of the Quartermaster.

It was nearly six o'clock in the evening when the great bird reached the Watch Tower. Coming from the South he had circled round the city to make quite sure that he had arrived at the right place.

One Last Flap

The fireman who stays in the tower all day making sure that no unusual signs of smoke go curling upward from the town, was the first to see him, and threw his red cap high in the air with excitement. Then, with one final flap of his wings, the bird alighted on the roof of the tower, turning round and round in search of the nest he had built with such care last spring.

But the winter winds had blown nearly the whole of the nest away and, after inspecting three or four other nests with his critical eye, he went in search of food, knowing that punctually, twenty-four hours later, his troups would arrive and he would have to be specially busy.

Jancsi, who knows a lot about storks, began to tell the younger children of the special ceremony that would take place when the birds came. After chattering with joy at the thought of being back in their dear town once more, Jancsi said, they would take a bath—yes, they would! You watch!

Washing Off the Dust

Jancsi was quite right, for, no sooner was the first excitement over, than the birds flew down to the river for their bath. And what a strange affair it was! Arriving at the water's edge they dipped their feet in, stooping down and drinking a drop or two, then venturing further, and beating the water into a foam with outspread wings.

"Put your heads under, children," the old storks told the younger ones. "Now your necks! Now lie down on your right sides—now on your left."

"The storks are washing off the dust of the roads," said the old Hungarian peasants. And that is exactly what they were doing.

When every trace of the long journey had vanished, out they came to dry in the sun, all shiny and fresh and clean.

Answer to Treasure Hunt

(In the Atlas)

1. Italy. 2. Sweden. 3. Siam. 4. France. 5. Peru. 6. Chile. 7. India. 8. China. 9. Spain. 10. Norway.

CAMPS FOR GIRLS

SEA PINES
CAPE COD ● 31st Season ● FOR GIRLS
Salt water beach, 100 acres of pines. Rustic, well-equipped buildings. Four age groups. Swimming, sailing, canoeing, riding. Dancing, dramatics, sketching. Craft shop. French conversation. Tutoring if desired. Nearby Guest Building for adults. Write for booklet.
FAITH BICKFORD, Box M, Brewster, Mass.

ADEAWONDA
On Lake Ossipee in the White Mountains
Limited enrollment. Expert supervision. All Land and Water Sports. Riding. Musical Instruction. Arts and Crafts. SAILING. Tutoring, Junior, Intermediate and Senior camps. Counselor Training course. Inclusive fee. Open for Adults August 25 to Sept. 16.
HELEN E. ATWOOD, 181 St. Paul Street, Brookline, Mass. Telephone ASPinwall 2135

CAMPS FOR BOYS

Most Beautiful Summer Camp in North Woods
Combining physical development with responsibility . . . in picturesque setting of pine trees and white sand. Swimming, riding, hiking—all outdoor sports. Personal care in instruction for all boys—ages 6 to 18. Write for free Picture Book. Address William Beals, Glen Arbor, Michigan.
FREE PICTURE BOOK
LEELANAU FOR BOYS

HELPFUL HOUSEHOLD HINTS

Housewives will find the Women's Pages of The Christian Science Monitor, which appear each Wednesday and Friday, a valuable asset in planning for the home. They will also find Monitor advertisers helpful and appreciative of their patronage.

Business and Industry

Operations of Steel Mills Again Attain Pre-Flood Levels

Commerce and Finance

Electric Output Makes New Record During Past Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—During the year 1936 electrical production exceeded the 100,000,000,000-kilowatt-hour mark for the first time in history, according to the Edison Electric Institute. The industry's customers purchased 15.3 per cent more electricity in the year than in 1935, but paid only 7.7 per cent more for their service in 1936 than in the preceding 12 months.

Production of electricity by water power, continues the report, was 37,000,000,000 kilowatt hours, by fuels was 69,000,000,000, and power imported and purchased from other sources, 3,000,000,000; making a total output for the industry of 109,000,000,000 kilowatt hours. This constitutes an increase of 14½ per cent over the figures for the previous year and of 56 per cent over 1926, when the statistical service was begun.

Expenditures Rise

Generating capacity at the close of 1936 was estimated at 34,076,000 kw of which 9,410,000 kw, or 28 per cent, was in water power stations, 24,026,000 kw in steam stations and 640,000 kw in internal combustion engine plants.

Total construction expenditures for 1936 were estimated at $275,000,000, less than one-third of the peak 1930 figure but a gain of 43 per cent over 1935.

Dealers other than the utilities in 1935 sold over $452,000,000 worth of merchandise, which was 85 per cent of the total of such sales.

More than 26,100,000 customers are now receiving electric service, the Bulletin points out. This represents an increase of nearly 800,000 customers during the year and a gain of 6,000,000 during the past 10 years. Of the customers newly connected during 1936, about 96,000 were farms.

It is estimated that 915,000 farms were supplied with electricity at the end of 1936, or about 14 per cent of all farms having occupied dwellings and 21 per cent of all farms which had dwellings valued at more than $500.

Although production exceeded the 100,000,000,000 mark, the total sales of power to all ultimate consumers for 1936 amounted to 89,500,000,000 kilowatt-hours, compared with 77,596,025,000 kilowatt-hours sold in 1935, an increase of 11,903,975,000 kilowatt-hours. Total revenue from these sales aggregated $2,058,300,000, compared with $1,911,988,900 for 1935, an increase of $146,311,100.

Revenue Declines

Revenue per kilowatt-hour for all classes of service in 1936 was 2.30c compared with 2.46c in 1935, a decrease of 6.5 per cent, the figures revealed.

Of the total sales of electricity, large industrial and commercial users took 48,378,000,000 or some 54 per cent. These customers used 18½ per cent more electricity than they did the previous year. Small light and power consumers used 15,500,000,000 kilowatt-hours or 14 per cent over 1935. Residential users took 14,900,000,000 kilowatt-hours (or 16¾ per cent of the total) and agricultural service 2,000,000,000.

In 1936 the unit use of coal for generating electricity by steam declined to a new low figure of 1.44 pounds per kilowatt-hour compared with 1.84 pounds a decade earlier and eight pounds in 1892. In the last 15 years the amount of electricity produced with a given quantity of fuel was doubled.

Retail Advertising Gains 4.6 Per Cent

By the Associated Press

Chicago, Feb. 8

Advertising Age reported today retail newspaper advertising for Jan. 1 to Jan. 30 was 4.6 per cent more than in the same period in 1936.

Newspapers in 37 major cities carried 74,427,526 lines in the 30-day period, the publication said. For the one week ended Jan. 30, the total of 15,775,136 lines was 5.8 per cent ahead of the corresponding period last year.

RFC Loans Total $11,397,986,417 Up to January 31

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Total disbursements by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation since its organization on Feb. 2, 1932, to Jan. 31 were $11,397,986,417 and include $882,469,031 to other governmental agencies and $1,788,984,733 for relief, according to a RFC report.

Of the total disbursements, $6,387,619,095 went to activities other than advances to governmental agencies and for relief. Of this sum, $4,395,891,427 had been repaid.

Relief disbursements included $299,984,999 advances to the states, $499,999,734 similarly on certification of the Emergency Relief Administration, and $500,000,000 each to the Emergency Relief Administration under the Emergency Appropriation Act and the Emergency Relief Act, both of 1935.

Loans disbursed to 7437 banks totaled $1,976,376,938, of which $1,783,561,565, or 90 per cent, was announced as having been repaid.

Railroad loans totaled $517,126,239 and the corresponding repayments were $171,624,016. Federal land banks got loans amounting to $387,236,000, of which $364,451,857 was repaid. Mortgage loan companies received $353,986,428, of which $223,641,293 was repaid. All the $173,243,640 lent for regional agricultural credit was repaid.

Building and loan associations repaid $114,189,827 of $116,559,180 borrowed, and insurance companies repaid $85,189,827 of $89,650,416 borrowed.

Radio Corporation Earnings for 1936 Total $6,100,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A net profit of about $6,100,000 after costs, expenses, federal income taxes, interest, depreciation and amortization of patents and good will is reported by the Radio Corporation for the year 1936.

David Sarnoff, president of the corporation, said that complete figures were not available, as the annual audit had not been completed. He estimates, however, that after providing $3,300,000 for all dividend requirements on the preferred stock in 1936, earnings on the common will be about $2,800,000, or approximately 20 cents on the 13,897,209 common shares outstanding.

The net profit for the year 1935 was $5,126,900 or $4.42 a share on the 766,897 Class B preferred shares then outstanding, after dividend requirements on the Class A preferred stock then outstanding.

Steel Operations Up 3½ Points To 79½ P. C. Capacity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND — Sharp recovery from the effects of flood conditions is registered in the rebound of the steel operating rate to 79½ per cent of mill capacity, a rise of 3½ points over the preceding week, bringing production practically to the pre-flood level, says the magazine Steel in its weekly report.

Continuance of General Motors labor difficulties shows no effect on steel demand, continues the report, and steel makers continue to wrestle with heavy backlogs while consumers seek better deliveries.

Producers Sold Out

"On many products," says the reviewer," producers are sold fully for first quarter and into second. In spite of a high rate of production some mills have found new business exceeding shipments and in some instances even greater than capacity."

Chicago operations at 78 per cent and Detroit at 90 showed no change. Wheeling regained 36 points to 77 per cent. Pittsburgh advanced one point to 82, Eastern Pennsylvania half a point, to 53½, Youngstown four points to 81, Birmingham 2½ points to 79, Cincinnati one point to 22 and St. Louis two points to 82.

"Cleveland lost half a point to 75½, Buffalo is off five points to 85 and New England nine points to 74. These declines are for relining and repair.

"Pig iron output in January made a gain of three per cent over December," continues the report. "Total production in January was 3,219,741 gross tons, at a daily rate of 103,868 tons, compared with 3,125,192 tons in December, a daily rate of 100,813 tons. This is the best month since May, 1930, when 104,564 tons were made. Production in January, 1936, was 65,461 tons.

"Inquiries for freight cars have been practically all converted into orders, taking advantage of price protections. Placing of 10,792 cars last week provides builders, with requirements for close to 100,000 tons of steel, largely plates.

"A locomotive builder has been awarded 15 locomotives and 11 extra tenders. Placements of freight cars in January were 17,806, compared with 23,450 in December.

Structural Bookings Drop

"Following the heavy tonnage of two weeks ago, when a rush to cover before price productions expired, structural bookings reported last week dropped to 16,570 tons from 64,988 in the preceding week. The most important tonnage was 5500 tons for a manufacturing plant at Front Royal, Va.

"Scrap continues strong but prices of steelmaking grades advanced only slightly last week, although supplies are far from plentiful. Export prices on the eastern seaboard are lower than for domestic delivery and dealers find difficulty in filling orders for dock delivery.

"On slight advances at Chicago Steel's composite price of scrap has risen 9 cents to 18.79. The iron and steel composite is up 2 cents to $36.64 and the finished steel composite in unchanged at $55.80.

Business Rise Seen With Labor Peace

A sharp pickup in activity is expected to follow the current period of curtailment when prevailing labor troubles are settled, the United Business Service states. Rehabilitation of flood areas, it points out, will also tend to stimulate business during the spring months.

The stage is set for a resumption of the recovery trend when more satisfactory labor relations are established, the United Service concludes. Heavy backlogs of orders exist in many important lines, such as machinery, railroad equipment, electrical equipment, and cotton textiles.

Demand for steel continues to hold up well, despite curtailed buying by the largest automobile producer. Building contracts thus far in 1937 have been well-maintained, with the residential division running more than 20 per cent ahead of last year.

Strikes in the coal, steel, and textile industries still threaten, and this fact tends to stimulate operations for the present. Settlement of the maritime and automobile disputes and the passing of the flood disaster will be followed by a sharp improvement in business in affected areas.

Diesel Engine Production In '36 Highest on Record

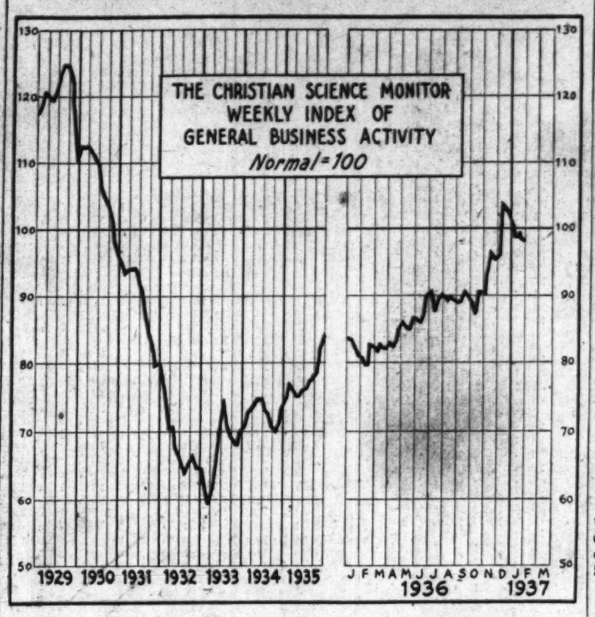
Diesel engine manufacture in the United States reached the largest volume in the history of the industry last year. Production increased 60 per cent over 1935 and was 500 per cent above the year 1929, according to a report released by the H. L. Moore Company of Boston. This represents an investment by American purchasers of approximately $84,000,000 for engines alone. The cost of equipment driven by or with the diesel engines is estimated at another $210,000,000.

In commenting on the 1936 volume of business, Ralph Hemphill, well known diesel authority and president of the Hemphill Diesel Engineering Schools, stated recently that while installations in tractors represent a large proportion of the total, the marked increase of 500-horsepower to 2000-horsepower diesels in the railroad field, and a substantial increase in motorship construction have contributed strongly to the year's record-breaking sales.

Erie Earns $1.76 Share Net

NEW YORK (AP)—Erie Railroad System reported for 1936 net income of $2,195,014, equal after allowing for dividends on the 4 per cent non-cumulative first preferred, to $1.76 a share on 158,570 shares of 4 per cent non-cumulative second preferred stock. This compares with a net loss of $852,400 in 1935.

Monitor Weekly Index Shows Further Decline in Business



Diversified movements in the components of The Christian Science Monitor weekly index of general business activity combined to lower the index to 98.2 (prel.) on Jan. 30 from 98.6 on Jan. 23. A year ago, on Feb. 1, the index registered 80.6.

Production of electricity dropped off substantially during the week ended Jan. 30. The decline was more than seasonal and the adjusted index was lowered. Power output totaled 2,214,654 kilowatt hours, compared with 2,256,795 in the preceding week, 1,955,507 in the corresponding week of 1936.

A moderate decline in bank debits outside New York City fulfilled seasonal expectations and the adjusted figure for this series remained unchanged from the week before.

Miscellaneous freight-car loadings, on the other hand, rose contrary to the usual seasonal movement. Apparently, loadings in other parts of the land were sufficiently sharp to offset whatever losses resulted from the flood and strike tie-ups. For the last week in January miscellaneous loadings totaled 267,937 cars, against 261,838 cars a week earlier.

Last month declines in the index in every week but one dropped the average below that of December. Some of the adverse conditions, however, which retard business activity in January have been overcome. Settlement of the glass makers' strike has eased the pressure on those automobile firms operating on full schedules. The maritime strike on the Pacific coast has been settled at long last. More seasonable weather is prevalent over the country and flood waters in the Middle West are gradually receding.

Steel operations climbed back last week to 79 per cent of capacity from the 75 per cent rate of the preceding week, Iron Age reported. Plants which had been closed by the flood resumed operations, and at Pittsburgh output reached a new high for the past six years.

Retail trade expanded in most sections of the country during the week, and in districts where flood threats have eased, trade spurted ahead.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	Jan. 30* 1937	Jan. 23 1937	Feb. 1 1936
Combined index	98.2	98.6	80.6
Bk debits outside NYC	90.7	90.7	77.2
Elec power prod	98.8	100.3	92.6
Misc carloadings	104.3	102.8	80.4

*Preliminary.

Your Income Tax

This is the twelfth of a series of articles by the United States Bureau of Internal Revenue, explaining the federal income tax.

Gross Income, Net Income, and Surtax Net Income

Three of the terms used in the income-tax law, namely, gross income, net income, and surtax net income, should be noted particularly, inasmuch as they are vitally important to the whole subject of the income tax.

Gross income includes in general all income from any source whatever, unless exempt from tax by law. The gross income of the usual business consists of the gross profits on sales, plus any income from investments and incidental or outside operations or sources. The return must show the gross sales, purchases, and cost of goods sold. To reflect income correctly, inventories are necessary at the beginning and end of each taxable year.

A lawyer, doctor, architect, physician, dentist, clergyman, author, or other professional man must include in gross income all fees, salaries, and compensation of any kind for professional services.

Net income upon which the tax is assessed is gross income less the deductions allowed by law. Such deductions include business and professional expenses, such as salaries, pensions, and bonuses to employees, taxes, losses, interest paid, bad debts, depreciation, depletion, contributions, etc. Failure to understand deductions against gross income and credits against net income has resulted in numerous errors on the part of taxpayers.

An earned income credit is provided in addition to the personal exemption and credit for dependents, etc., for the purpose of computing the normal tax. Having arrived at the net income, the next step is to deduct the personal exemption and credit for dependents. The balance represents the surtax net income. The next step is to deduct from such balance the earned income credit and other credits to which the taxpayer is entitled. The remainder represents the amount of net income subject to the normal tax of 4 per cent. Any amount of surtax net income which is in excess of $4000 is subject to the surtax. The surtax is to be computed in accordance with the rates provided for in the various so-called surtax brackets.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

President Roosevelt's plan to pack the Supreme Court pulled the plug out from under stock prices on Friday. They dropped. Bearish sentiment has been brewing around the Street for some time, particularly anent the political situation, and the Chief Executive's proposal touched it off.

It had been argued that the Administration's action on TVA and in the Motors' strike situation seemed to foreshadow a new crackdown era. Parallels were drawn with this time in 1934, when the sudden cancellation of the airmail contracts, the slap at Lindbergh, the appearance of the raw draft of stock market regulation, the surprise publication of corporation salaries, the revival of the Connally 30-hour bill, and the public showdown hearings of the NRA in Washington combined to head the stock market downward from its 1934 high in February to its low in August.

The Street has not forgotten that according to the schedule Mr. Roosevelt announced before his election, vested interests which met their match in his first term will meet their master in his second. Rumors that he would pack the Court, however, circulated in the Street as early as the winter of 1933-1934, but were eventually dismissed and forgotten as wild.

It is felt likely that forward buying may be curtailed in the near future, partly due to these political apprehensions, partly to strike developments. It is surmised that considerable advance buying has been done in steel in anticipation of a strike. When and if the strike comes, the buying will fall. And labor troubles, incidentally, are quite widely expected to get worse before they get better.

Steel's Upswing Unusual

Activity in the last month on the upside has been largely among the steels, the oils, and the railroad equipments. The upswing in U. S. Steel has been almost phenomenal, chiefly as a result of the persistently and surprisingly high operating rate, and the unexpectedly good earnings statement released on Jan. 27. Bullish arguments are that if U. S. Steel earned $1.65 in the last quarter of 1936, it ought to earn $2.50 in the first quarter of this year, in view of the higher operations and higher prices. Projecting this on an annual basis would mean earnings of $10 per share of common. Many leading stocks are selling, not at ten but at fifteen and twenty times earnings. On this pyramid of hypotheses U. S. Steel was exceedingly cheap even when it touched 100 last week.

Contrary to some expectations it appears to be the durable goods industries which are making the chief advances, including the electrical and rail equipments and the steels.

Rumor is that the backing and filling of the market in recent weeks has trapped a number of shorts, particularly in the steels. They had guessed that motor strikes would reduce steel outlets.

Advance in Bill Rates

There was a further advance in the bill rate, which had already risen by 1-16 per cent in January. The advance was confined to maturities of 90 days or over, presumably because the full advance does not go into effect until about 90 days from the present. Commercial paper remained at ¾ per cent. Treasury bills were sold at a bank discount rate of 0.401 per cent, continuing the rise which began in December. On the other hand there was quite a rally in high-grade bonds, after the protracted January decline, and some Treasury issues, including 2¾'s and the new 2½'s, reacted to new high levels.

It is estimated that only about $500,000,000 of excess reserves will remain on May 1 when full requirements go in effect. This figure, however, is very uncertain, as a number of unpredictable factors like the volume of money in circulation, the change in deposits requiring reserves, and most of all the operations of the Treasury on March 15, will affect the figure. If the figure holds, however, local excess reserves are expected to drop to about $150,000,000, the lowest in many years, and one which can easily be converted by unforeseen circumstances into a need for rediscounting. The local banks, however, have done a good deal of preparing already, including the sale of about $160,000,000 of government bonds since Christmas.

Despite the sharp rise of bank shares during January, the announcement of the Reserve Board was greeted by further sharp appreciation in that market. The assumption is that the increase will result in considerable stiffening of short-term rates, without having such an immediately perceptible effect on long-term rates. In other words the banks will be able to lend more profitably on short-term, while not suffering appreciably in their portfolios of long-term issues.

May Increase Call Rates

There was further talk of an increase in call rates from the present 1 per cent to 1½ per cent, with a larger possibility of a 1¼ per cent rate. Since about $1,000,000,000 of money is now out on call, an increase of ¼ per cent would net the New York banks about $2,500,000 in added earnings from this source alone. There has been for some time an abnormal spread between short-term and long-term rates, but in recent months this has been narrowed by the steady firming of short-term rates.

The action of the Reserve Board, curiously, puts reserve requirements approximately back where they were before the passage of the Federal Reserve Act. At that time under the National Banking Act, New York banks were required to carry 25 per cent reserves. The Federal Reserve Act of 1914 and its various amendments approximately cut this in half, and many were the warnings of conservative bankers at the time. In addition the reserves, which originally had to be carried in actual vault cash, could be carried as deposits with the Federal Reserve system, which was allowed to carry as low as 35 per cent reserves against these reserves.

Again last week the new issues market failed to do well, and some issues hung around their offering price on the verge of going into the "guaranteed investment" market. However, the Electric Auto-Lite Company offering was such an outstanding success that the Securities and Exchange Commission, reports go, suspected that somebody had jumped the gun on the 20-day waiting period and made sales in advance. Probably they had. However the real reason for the sharp advance was the favorable conversion offer. Thus the trend toward bond issues with conversion offers, conspicuously marked by the Pennsylvania offering to stockholders announced in January, continues.

Change in Dividend Policy

Rumor is that the U. S. Steel Corporation will bring out a huge offering of convertible bonds, paying off, if possible, underlying mortgages and perhaps the arrears on the preferred stock. Against the rumor is the post-war policy of Steel in paying off its bonds, and the desirability, in the light of the new tax on undivided corporation earnings, of some financially sound outlet for the use of earnings, such as payment of preferred arrears.

In connection with this tax the action of General Motors in paying only 25 cents on the common, a sharp reduction from the dividend a year ago, served again to remind investors of the probability of a general change in American corporate dividend policy in the direction of small interim payments, no longer called "regular," and a final dividend at the year-end based on last-minute guesses of the year's earnings. Recent announcement of such a policy by du Pont received considerable attention, and in view of the large du Pont holdings in GM, gave forewarning of the General Motors action.

Municipal bonds suffered during January one of the sharpest setbacks in years. The adjustment was not due to any change in the paying power of cities and states, but to the changed outlook for interest rates.

'Baby Bond' Sales Last Year Make Gain of 82 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — The sale of United States 'baby bonds' since March 1, 1935, when they were made available, to Feb. 1, 1937, totaled $862,781,212 on a maturity value basis or a daily average of $1,472,322 for each of the 586 business days elapsed, according to an announcement by Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau.

The bonds were bought by approximately 750,000 individual investors.

In 1935, these bond sales amounted to $259,000,824, maturity value. In 1936, the sales were $473,515,140—an increase of approximately 82.8 per cent. Sales last month were in excess of $130,000,000, maturity value—or more than twice the sales of the like month last year.

Sold $9,626,532 in One Day

The record for daily sales was made on Jan. 4 of this year, when $6,230,330 was received from post offices throughout the country. On the same day, mail orders were received for $1,319,425, maturity value, or a total sale a single day of $9,626,532.

Tabulation of sales by states to the end of the year 1936 shows Illinois in the lead, with a maturity value sale of $72,337,850; New York State second, with a maturity value sale of $49,021,675, and Ohio third, followed by Pennsylvania, Iowa, Missouri, and Minnesota next in order. Michigan takes the eighth place, while California, Texas, Indiana, Wisconsin, Kansas, and Nebraska follow in close succession.

Sales of U. S. savings bonds in the 50 leading cities show Chicago well in the lead, with a maturity value sale of $35,611,666 from March 1, 1935, to Jan. 1, 1937. New York is second, with only $26,526,225. Sales for the 50 leading cities amounted, on Jan. 1, 1937, to $261,968,549, maturity value.

Small-Town Buying Leads

Analysis covering the last quarter of the year 1936 showed that men are buying approximately 23.12 per cent of savings bonds sold; while co-owners—mostly man and wife who buy these bonds jointly—account for 32.43 per cent; and women, for approximately 17.14 per cent. A beneficiary is named in about 8.61 per cent of the bonds sold. Banks are buying about 8.75 per cent.

The report also showed that the small towns and rural America purchase in excess of 31.90 per cent of the total amount of bonds sold each month; towns from 10,000 to 25,000 population, about 9.94 per cent; while cities from 25,000 to 100,000, buy approximately 13.72 per cent. The metropolitan cities of 100,000 or more, account for about 44.44 per cent of the total.

The most popular unit of the five denominations in which United States Savings Bonds are sold is the $100, maturity value, bond, which accounts for approximately 32.46 per cent of all the bonds sold. The $25 unit is next in popularity with approximately 23.12 per cent.

Auto Production Is Still Shrinking

By the Associated Press

Detroit, Feb. 5

Cram's Reports, Inc., estimated today that automobile production for the current week would total 72,295 cars and trucks compared with 74,148 last week and 70,875 for the comparable week of 1936.

Ward's Automotive Reports estimated this week's assemblies at 72,010 units, compared with its estimate of 76,620 a week ago and 78,219 for the same period in 1936.

Commodity Prices Have Slight Rise In Jan. 30 Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Wholesale commodity prices advanced moderately during the week ended Jan. 30, according to the United States Department of Labor, which recorded a 0.1 per cent increase in its index.

A sharp increase in market prices of farm products largely accounted for the rise in the all-commodity index. The recent advance brought the index to 85.4 per cent of the 1926 average. The advance over a month ago was 0.8 per cent. As compared with a year ago, the index is up by 6.1 per cent.

In addition to the rise in farm products, prices of foods, hides and leather products, fuel and lighting materials, housefurnishing goods, and miscellaneous commodities advanced fractionally. Chemicals and drugs declined. Textile products, metals and metal products, and building materials remained unchanged at last week's level.

The index for the nonagricultural commodities group remained unchanged at 84.1. It is 0.7 per cent above a month ago and 4.2 per cent above a year ago. Industrial commodity prices as measured by the index for the group of "all commodities other than farm products and processed foods" rose 0.1 per cent, to a point 0.7 per cent above a month ago and 5.2 per cent above a year ago.

Commodity Groups	Jan. 30, 1937	Jan. 23, 1937	Feb. 1, 1936	Feb. 2, 1935
All commodities	85.4	85.3	80.5	79.1
Farm products	91.4	90.3	79.5	78.3
Foods	86.9	86.7	83.2	81.5
Hides and leather products	102.8	102.6	97.5	86.8
Textile products	76.9	76.9	70.9	69.9
Fuel and lighting materials	77.0	76.9	77.1	74.4
Metals and metal products	90.7	90.7	86.0	85.2
Building materials	91.2	91.2	85.4	84.9
Chemicals and drugs	87.6	88.0	80.5	80.2
Housefurnishing goods	85.8	85.7	82.3	82.2
Miscellaneous	75.7	75.3	67.9	70.2
Raw materials	88.0	87.2	78.9	*
Semimanufactured articles	85.4	85.6	74.8	*
Finished products	84.6	84.6	82.3	*
All commodities other than farm products	84.1	84.1	80.7	79.2
All commodities other than farm products and foods	83.2	83.1	79.1	77.9

*Not computed.

American Woolen Co. Nets $5.03 Share on Preferred

NEW YORK (AP) — American Woolen Company reported 1936 net profit of $1,929,983 or $5.03 a share of preferred stock, on which arrears are $61.75 a share. In 1935, profit was $2,740,598 or 14 cents a share on the common.

The 1936 profit was after allowance for undistributed profits tax. President Moses T. Pendleton stated no "suitable or feasible" plan for clearing arrears had yet been developed.

The company has plants throughout New England, several in New York State, and one at Louisville, Ky.

Provident Mutual Shows Record Gain in Assets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—Provident Mutual Life Insurance Company reports assets, at the close of 1936, totaling $315,544,000, an increase of $17,027,000, the largest annual increase in the history of the company, M. A. Linton, president of the company, stated in his report to policyholders at their annual meeting.

Insurance in force increased from $934,937,000 to $942,946,000, a gain of $3,009,000 during 1936, as compared with $170,000 in 1935.

American Chicle Net Higher

NEW YORK (AP)—American Chicle Company reported for 1936 net profit of $3,032,228, including $57,493 provision for undistributed profits tax, equal to $6.89 a common share. This compares with $2,642,327, or $5.94 a share, in 1935.

National Banks Go Through 1936 Without a Failure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Not a national bank failed in the United States during the year 1936, thus establishing a 55-year record in the history of the national banking system, declares J. F. T. O'Connor, Comptroller of the Currency, in his annual report. The last national bank to fail was the Commercial National Bank of Bradford, Penna., which closed Sept. 30, 1935.

During the year, says the report, four calls for condition were made on national banks. Each of the last three calls successively established a new high record in deposits.

The figures are as follows:

		Number of banks	Deposits
Nov. 1,	1935	5402	$24,033,236,000
Dec. 31,	1935	5393	24,847,733,000
Mar. 4,	1936	5381	24,859,435,000
June 30,	1936	5374	26,200,453,000

During 1933, 396 national banks with $255,049,262 deposits failed and in 1931, 357 banks with $361,976,551 deposits failed.

No Change Demanded

During the year the Federal Government placed large sums in circulation and the report gives this as the reason for the increase in deposits and also for the genarl improvement in business conditions.

"In view of the very satisfactory condition of the banks of the nation and the constructive legislation which has been passed during the last few years, no recommendations are made for national banking legislation of a general character."

It is generally believed, however, that the Administration, the Comptroller, the Treasury and the Federal Reserve Board are favorable to an extension of branch banking by national banks in order to better compete with the state institutions.

However, the plan for this legislation has been temporarily dropped because of strong opposition from the state banking groups.

The Comptroller viewed with a great deal of satisfaction the gradual reduction in the number of national banks and the report said that there were 2895 fewer national banks in operation in 1936 than in 1922, the peak year for numbers.

Largest Gain in History

According to the report, as of June 30, 1936, there were in operation 15,803 banks of all classes with deposits of $58,339,815,000, which represented an increase of $6,753,692,000 over the like date a year ago. This gain of about 10 per cent was one of the largest for any year in the national banking system history.

During the year 215 receiverships were ended. Disbursements to depositors and other creditors amounted to $64,016,705, or 77.49 per cent of the total liabilities established. There was a total of 1212 national banks in receivership in charge of 526 receivers.

At the end of the banking holiday in March, 1933, the report says, there were 1417 national banks, including 10 state banks in the District of Columbia, that were not licensed to reopen. Their unsecured liabilities were $1,922,698,738. There has been made available to depositors and creditors of these institutions $1,520,662,159, representing 79.09 per cent of the total unsecured liabilities.

Firm Says SEC Act Is Unconstitutional

WASHINGTON (AP)—The stock exchange firm of W. E. Hutton & Co., charged with manipulating Atlas Tack Corporation stock and threatened with suspension from various exchanges, began its defense with the contention that the Securities Commission Act was unconstitutional.

The Securities Commission ordered the firm to show cause why it should not be suspended. David W. Peck, New York attorney and counsel for the firm, asked that the order be quashed on the ground of invalidity of the act.

Examiner Edward Johnson said the motion would be referred to the full commission.

National Aviation Corporation

NEW YORK (AP)—National Aviation Corporation, an investing company, reported indicated liquidating value as of Dec. 31, last, of $7,668,712, equal to $16.07 a share of capital stock. This compares with $7,135,377 or $14.95 a share a year ago. Net profit for the year, including profit on the sale of securities, was $854,537, against $324,331 in 1935.

Business Personals

With the phenomenal growth of installment financing in 1936, especially in the automobile field, the finance companies have been brought sharply forward in the investment picture. Department of Commerce preliminary figures indicate last year's volume of automobile financing surpassed the 1929 record total of $1,086,000,000.

The fact that in 1936, on an average, 88,000,000 persons attended motion picture theaters weekly, according to preliminary figures, has drawn the attention of Wall Street analysts to the possibilities for 1937. Primarily, movie men say, the increased atendance—1936 figures were 10 per cent above those for 1935—may be traced to the general economic upswing with its added employment and consequent freer expenditure.

Souey, Swartswelter & Co. of Boston announce the association with them of Mr. John Nelson Stone. Mr. Stone has for many years been active in local investment circles. During the last several years he has been associated with Jackson & Curtis.

John R. Dillon, of the New York Stock Exchange firm of Hayden, Stone & Co., has been named a director of American Agricultural Chemical Corporation, to succeed the late Charles Hayden. John C. Traphagen, president of the Bank of New York & Trust Co., also was elected a director.

Mr. Adolph Ehrlich, president of the C. F. Hovey Company of Boston since 1920, has announced that as of March 1 he will become chairman of the board, and Mr. E. D. Warner, president. The other officers of the corporation are: Mr. Richard A. Ehrlich, vice-president; Mr. Walter M. Stone, treasurer.

Joseph B. Ely, former Governor of Massachusetts, has been elected a director of American Woolen Company.

R. Samuel McLaughlin and Bratton Osler have been elected to the executive committee of International Nickel Company of Canada, Ltd. Mr. McLaughlin is president of General Motors of Canada, Ltd., a director of General Motors Corporation, vice-president and director of the Dominion Bank and a director of Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

Sherman M. Fairchild, founder and president of Fairchild Aviation Corporation, has been elected chairman of the board and James S. Ogsbury, long associated with International Business Machines, has been elected president, it was announced.

J. Allan Coad, Maryland State senator, has been elected president of the County Trust Company of Maryland and the County Corporation of Maryland. Mr. Coad will succeed Hooper S. Miles, who resigned to become executive vice-president of the Baltimore National Bank.

Mack Trucks, Inc., has elected E. C. Fink president and chairman of the board of directors to succeed the late Charles Hayden. Mr. Fink was formerly vice-president. Clarkson Potter of Hayden, Stone & Co., has been elected a director to fill the vacancy caused by the passing on of Mr. Hayden.

The retirement of B. A. Rowe as president of W. T. Grant Co. has been announced by William T. Grant, founder and chairman of the board. Karl D. Gardner, general manager and vice-president, has been elected to succee dMr. Rowe as president. Mr. Rowe will retain his office of vice-chairman of the board.

Consolidated Investment Trust Earns $2.87 Share

Net income of Consolidated Investment Trust for the 1936 calendar year, from interest, dividends and rents after all expenses, totaled $786,150, equal to $2.87 a share on the 273,401 shares outstanding on Dec. 31, 1936. These earnings are exclusive of net gain from securities sold of $1,026,714, and recoveries on notes and accounts in excess of book value of $234,773.

In the 1935 calendar year the trust reported net income from operations of $378,380, exclusive of net gain from sale of securities and rights of $711,972.

Asset value of the outstanding shares was $60.50 a share on Dec. 31, 1936.

New Orders for Railroad Cars

NEW YORK (AP) — American Car & Foundry Company has received new orders totaling 2900 freight cars and 28 passenger cars from five railroads. Included in the order are 250 gondola and 500 hopper cars from the Clinchfield; 500 box cars from the Great Northern; 500 hopper cars from the Northern Pacific; 500 hopper cars from the Louisville and Nashville, and 300 flat cars from the same road.

LoberBrothers & Co.
Established 1909
Members
New York Stock Exchange
New York Curb Exchange
Chicago Board of Trade
37 Wall Street New York

DRURY & THOMPSON
Members Montreal Stock Exchange
STOCKS and BONDS
Royal Bank Bldg. 360 St. James St.
MONTREAL

EATON & HOWARD
INCORPORATED
Investment Managers
Boston
Boston One Federal St.
San Francisco Russ Building

Assoc. Press Ave. (60 Stocks)
Today ——— Previous day 72.8
Month ago 71.8 Year ago 60.7
1937 high 73.1 1937 low 55.7

Led by Steel Issues, Stocks Push Upward—Rails Again Higher

Today, 73.1—Previous day 72.8
Today's Sales (est.) 2,000,000
1937 vol. to date 73,927,228
1936 vol. to date 56,280,284

Market Trend Again Toward Higher Level

NEW YORK, Feb. 8 (AP)—Leaping over the $100 mark for a gain of 3 points to a new recovery top, United States Steel held the center of today's stock market limelight.

In rather active dealings, many leaders took their cue from Steel and prices were pushed up all along the line.

Profit selling was extensive at times, but this was overcome without a great deal of disturbance and, near the final hour, quotations were around their best.

Stock transfers were around 2,850,000 shares.

Industrial Progress Noted

Deadlock in the General Motors peace negotiations apparently was offset to some extent by industrial progress elsewhere. The Administration's judiciary reform plans also seemed to have lost their influence on price trends.

Strength of carrier loans gave the bond division a brighter hue. Selected rail stocks were also prominent in the early forward tilt. Commodities were uneven.

General Motors dropped nearly 2. At the same time, however, Chrysler, Réo and other motor issues pointed higher.

Conspicious on the upward push during most of the proceedings were Bethlehem, Republic, Gulf States Steel, Ludlum, Vanadium, Goodyear, U. S. Rubber, Deere, Santa Fe Southern Pacific, Great Northern, Southern Railway, Baltimore & Ohio, Union Pacific, Armour, Wilson, Lorillard, du Pont, Westinghouse, General Electric, Boeing, Standard Oils of California and N. J., Phelps Dodge, North American and Radio.

Hesitant were American Can, Loew's, American Telephone, Western Union, Consolidated Edison, Fajardo Sugar and Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit.

Rails Lead in Bond Rise

Rail liens led the bond market into higher territory today.

Gains ranged from fractions to around 2 points over a considerable part of the corporate list, and U. S. Governments, despite some uneveness, achieved a few fair sized advances.

Chesapeake Corp. 5s, 1947, rose more than a point and substantial fractions were added by loans of Alleghany Corp., Baltimore & Ohio, Rock Island, Great Northern, M-K-T, Southern Pacific and Southern Railway.

There were also sizable advances in Pure Oil 4¼s, American & Foreign Power 5s, and International Telephone 5s. Moderate losses were recorded by Western Union 5s, Union Pacific 3½s, Pacific Gas & Electric 3¾s and Nickel Plate 4½s.

Plus signs were fairly numerous in the foreign division, particularly the obligations of Norway, Peru, Poland, Cuba and Colombia.

Peoples Gas Nearly Doubles Net in '36

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — The Peoples Gas Light & Coke Company, one of the major gas utility units, operating in Chicago, reported net income for 1936 nearly double that of the preceding year.

Consolidated net income of the company and its subsidiaries for the year 1936 amounted to $2,133,280, which was equivalent to $3.21 a share on the 664,421 shares of stock outstanding. This compares with an adjusted net income of $1,070,990, or $1.61 a share, for 1935.

Gross earnings in 1936 amounted to $39,817,015, an increase of $2,835,554 over the $36,981,460 for the preceding year. Net operating income was $5,154,605, against $5,116,047, up $38,558.

Income from dividends in 1936 amounted to $814,740, including an initial dividend of $560,000 from the Natural Gas Pipeline Company of America, an increase of $779,124 over the $35,616 for 1935. Interest paid on funded debt was reduced by $503,180 in 1936, or from $4,350,940 to $3,847,760.

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Europe		
Sterling:	Today.	Last Prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.89¾	$4.89⅛	$4.2397
Cables	4.89⅞	4.89½	8.2397
France—franc	.0465½	.0466	†
Belgium—belga	.1688	.1688	†
Switz'l'd—franc	.2285	.2285	.1695
Italy—lira	.0526½	.0526½	†
Germany—mark	.4023½	.4023	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5476	.5476	†
Sweden—krona	.2525	.2525	.4537
Norway—krone	.2460	.2459	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2186	.2187	.4537
Spain—peseta	†	†	.3267
Greece—drachma	.0090	.0090	.0220
Austria—schill'g	.1875	.1875	.2382
Czech'via—crown	.0349	.0349	†
Finland—finm'k	.0217	.0217	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1980	.1980	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1896	.1896	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0446½	.0446½	.0748
Roumania—leu	.0075	.0075	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0234	.0234	.0298
	South America		
Argentina—peso	.3263	.3265	.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0615	.0615	.2025
Chile—peso	.0517	.0517	.2060
Peru—sol	.2615	.2615	.4740
Uruguay—peso	.5650†	.5650†	1.7510
	Far East		
Japan—yen	.2855	.2856	.8440
India—rupee	.3701	.3698	.6180
Java—florin	.5505	.5505	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.3058	.3050	*
Shanghai—dol	.2981	.2985	*
Str Stlmnts—dol	.2982	.5750	.5744 .9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.5037½	.5036	.5000
	Canada		
Canada—dollar	.9997	.9995	1.6931
	Mexico		
Mexico—peso	.2780	.2780	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Nominal. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (AP)—The position of the Treasury on Feb. 5: Receipts, $23,439,436; expenditures, $34,696,928; balance, $1,680,834,319; custom receipts for the month, $8,083,172. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $2,518,463,488; expenditures, $4,382,397,491, including $1,754,534,158 of emergency expenditures; excess of expenditures, $1,843,934,003; gross debt, $34,582,313,525, an increase of $1,039,282 over the previous day; gold assets, $11,373,834,972, including $142,673,857.36 of inactive gold.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
69	63¾	Acme Steel (4)	8	69½	68½	68½	+1½
18⅝	15	Adams Ex (.55e)	20	18	17½	18	+ ⅛
28⅝	25½	Adams-Mill (3)	3	28⅝	28½	28½	Feb 3
36	33½	Addresso-Mul (1)	5	34¼	34	34¼	+ ⅝
4⅜	3⅛	Advance Rumely	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
80¼	75	Air Reduc (1a)	14	76	75½	76	+ ⅝
5¼	4	Airway El Ap	10	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
15½	14⅜	Alaska Jun (.60a)	13	15	14½	15	+ ⅛
4¾	3⅞	Allegh Corp	163	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
48⅛	43	Allegh pf xw	5	53	51⅞	53	+7
52	48½	Allegh pf $30 ww	31	56	52	53⅜	+1⅜
48½	43¾	Allegh p $40 ww	2	53	52	53	+1⅜
47¼	41½	Allegh 2 pr pf	14	47	45	45	— ½
41½	36½	Allegh Bll (1.65e)	29	40¼	39⅝	39⅝	— ⅝
242	225	Allied Ch & D (6)	2	235	234	234	—3
23½	20½	Allied Mills (.80x)	7	20½	20⅛	20	— ⅛
19½	18½	Allied Stores (.20g)	74	19⅜	18⅞	19	
84¾	81	Allied St pf (5)	1	82¼	82¼	82¼	+ ¼
82½	75½	Allis Chalm (1½a)	42	76⅞	76	76⅞	+ ⅛
39¾	30½	Alpha Cem (1)	1	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	+ ⅛
8¼	7⅞	Amal Leath	45	7⅞	8⅝	7⅞	+ ⅛
48¾	34½	Amal Leath pf (3)	3	43¼	41½	43¼	+1¾
114	101	Amerada Corp (2)	11	112¾	110¾	111¼	+ ¼
101½	83	Am Ar Chem (4e)	1	92	92	92	
41⅞	38¼	Am Bank N (1.40e)	4	38½	38⅜	38⅝	— ⅛
72¾	69	Am Brk Sh (2a)	2	72½	72¾	72½	
121	105¾	Am Can (4a)	37	106⅞	105⅞	106½	+ ¼
174	166½	Am Can pf (7)	1	167	167	167	Feb 6
71	56	Am Car & Fd	5	69½	68¾	69	— ⅛
104½	93¼	Am Car & Fd pf	1	103½	103½	103½	+1
84	72	Am Chain (4e)	16	85¼	84½	84⅝	+ ⅝
105½	100	Am Chain pf (5)	1	126⅜	126⅜	126⅜	+1¾
21⅝	13⅝	Am Chicle (4a)	1	100	100	100	Feb 4
28¼	26⅝	Am Colortype	120	22¾	21½	22	+ ½
33⅝	29¼	Am Com Alc (.50e)	30	28⅞	27½	28⅞	+1⅜
13½	8⅛	Am Crys Sug (.50g)	3	32	32	32	— ¼
17	13	Am Encaustic Til	17	12½	12¼	12⅜	+
13¾	7¼	Am Europ'n Sec	2	16¾	16¾	16¾	Feb 6
58⅞	49	Am & For Pr	78	12	11½	11½	+ ⅛
68⅞	58⅛	Am & For Pr $6 pf	2	54	53½	54	
38½	20¼	Am & For Pr $7 pf	4	63¾	63	63¾	+ ¼
21	18	Am & For Pr 2d pf	12	33¼	31¼	32¾	+ ⅝
9¼	6½	Am Hide & Leath	7	20⅞	20½	20½	— ¼
47½	37½	Am H & L pf (3)	88	8⅜	7½	8¼	+ ⅛
52	47	Am Home Pr (2.40a)	9	42¾	40½	42½	+3½
4½	2½	Am Ice	1	51	51	51	
25¾	17½	Am Ice pf (2e)	6	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
16⅜	13⅝	Am Internat (.40e)	3	23¾	23½	23¾	— ⅛
58½	43	Am Loco	18	16	15¾	15¾	+ ⅛
125	114	Am Loco pf	12	57	57	57¾	+ ¾
25½	22¾	Am Ma & Fdy (¼ar)	3	121½	120½	120½	+ ½
13⅜	11⅞	Am-MA&Met (.15g)	18	24¼	24	24	
65¾	50¼	Am Metal	7	12¾	12⅛	12½	— ¼
129½	125	Am Metal pf (6)	18	64¼	63¼	64	+1½
70	64	Am News (63¼e)	1	129½	129½	129½	Feb 5
16½	11⅞	Am P & L	4	72½	70	72½	+2½
87⅛	78¾	Am P & L pf (6)	90	13½	13½	13¾	— ⅛
72½	66⅛	Am P & L (5)	3	79	78½	78½	—1½
29½	24⅞	Am Rad & SS (.60a)	3	67	65¼	65¼	+ ½
35¾	33⅛	Am Roll M (1.20)	76	29¼	28¾	28⅞	— ⅛
36	32	Am Safe Razor (2a)	146	35¼	34¾	35	+ ¼
28½	23½	Am Seating (2½e)	2	35½	35¼	35¼	+ ¼
98⅝	89	Am Smelt (3)	23	27⅞	27	27⅞	+ ⅛
154	147	Am Smelt pf (7)	28	94½	92⅞	93¼	— ¾
107	105	Am Smelt 2pf (6)	2	150⅛	150½	150½	—1
67½	63¾	Am Snuff (3a)	3	106⅜	106¼	106⅜	+ ⅛
73¼	59⅛	Am Steel Fdrs (½g)	1	64	64	64	— ⅛
26½	25	Am Stores (2)	14	69¼	68	69¼	— ¼
56⅞	52	Am Sugar (2)	8	26	25½	25½	
143¾	140	Am Sug pf (7)	3	52½	52½	52½	
25⅞	23⅜	Am Sum Tob (1a)	2	143	143	143	+2½
187	181½	Am Tel & Tel (9)	2	24	24	24	Feb 6
99	93¾	Am Tobac (5)	19	182⅜	182	182	— ¼
99⅞	95¼	Am Tob B (5)	8	99⅜	99½	99⅜	+ ⅜
150½	147	Am Tobac pf (6)	7	99⅜	99½	99¼	+ ¾
20⅛	16½	Am Type Fdrs	1	150	150	150	
29½	25⅛	Am WW&E (.20g)	52	20	19⅝	20	+ ⅛
107	102	Am WW&El pf (6)	45	26	25⅛	25⅝	+ ⅛
14⅜	9⅝	Am Woolen	5	107	106	106	Feb 1
79	64	Am Woolen pf (1k)	11	13	12⅞	13	— ⅛
1¾	1¼	Am Writ Pap	15	75¾	74¼	74¼	—1¼
9¾	6¾	Am Writ Pap pf	5	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
9⅞	6⅜	Am Zinc	14	7½	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
100	100	Am Zinc pf	975	13⅞	10⅝	13⅞	+4
52½	44½	Am Zinc pr pf	1	125	124	125	+25
57½	52⅛	Anaconda (1¼e)	23	56	54	56	+3½
94⅞	84	Anacon W&C (1⅝g)	95	5	6	55⅛	55	+1
24⅝	18	Anchor Cap (3⅓e)	8	88	87	87	Feb 5
37½	30½	Andes Copper	2	227⅞	22¼	22⅜	+ ⅛
2¼	1⅝	APW Co	2	33¾	33	33	Feb 4
45⅛	41	Archer-Dan-M (½g)	9	44⅝	44½	44½	— ⅛
110½	107¾	Armour (D) pf (7)	1	109¾	109¼	109¼	— ⅜
11⅜	7	Armour Ill (.15g)	859	12	11⅛	12	+ ⅜
91¼	81¾	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	8	93	92	93	+1¾
126	96	Armst Ill pf (7)	5	100	100	100	+2
68½	59½	Armst Cork (½g)	6	66⅛	66	66	— ¼
16	14	Arnold Const (½g)	9	16½	15¾	15¾	— ¼
22⅞	19⅛	Artloom Corp	19	17	16¾	17	+ ¼
101	98	Asso Dry G	18	22¾	22	22	— ⅛
116	114	Asso Dry G 1st pf (6)	3	99	99	99	Feb 5
75⅝	69½	Asso Dry G 2d pf	2	115	115	115	Jan 30
103	101	Atchison pf (5)	45	76½	75	75⅜	+ ⅜
49⅝	44½	Atl Coast Line (1e)	1	102	101¾	101¾	+ ⅛
27¾	25	Atl Gulf & W I †	37	51¾	50½	50½	— 1⅛
44	40	Atl G&WI pf (3e)	1	27	27	27	Feb 6
35⅞	30½	Atl Refining (1a)	1	39¾	39	39¾	— ⅛
116½	112	Atl Refin pf A (4)	35	34¾	34	34¼	+ ¼
85¼	72¼	Atlas Powder (3½g)	1	116½	116	116	Feb 6
18¼	16	Atlas Tack (3⅓e)	1	81¾	81¾	81¾	— ½
36¾	30	Auburn Auto	1	17	17	17	
9½	7⅛	Austin Nichols	9	34	33	33¼	— ¼
9¼	6¾	Aviat Corp Del	5	9	8½	9	Feb 6
			82	9	8⅝	9¼	+ ¼

—B—

11¼	8	Baldwin Loco	69	9⅜	9	9¼	+ ¼
9¼	8½	Baldwin Loco asd	38	8½	8½	8¼	+ ⅛
120	86¾	Baldwin Loco pf	1	118¾	117	117	—1½
120	88½	Bald. Loco pf asd	4	117	116	117	—1½
24⅜	20⅝	Balt & Ohio	326	25½	24½	25¼	+ ⅞
38¼	33⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	65	39⅜	38½	39	+ ⅞
44⅞	41	Bang & Aroos (2½)	1	44½	44½	44½	— ⅜
40⅜	35⅞	Barber Co (⅝e)	12	37⅜	37	37⅛	— ⅜
32	25⅞	Barker Bros	1	30	30	30	+1¼
35¼	26⅛	Barnsdall (1)	106	34	33	33¼	+ ⅛
20¼	17⅞	Bayuk Cig (¾a)	7	19⅝	19¼	18⅝	+ ⅛
27½	25	Beatrice Cr (¾g)	16	28¼	27	28	+1¼
103⅛	101¾	Bea Crce pf ww (5)	2	103½	103	103⅛	Feb 4
111	105	Beech-Nut (4a)	3	106	105⅞	106	+1
14⅞	13	Belding Hem (1)	115	15¾	14⅞	15⅜	+ ⅛
84½	84	Belg N R pf (3.24e)	2	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜	Jan 15
29½	25	Bendix Avia (1½e)	46	29⅜	28¾	29¼	— ⅛
23¾	21⅞	Benef Loan (.45g)	2	235	234	234	—3
62¾	56	Best & Co (2½g)	5	22¼	22	22	— ¼
84⅞	73	Beth Steel (11½e)	4	57	56⅛	56⅛	— ⅛
20	18⅝	Beth Steel pf (1)	152	85⅝	83½	84¾	+1⅜
128½	125	Beth Steel pf (7)	12	19⅜	19	19¾	
68	64	Bigelow-San (½g)	8	128½	128½	128½	— ⅜
43⅜	33⅜	Black & Deck (¼g)	9	66½	65	65½	Feb 5
27½	22¾	Blaw Knox (.80e)	3	36	35¾	36	+ ½
43⅜	33⅜	Boeing Airplane	56	28	27¼	27⅞	+ ⅝
45	41	Bohn Al & Br (3)	209	45¼	43⅜	45¼	+1⅝
28	26¼	Borden Co (1.60)	4	44½	44	44½	+1½
80¾	72¼	Borg Warner (4)	53	28	27½	27½	+ ¾
9½	8¼	Boston & Maine	11	82	79	82	+3
4½	3¾	Botany Con Mills	9	9¾	9½	9½	
20¾	16¾	Bridgeport Br (.40a)	4	4	4	4	
57⅞	51¼	Briggs Mfg (2a)	48	20½	20¼	20¼	+ ⅛
50	48	Briggs & Strat (3)	9	58½	57½	57½	— ¾
47	42½	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	6	50	49	49	Feb 5
8	6¾	Brk & Queens Tr	1	45¼	45¼	45¼	
38½	34¼	Brk & Q Tr pf (3)	2	7¼	7	7¼	— ⅛
53	48⅛	Brk-Man Tr (1a)	2	35½	35	35	Feb 5
102¼	100½	Brk-Man Tr pf (6)	41	48½	47½	48¼	— ⅛
52¾	48½	Brk Un Gas (3)	1	101	100⅛	101⅛	+ ⅛
50	47¾	Brown Shoe (3)	41	46½	48⅜	49	
24½	20¼	Bruns Balke Col	1	48¾	48¾	48⅞	Feb 5
25⅜	20	Bucyrus Erie	16	22½	21½	21½	— ⅜
13⅝	12½	Budd E G	21	24¼	23⅝	23¾	+ ⅛
98	87	Budd E G pf	65	13⅜	13	13	— ⅜
11¼	9½	Budd Wheel (.20e)	2	87½	87	87½	— ⅝
45¼	34¾	Bullard Co (1¾e)	16	10¾	10⅜	10⅝	+ ⅛
61	52	Bulova Watch	6	43	42⅝	43	+ ⅛
51⅝	31⅜	Bur Ad Mach (.80)	26	61	60	60½	— ⅛
11¾	7⅛	Bush Term	8	34¾	34½	34½	
			15	10⅛	9⅝	9¾	
39	27	Bush Term db	2	34½	34	34½	— ½
16½	13½	Butler Bros (.15g)	3	20¾	20¾	20¾	+ ⅜
32¾	29¼	Butler Bros pf (1½)	40	16⅛	15¾	15¾	
8⅜	5⅜	Butler Cop & Z (.05e)	13	32½	32	32	— ⅛
33	27¾	Byers A M	176	8¼	7¾	8⅛	+ ⅛
30½	27	Byron Jackson (¼g)	46	31¼	30¼	30⅜	— ⅛
			14	28⅞	27¾	27¾	— ⅛

—C—

48¼	42¾	Cal Pack (⅞a)	10	46	45½	46	+1⅜
3¼	2⅜	Callahan Zinc & L	827	3⅜	2⅞	3⅛	+ ⅛
20½	15¼	Cal & Hecla (⅝e)	126	18⅝	18¼	18¼	+ ⅛
34¼	32¼	Camp W & C (1)	13	34	33½	34	+ ⅛
32⅞	27½	Canada Dry	24	29¼	28½	28⅞	
17⅛	14½	Canadian Pacific	175	17½	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
61½	59¼	Cannon Mills (4e)	1	59¼	59¼	59¼	Feb 5
18	15	Capital Ad A (1e)	2	17	16¾	16¾	+ ⅛
8¼	7	Carr & Gen (.35e)	18	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
173½	138	Case J I Co (4e)	8	175½	172	175	+2¼
100	85½	Caterpillar Trac (2)	2	96½	96½	96½	
31⅜	26⅝	Celanese (1½e)	39	30⅛	29¼	29	
108½	106½	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	108¼	108¼	108¼	
43½	36½	Celotex Corp	2	42⅝	42⅜	42½	
39¼	34½	Cen Ag Au A (1½a)	1	35	35	35	— ⅛
12⅞	8⅝	Central Foundry	149	11⅞	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅜
41⅜	37½	Central of NJ	5	40⅝	40⅞	40	— ⅜
24¾	18¼	Cent Violi Sug	1	18½	18½	18½	
12½	10½	Century Rib (.10g)	*1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
75⅜	67¼	Cerro de Pasco (4)	9	70½	69¾	69¾	+ ⅜
21⅝	16¼	Certain-Teed Pr	123	21¾	20½	21½	+ ⅜
52¾	35½	Champ P & P (¼g)	4	48¾	48½	48¾	+ ⅜
44	41	Checker Cab	2	47⅞	46½	47⅞	+2¾
63¾	63¼	Ches & O (2.80a)	13	67¾	66¾	66⅞	— ⅛
89¾	85	Ches Corp (3)	6	88½	87¾	87¾	— ⅛
3⅝	2¾	Chi & East Ill	4	3¾	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
11½	6¾	Chi & East Ill pf	7	10½	10	10	+ ⅛
4⅝	3½	Chi & North Western	10	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
15⅞	11⅛	Chi & N West pf	3	14	14	14	+ ⅛
3½	2⅜	Chi Great Western	6	3	2⅞	2⅞	+1⅛
3¼	2⅛	Chi Gt Western pf	19	15⅜	15¾	15	— ⅛
32	30¾	Chi Mail Or (1½a)	3	31¾	31½	31½	+ ⅛
2½	2	Chi M StP&P	9	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
5⅞	4⅜	Chi M StP&P pf	21	5⅝	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
32½	23	Chi Pneu Tool	12	31	29⅝	30⅜	+1⅝
70½	61½	Chi P Tool pf	7	68	68	68	+ ⅛
2⅝	2¼	Chi RI&P	38	2⅝	2½	2¾	— ⅛
7⅜	5¾	Chi RI&P 6% pf	4	6½	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
8½	6¼	Chi RI&P 7% pf	3	7⅝	7¼	7¼	
27½	24½	Chi Yel Cab (2)	1	26	26	26	Feb 6
23½	20⅝	Chi Cot Oil	3	20⅞	20¾	20⅝	+ ⅜
15⅝	12½	Childs Co	24	13½	14⅜	14⅜	Bf ⅞
129½	110⅝	Chrysler (12e)	107	129⅝	128½	128¾	+1
20¾	18⅞	City I&P (2)	2	20	20	20	
10⅝	9	City Stores	18	10	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
38⅜	32⅛	Clark Eq (1.60a)	3	37¼	36¼	37¼	
38⅝	33	Clev Cr Brns (3½g)	3	37½	37	37	—1
80½	78	Cluett Peab (¾g)	6	89	88¼	89	+3
136	122¼	Coca Cola (2a)	1	135	135	135	+1½

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
57½	57	Coca Cola A (3)	1	57½	57½	57½	Feb 4
21⅜	19⅛	Col-Palm-P (½)	14	20½	20	20⅜	
104½	103	Col-Palm-P pf (6)	2	103	103	103	— ⅛
62⅜	56	Collins & Aik (2a)	99	61¼	60⅜	60¾	+ ⅛
47¾	44⅞	Col Fuel & Iron	41	49	46½	48⅛	+2½
20⅞	17⅞	Colum G&E (.40e)	101	17¾	17⅜	17⅝	
108	100¾	Col G&E pf A (6)	3	101⅝	101⅜	101⅝	+1
101½	92	Colum G&E pf (5)	4	105⅝	101⅜	101¾	Jan 29
39½	34¾	Colum Pic vtc (1a)	37	36⅛	36⅜	36⅝	+1⅜
48¾	42	Colum Pic pf (2¾)	1	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	— ⅛
124½	117½	Colum Carb (4a)	2	123½	123	123½	Feb 6
69¾	64¾	Com Credit (4a)	13	66⅛	65½	65¾	+ ⅛
114	109¾	Com Cr pf (4½)	1	112	112	112	Feb 5
80¼	73½	Com Inv Tr (4a)	8	75½	75	75½	
120	113	Com Inv Tr pf (4¼)	19	114¼	114¼	114¼	+1
21⅛	18½	Com Solvents (.60a)	106	20½	19¾	20	+ ⅜
4½	3¼	Com & South	113	3⅜	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
75⅝	63	Com & South pf (3)	10	65¼	65	65¼	+ ⅛
17⅜	13⅜	Conde Nast	13	17	16½	16¾	+ ⅛
42	36¾	Congol Nairn (1.60a)	23	41⅞	41⅛	41½	
19¼	17½	Congress Cigar (2e)	1	18	18	18	Feb
38½	31	Diam Match (½g)	3	35⅞	35½	35½	+ ⅛
40⅝	39¼	Dia Match pf (1½a)	2	40⅛	40	40	Feb 4
28⅜	24½	Distill Corp-Seag	23	25	24¼	24⅞	+ ⅛
94½	90	Dist S pf ww	2	90¾	90¾	90¾	Feb
23½	20¾	Dixie-Vortex (1½)	6	24⅞	24	24⅞	+1½
51	47¾	Dome Mines (2)	10	50	49½	50	+ ⅛
11½	10⅝	Dominion St	3	10⅞	10¾	10¾	Feb 6
77¼	69	Douglas Aircraft	72	72	69⅞	71⅞	+1⅞
55	50⅞	Dresser Mfg A (3e)	3	54	54	54	
39¼	35½	Dresser Mfg B (1e)	3	37	36¾	37	+1
1⅜	¾	Dul S S & At	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
3¼	2¼	Dul S S & At pf	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
8¼	7½	Dunhill Int	3	7½	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
17½	15¼	Duplan Silk (1)	1	16	16	16	— ½
180⅛	169	du P de N (6.10e)	14	175¾	173¾	174¾	+1¼
135	131½	du P de N db (6)	3	133	132¾	133	Feb 6

—E—

5⅝	4⅝	Gabriel Co A	7	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛
19½	15½	Gar Wood (.55e)	10	18⅝	18½	18½	
15⅜	12⅛	Gen Am Inv (⅜e)	3	14⅜	14¼	14

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Bonds Point Up, With Rail Liens Leading—Curb Issues Strong

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-Seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 4¼s '47-52	120.8	120.7	120.7
11 4¼s '43-45	108.24	108.24	108.24
2 3¾s '46-56	114.20	114.18	114.20
6 3¾s '43-45 June	112.11	112.11	112.11
3 3⅜s '41-43 Mch	107.8	107.7	107.8
8 3⅛s '44-46	107.8	107.8	107.8
3 3s '46-48	106.23	106.23	106.23
5 3s '46-48	106.5	106.5	106.5
27 2¾s '55-60	107.14	107.14	107.14
226 2¾s '45-47	106.28	106.23	106.25
10 2½s '49-53	104.23	104.21	104.22
	105.24	105.24	105.24
	101.22	101.20	101.20

Federal Farm Mortgage

1 2¾s '42-47	103.30	103.30	103.30
1 3s '49	108.11	108.11	108.11
8 3¼s '64	105.29	105.29	105.29

Home Owners' Loan

3 3s A '52	104.30	104.30	104.30

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Alb P W 6s '48 ww	69	69	69
27 Alleghany 5s '44	100¾	100½	100¾
3 Alleghany 5s '49	95½	95½	95½
6 Alleghany 5s '50	90	90	90
211 Alleghany 5s '50	67⅛	67	67⅛
3 Allegh & West 4s '98	101	101	101
10 Allied Strs 4½s '51	100¼	100¼	100¼
4 Allied Strs 4½s '50	104	104	104
55 Am & For P 5s 2030	110¾	110¾	110¾
15 AmIGChem 5s '49	113⅛	113	113
1 Am Int 5½s '49	108½	108½	108½
200 Am T&T 5½s '43	112	111⅝	112
2 Am T&T 3¼s '56	101¼	101	101⅛
1 Am T&T cv 4½s '39	111	111	111
24 Am T&T 3¼s '61	101¼	101¼	101⅛
15 Am T Fdr cv '50	199	197	199
9 Anaconda Cop 4½s'50	106	105⅞	105⅞
2 Ang C Nitrs 6s '67	38	38	38
9 Arm Del 4s '55	100¼	100	100
1 Arm 4½s '39	104	104	104
10 AT&SF cv 4½s '48	110¾	110¾	110¾
1 AT&SF adj 4s '95 ct	113⅛	113	113
2 Atl & Birm 5s '33	108½	108½	108½
3 A C Line 1st 4s '52	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞
5 AC Line 4½s '64	104¼	103¼	104¼
10 AC Line 5s '45	98	97¾	97¾
18 Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	105¾	105¾	105¾
2 Atl Gu&WI 5s '59	59½	58½	58¾
5 Austin & NW 5s '41	81	81	81
12 B&O rfg 6s '95	107¼	107¼	107¼
2 B&O 1st 5s '48	102¼	102	102
2 B&O rfg 5s '95	112⅞	112⅝	112⅞
45 B&O 5s '96 P	93½	93⅛	93⅛
2 B&O 5s 2000 D	93	92¾	93
80 B&O cvt 4½s '60	93¾	92¾	92¾
3 B&O 5s '48	79¼	77¼	79
99 B&O 5s PLE&WV '41	107¼	107	107¼
1 B&O 5s SW '90	104¾	104¾	104¾
8 Bang&Aroos cn4s '51	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
10 Bell TPa 5s '60 C	115	115	115
140 Beth Stl 4¼s, '60	128⅛	126½	128½
26 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	105⅝	105¼	105⅝
25 Boston & Me 5s '67	99⅝	98¾	98½
2 Boston & Me 4s '60	87½	86⅞	87
36 Bot Con Mills 6½s '34	89	88⅞	88⅝
6 Bot Con M 6½s '34 ct	39¾	38¾	38¾
2 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	103⅝	103¼	103¼
19 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	103⅝	103⅜	103⅜
2 Bkly Un El 1st 5s '50	114	114	114
3 Bruns & W 4s '38	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
5 Buf R&P 4½s '57	91	91	91
5 Bush T Bldg 5s '60	92½	92	92
3 Cal Pack 5s '40	71	70	71
14 Cam Sug 7s '42 ct	104½	104½	104½
1 Can Nat Ry 5s '70	32¼	31⅝	31⅝
5 Can Nat Ry 5s '54	118¾	118¾	118¾
4 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	114⅜	114	114
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	113⅛	113	113⅛
3 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	M65¾	116⅜	116⅜
11 Can Nor 5s '69 Oct	119⅛	119⅛	119⅛
2 Can Pac 4½s '46	128⅜	126⅝	126⅝
19 Can Pac 4½s '60	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
14 Can Pac as perp	99⅛	98¾	99⅛
3 Carriers & Gen 5s '50	106	106	106
3 Cen of Ga 5s '59 C	19	19	19
5 Cen Ill-E & G 5s '51	33	32¾	33
10 Cen New Eng 4s '61	104¾	104¼	104¾
10 Cen Pac 5s '60	74	74	74
1 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	103½	103	103⅛
4 CRR&B of Ga 5s '37	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Cen RR NJ 4s '87	94	94	94
10 Cen Steel 8s '41	77	77	77
3 Certain-td 5½s'48	125½	125½	125½
10 Cheasp Corp 5s '47	95½	95½	95½
7 C & O 3½s '96 D	153	152	153
1 C & Ohio con 5s '39	100¾	100¾	100¾
10 C&O rfg 3½s '96	108¼	108	108¼
7 C&O 1st 4s '89 R&A	100¾	100⅝	100⅞
4 Chi & Alton 3s '49	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
5 CB&Q 4½s '77	56⅞	56⅜	56¾
10 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	113⅞	113¾	113¾
8 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	110¾	110	110¾
49 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
25 Chi & E Ill 5s '51 ct	38¾	38¼	38¼
36 Chic Gt West 4s '59	37	37	37
1 Chi I & L 6s '66	48⅞	48	48¾
1 CMStP & P 4½s '89	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛
105 CMStP & Pac 5s '75	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
114 CMStP&P ad 5s 2000	34¼	33½	34¼
10 Chi & N W 4½s '36	10¾	10¾	10¾
1 Chi&NW gm 5s '87	60	59½	60
321 Chi& NW cv 4½s '49	52½	52¼	45 52¼
20 Chi & Wn 4½s 2037	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞
1 Chi & NW 4½s 2037C	31½	31⅜	31½
5 CRI & P 4½s '34	31½	31½	31½
9 CRI & P 4½s '52A ct	20½	20½	20½
52 CRI&P cvt 4½s'60	20¼	19½	20⅜
14 C R I & P 4s '88	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛
6 C R I & P 1fg 4s '34	11½	11½	41½
43 CRI & P rfg 4s '34 ctf	20¾	20¼	20¾
	19½	19¼	19½

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
20 M-K-T 1st 4 '90	95½	95½	95½
17 Mo Pac 5½s '49	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝
10 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	46⅛	46	46⅛
70 Mo Pac 5s '77 P	46⅝	45⅞	46⅛
31 Mo Pac 5s'78 G	46⅝	46⅛	46⅛
95 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	18	17⅞	18
21 Mo Pac 5s '80 H	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛
69 Mo Pac 5s '81 F	46⅝	46⅜	46⅜
9 Mob & O 4½s2'77	38⅝	38⅛	38⅛
7 Mob & O Montg 5s '47	83½	83⅛	83⅛
12 Mob & Oh 5s '38	38⅝	38⅜	38⅝
1 Mohawk & Mal 4s '91	96⅞	96⅝	96⅝
1 M W P & 4½s '60	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
4 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	98¾	98¾	98¾
2 Mont Tr 5s '37	85¼	85¼	85¼
1 Mor & Essex 5s '55	102	102	102
2 Mor&Essex 4½s '55	95¾	95½	95¾
13 MorEssex 3½s 2000	95¾	95	95
1 Namm & Son 6s '43	98¾	98¾	98¾
7 Nash C & StL 4½s '78	98⅝	98⅛	98⅜
1 Nassau El 4s '51	81½	81½	81½
91 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51	107	106⅝	106⅝
10 Nat Dist Pr 4½s '45	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
2 Nat Steel 4s '65	106⅜	106⅛	106⅛
10 N E T&T 5½s '61 B	122	122	122
4 NJ Pow&L 4½s '80	108⅛	105½	105½
5 NO Gt Nor 5s '83	96	96	96
32 N O Pu Sv 5s '52 A	101⅞	101½	101½
2 N O Pub Sv 5s '55 B	101½	101½	101½
5 N Orl Term 4s '53	98¾	98½	98½
30 N O & N E 4½s '52	96	96	96
16 NO Tex&M 4½s '56	96	95½	95⅞
11 NO Tex&M 5½s'54	106⅛	106	106⅛
10 NO Tex&M 5s '54 B	99½	98½	98½
1 NY&Har 3½s 2000	56¼	56¼	56¼
4 NY&Putnam 4s '93	106½	106½	106½
372 NYC cvt 6s '44	94¾	94¾	94¾
12 NYC rf 5s 2013	111⅜	110½	111
1 NYC 4½s 2013 A	101½	100¾	101
25 NYC con 4s '98	95¾	95	95¼
9 NYC 3¾s '46	103¾	103	103
9 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	103¾	103⅛	103⅛
7 NYC&HR 3½s '97	95¾	95	95¾
4 NYC Ln Sh 3½s '98	102½	102¼	102½
5 NY Chi&StL 6s '38	98	97¾	98
15 NY Chi&StL 4½s '78 A	96⅛	96¼	96⅛
56 NYC&StL 4½s '78	100	100	100
2 NYChi&StL 4s '46	95¾	95¼	95¾
8 NY Dock Co 5s '38	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 NY Dock Co 4s '51	67½	67	66¾
1 NY Edis 3¼s '65	69	69	69
10 NY Edis 3¼s '66	103⅝	103⅛	103⅜
1 NY G El H&P 4s '49	103½	103¼	103¼
2 NYL&W4½s '73(30b)	115½	115½	115½
2 NY L & W 4s '73A	108¾	108¾	108¾
34 NYNH&Hcvt 6s '48	103¾	103¼	103¼
1 NYNH & Hco 6½s 40	50	49¾	50
3 NYNH H 4½s '67	64½	64½	64½
2 NYNH&H 4s '55	47¾	47¾	47¾
6 NYNH & H 4s '57	41	41	41
2 NYNH H 3½s '47	27	26⅝	27
12 NYNH&H & H Con 4s '54	37½	37½	37½
1 NY O & W 1st rfg 4s '92	36½	36	36
1 NY Or & W gen 4s '55	41⅞	41¾	41¾
5 NY Ry inc 6s '65	37	37	37
3 NY & R Gas 6s '51A	65¼	65¼	65¼
107 NY S&W gen 5s'40(31e)	107	106¾	107
1 NY Tel 6s '39	60	60	60
13 NY W&B 4½s '46	109¾	108¾	108¾
5 Niagara Sh 5½s '50	17¼	-7¼	17
3 Norf Sou 5s '61A	103¾	103¾	103¾
11 Nor Am Co 5s '61	39¼	39½	39½
3 Nor Am Ed 5s '57A	105⅝	105⅜	105⅝
20 Nor Pac 2s 2047	104½	104½	104½
10 Nor Pac 4s '97	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝
7 Nor Pac 3s 2047	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
1 Nor States Pw 6s '41	80¾	80½	80¾
1 Nor States Pw 5s '41	103¾	103⅛	103¾
20 Nor States Pw 4½s'61	103	103	103
	105½	105½	105½
9 Ohio Ed 4s '65	106	105⅞	106
2 Oh Pub Svc 7½s '46	112	112	112
1 Ont Pw N Fall 5s 43	113¾	113¾	113¾
5 Pac G & E 4s '41			101½
10 Pac Gas & El 4¼s '64	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
2 Pac T&T 5½s '66B	103¾	103¾	103¾
17 Pan-Am 6s '40 ct	55¼	54½	54½
5 Para Pict 6s '55	11¾	11¾	11¾
5 Park Lex 6½s '53 ct	86½	86½	86½
2 Penn Dix 6s '41 A	78½	78¾	78¾
1 Penn Pr & Lt 4½s '57	99⅞	99¾	99¾
1 Penn Ry 4½s '84	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 Pen Ry C 6½s '47	98¾	98¼	98¼
1 Pen Ry 4½s '48	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝
1 Pen Ry 4½s '70	88½	88½	88½
1 Pen Ry 4s '48	53¾	53¾	53¾
1 Pen Ry 3¼s '52	56½	56½	56½
1 Pen Ry 3¼s '68	106½	106½	106½
1 Pen Ry 3s '74	94¾	94¾	94¾
1 Pen Ry 3s '85	111¾	110¾	111
1 Pen Ry 3s '94	101½	100¾	101
1 Pen Ry 3s '96	95¾	95	95¼
1 Pen Ry 3s '96	103¾	103	103
1 Pen Ry 3s '96	103¾	103⅛	103⅛
1 Pen Ry 3s '96	95¾	95	95
1 Pitt&WVa 4½s '60C	102½	102¼	102½
1 Pitt&WVa 4½s '58A	97½	97	97
1 Port G E 4½s '60	96½	96¾	96¾
3 Porto R A Tob 6s '42	73½	72¾	73
90 Postal Tel 5½s '53	88	87	87
27 Pure Oil 4½s '50 ww	87¾	87¼	42¾
7 Pure Oil 4½s '50 xw	120¼	120¼	129¾
1 Purity Bak 5s '48	104½	104½	104½
4 Radio Keith 6s '41	100	100	100
2 Read 4½s '97 A	120	120	120
9 Rem Rand 4½s '56	106¾	106½	106¾
20 Republic Steel 5½s'54	103½	103¼	103½
1 Repub Steel 4½s '61	111	111	111¾
182 Repub Steel 4½s '80	115	114¾	115
49 Repub Steel 4½s '56	160½	158⅝	160½
29 Richfield Oil 4½s '52	99¼	99¼	99¾
32 Richfield Oil 6s '44 A	64	63	63½
3 Rio Gr West 1st 4s '39	63½	62¾	63½
5 Rio Gr W col 4s '49	81	81	81
27 R I Ark & La 4½s '34	49½	49½	49½
	23¼	22¾	23½

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 Saguen P&L 4½s '66	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
27 SLLM&S 4s R&G '33	88	88	88
5 StLSF 5s '50 B	33¾	33⅛	33⅝
5 StLSF 5s B '50 ct	31½	31	31½
9 StLSF 4½s '78	28	27¾	28
23 StLSF 4½s '78 ctf sta	29⅞	29¾	29¾
15 StLSF 4s '50 A	27⅞	27¾	27¾
15 StLSF 4s '50 A ct	33¾	33⅛	33⅛
1 StLSW 5s '52	32	31⅞	32
3 StLSW 1st 4s '89	62	62	62
1 StP&KC StL 4½s '41	99½	99	99
1 StPM&M 5s '37	24	24	24
1 StP Un Dep 5s '73	103¼	103¼	103¼
2 SA&A Pass 4s '43	121½	121½	121½
115 Seab A L con 6s '45	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
9 Sea A L 6s '45 ct	20½	19½	19½
4 Sea A L adj 5s '49	19	19	19
5 Sea A L 4s '50 sta	9¾	9⅝	9⅝
14 Sea A L rfg 4s '59	31	30⅝	31
1 Sea Air Fla 6s '35 A ct	17¾	17¼	17¼
3 SeaAllFla 6s '35B	12⅝	12¼	12⅜
5 Shell Un 3½s '51	11¼	11¼	11¼
1 Skelly Oil 5s '51	100¼	99⅞	99⅞
3 Soc Vac Oil 3½s '50	101¼	101⅛	101⅛
6 SoBellT&T 5s '41	101¼	101¼	101¼
2 Sou Nat Gas 4½s'51	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
1 So Pac Cal 5s '37	102⅞	102¾	102⅞
2 West Un 5s '38	103¾	103½	103¾
3 Western Un 4½s '50	108¾	108¼	108¾
3 Western Un 5s '60	108	107½	108
4 West Shore 4s 2361	99⅜	99⅛	99⅜
4 Wheel Stl 4½s '66A	102½	102	102½
1 Wil Sh Sp 1st 7s '35ct	40	39½	40
1 Wilson & Co 4½s '55	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞
11 Wis Cen 4s '49	102½	102½	102½
1 Wis Cen 4s S&D '36	21½	21½	21½
39 Youngst S&T 5½s '48	104¼	104	104¼
14 Youngst S&T 3½s'51	134	132½	134

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
12 Abitibi P&P 5s '53	94	94	94
2 Agr Bank Col 6s '48	25½	25½	25½
5 Akershus 5s '63	99¼	99¼	99½
5 Antioqua 7s '45 D	16¼	16¼	16¼
5 Antioqua 7t '45 C	16¼	16¼	16¼
4 Antioqua 7 '45 D	16¼	16¼	16¼
3 Antioqua 3d 7s '57	13¾	13¾	13¾
12 Argentine 6s '57 A	101¾	101¼	101⅜
34 Argentine 6s '58 B	101¾	101¼	101⅜
2 Arg 6s sf '59 Jun	102¼	101¼	102¼
1 Arg 6s sf '59 Oct	102¾	102¼	102¼
10 Arg 6s sf '60 May	102¾	102¼	102¼
24 Arg 6s '60 Sept	102¾	102¼	102¼
9 Arg 6s '60 Oct	102¾	102⅜	102¾
10 Arg 6s '61 Feb	102¾	102¼	102¼
13 Arg 6s '61 May	102½	102¼	102¼
4 Argentine 5½s '62	102¾	102¼	102½
12 Australia 5s '55	102	102	102
1 Australia 5s '55	109¾	109¼	109¾
4 Australia 4½s '56	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
1 Australia 4½s '58	101¾	101¾	101¾
4 Belgium 7s '55	117½	117⅜	117⅜
1 Berlin City 6 '58	102	102	102
5 Brazil 8s '41	20½	20½	20½
1 Brazil 8s '27-57	50¼	50	50½
1 Brazil C Ry 2d 7s '52	44¼	44¼	44¼
5 Buen A 4½s '71	43¾	43¾	43¾
4 Buen A 4½s Aug '76	81¾	81¾	81¾
2 Bulgaria 7½s '68	82¼	82¼	82¼
10 Bulgaria 7s '67	26	26	26
12 Canada 5s '52	23½	23½	23½
6 Canada 4s '60	113	112½	112⅝
6 Canada 3¼s '61	108½	108½	108⅝
5 Canada 2½s '45	100½	100½	100½
1 Chile MtBk 6¾s '61	100½	100½	100½
2 Chile Mtg Bk 6s '62	19½	19½	19½
20 Chile 7s '42	19½	19½	19½
22 Chile 6s '60	19½	19½	19½
6 Chile 6s '61 Jan	19	19	19
2 Chile 6s '61 Feb	19	19	19
11 Chile 6s '62	19	19	19
9 Chile 6s '63	19¼	19	19
11 Chilean Mun 7s '60	16¼	15¾	16¼
43 Colomb 6s '61 Jan	33½	33¼	33¼
3 Colomb 6s '61 Oct	33½	32	33¼
2 Cordoba Pv 7s '42	99	99	99
1 Costa Rica 7s '51	28¾	28¾	28¾
16 Cuba 5½s '45	60¼	59¾	59¾
5 Czecho 8s '51	104¾	104¾	104¾
5 Denmark 5s '42	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Denmark 5½s '55	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 Denmark 4½s '62	100½	100½	100½
1 Dom 2nd 5½s '40	75¾	75¾	75¾
1 French 7½s '41unstpd	117	117	117
5 Ger Cav 6½s '58	24¾	24¾	24¾
7 Ger Gov Intl 5½s '65	24¼	24¼	24¼
2 Ger Gov 5½s '65 unstp	20¼	20¼	20¼
2 Ger G 7s '49 unstpd	25	25	25
2 Hait 6s '52	88½	88½	88½
5 Ital Pub Utl 7s '52	80	80	80
36 Italy 7s 1051	105	105	105
3 Japan 6½s '54	90½	90½	90½
16 Kreuger&T5s'59 ct	96¼	96¼	96¼
4 Lomb El 7s '52	45¼	45¼	45¼
1 Mex 4½s 1st '43	77½	77½	77½
1 Mex 4s 04 asd '54	7	7	7
26 Milan City6½s 52	6¾	6¾	6¾
20 Norway 4½s '65	80	80	80
4 Norway 6s '44	101	101	101
1 Norway 5s '63	107½	107	107
1 Orient Dev 6s '53	100¾	100¾	100¾
3 Orient Dev 5½s '58	77½	77½	77½
2 Oslo City 4½s '55	74¼	74¼	74¼
4 Panam 5s 36Asts asd	100	100	100
1 Par-Orl-R 5s '68	75	74¾	75
30 Peru 7s '59	102	102	102
96 Peru 1st 6s '6	22¼	22	22
58 Peru 2nd 6s 1961	20¾	19⅝	20⅜
16 Poland 8s '50	20¾	19¾	20
2 Poland 7s '47	60¾	60⅜	60¾
2 Poland 6s '40	78¼	78	60¾
2 Queensld 6s '47	60¾	60⅜	60¾
2 Rhine West 6s '53	112¾	112¾	112¾
6 Rio de Jan 6½s '53	23	23	23
4 Rio Gr do Sul 7s '66	29¼	28¾	29¼
11 Rome 6½s '52	29¾	29¾	29¾
15 Roumania Inst 7t '59	80¾	80¾	80¾
1 Sao Paulo St 8s '50	32	31½	32
4 Sao Paulo St 7s '40	36¾	36¾	36¾
15 Sao Paulo St 6s '68	30½	30	30
3 Taiwan Elf P 5½s '71	75¾	75¼	75¼
1 Tokyo City 5½s '71	75	75	75
6 Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	77½	77	77¼
1 Tyrol HyElP 7½s'55	95	95	95
5 Uruguay El P 7s '45	87⅝	87⅜	87⅝
17 Uruguay 6s '60	68¼	67⅞	67⅞
22 Warsaw City 7s '58	67⅞	67¾	67⅞
	52	51⅞	52

Bond sales (in dollars): Total today, 7,998,000; previous day, 6,171,000; week ago, 12,444,000; year ago, 17,006,000; two years ago, 6,219,000; Jan. 1 to date, 424,993,000; year ago, 603,186,000; two years ago, 403,458,000.

xin—Ex-interest. ct—Certificates.

Boston Stocks

Feb. 8, 1937

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
8.75	Am Pneumt	1½	1½	1½	1½
5.00	Bos & Albany	145	145	145	144½
2.00b	Bos Elevated	67	66½	66½	66¾
..	Bos Her-Trav	29½	29	29½	29
..	Bos & Me	9⅝	8⅞	9⅛	8⅞
..	Bos & Me pr pf	39½	38½	39½	39
..	Bos & Me st A pf	14½	14	14¼	14
..	Bos & Me st B pf	16½	15½	16	16
..	Copper Range	15	15	15	15
..	East Gas & Fuel	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
6.00	East Gas & F pf	67¾	67¾	67¾	68
8.00	East Mass RR pf A	20	20	20	20
2.50a	First Nat Stores	156	155	155½	154½
..	Gilchrist	50½	50¼	50¼	50¾
..	Hath Bak B	14	14	14	14
..	Maine Cent	11½	11½	11½	11½
..	Maine Cent pf	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15½
..	Mass Util Assoc	45	45	45	45
1.50a	Mergenthaler	35½	34¾	35	35½
..	Narr Rac A	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
6.00	N E Tel & Tel	137	136	136	137
..	North Butte	1	86c	99c	95c
2.50a	Old Colony	23	22	23	23
1.15a	Old Dominion	1	1	1	1
..	Quincy Min	9	9	9	9
.50b	Reece But R	9	9	9	9
.60	Shawmut Assoc	25½	25½	25½	25½
4.00b	Torrington	16	16	16	18
2.50b	Unit Shoe M	95⅞	95	95⅞	95
1.50	Unit Shoe M pf	90¾	90	90½	90½
..	Utah Apex	43	43	43	44½
..	Utah M & T	8¾	8½	8½	8¾
..	Warren Bros	8¼	7¾	8¼	8¾

a—Paid in 1936, no regular rate. b—Exclusive of extras.

What Stocks Did

By the Associated Press

	Mon	Sat
Advances	495	548
Declines	274	136
Unchanged	164	142
Total issues	933	826

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div	High	Low	Close
600	Acme Wire vtc	54	53½	53½
600	Aero Supply Mfg B	3¾	3	3¼
200	Ainsworth (1e)	8	8	8
110	Ala Pow $6 pf (6)	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞
300	Allen Indus (1a)	21¾	21¾	21¾
100	Alliance Inv	7¾	7¾	7¾
200	Allied Prod A (1⅗)	47¼	47¼	47¼
150	Alum Co Am	23¾	23½	23¾
50	Alum Co pf (6)	106½	105	105½
50	Alum Ind (.40)	118½	118¼	118¼
100	Alum Ltd	13½	13½	13½
500	Am Airlines	110	109½	109½
200	Am Beverages	29	28¾	28¾
400	Am Beverage pf	19¾	19½	19⅝
300	Am Capital B	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	Am CP&LA ww(2¾h)	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Am CtrP&LB (.20e)	6¾	6¼	6¼
2400	Am Cyan B (.80a)	33⅜	32	33
3400	Am & For P war	4	3¾	3¾
200	Am For&Hse (1a)	23½	23½	23½
12	Am Gas&El -(1.40)	43½	42⅞	43
100	Am G&E pf (6)	111⅛	111	111
200	Am Gen (⅛e)	11	11	11⅛

Alarming Situation Faces Art Ross in Present National Hockey League Campaign

Bruins Fail With Season Nearing End

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The need for something in the way of bolstering the Boston Bruins has reached alarming proportions. It seems needless to repeat and repeat that the troublesome part of the roster list now is the defense. When the Bruins traded Babe Siebert to Canadiens, the defending quartet looked good on paper, Eddie Shore, Jack Portland, Flash Hollett and Joe Jerwa.

Shore retains the rating and salary of a top player in the league, but he is incapacitated and not playing. Joe Jerwa, after a brilliant season with Americans, again found himself unable to perform for Art Ross and went back to Amerks for Allan Shields. Portland has shone brilliantly at times, but needs experience, and Hollett has much to learn about checking.

You just cannot pick defensemen of ability out of the thin air and no team in the league has an abundance of spare men with major league requirements. Good defensemen are being hoarded and cannot be enticed from the owners for any sum. Before another season rolls around the defense will be rebuilt, and one man who will be given a complete and thorough tryout will be Dit Clapper.

Up forward the Bruins are likely to offer several new faces by next season. Ross is lining up a group of young forwards who should bring more aggressiveness and speed. During the current season the locals have been outskated by all opponents. Boston forwards have not been fast enough to backcheck consistently and pressure on the weak defense has been too much.

Because of this defensive weakness Tiny Thompson has had a rough passage all year. His goal average is high, he has been made to look bad at times and he has had a struggle to retain confidence in himself. Thompson is intensely serious in his play and defeats such as he has suffered this season upset him.

That defeat last night in Detroit—8-0—is a severe blow. It is one that forces Art Ross to begin mapping out something in the way of reviving this club. The season is approaching the final month and with only 16 games remaining, the need for strengthening is too obvious. The return of Shore is so doubtful that it is not being considered.

And if Ross catches so much as a glimpse of hope through the impending mist he is dynamic enough to plunge immediately into trades, deals, releases or any other move. He has approached Chicago already regarding deals and will approach others if the opportunity presents itself.

Tomorrow night the Bruins entertain the Montreal Maroons and it looks like the best chance for the home forces to end their non-too-pleasing stretch of seven successive home games without a victory. The Bruins have fared pretty well against Maroons this year, but right now the Montreal club is at its best. Over the week end they beat Rangers in Monitreal 4-2, Saturday, and held the same team to a one-all tie in New York last night.

Americans continued to fade in the Canadian division by losing two more games, 5-0 to Toronto, Saturday, and 5-1 to Chicago, last night. Canadiens had a complete rest over the week end.

College Wrestling Results

Columbia 19, Pennsylvania 11.
Iowa S. T. 24, Wisconsin 10.
Lehigh 26, Indiana 15.
Minnesota 19, Nebraska 9.
Penn State 30, Navy 0.
Temple 20, Ursinus 18.
Valley Stream 23, Oceanside 19.

Popular Player - - - —By Pap'

JACKSON JOINED THE GIANTS BACK IN 1922 !!
-FOR MERITORIOUS SERVICE OVER A LONG PERIOD
THE N.Y. CHAPTER OF BASEBALL WRITERS SELECTED HIM FOR A SPECIAL AWARD
TRAVIS -JACKSON- MOVES ON TO JERSEY CITY WHERE HE WILL MANAGE THE GIANTS' FARM TEAM
A BALL PLAYER'S BALL PLAYER- HE WAS EQUALLY APPRECIATED BY THE SPORTS WRITERS
Pap'

All Rights Reserved by The Associated Press

Harvard-Queen's Feature Game Of Busy Week

International Intercollegiate Ice Hockey League Standing

	Won	Lost	Goals for	Goals Agst	Pts
McGill	7	0	57	10	14
Toronto	5	2	39	18	10
Harvard	4	0	27	10	8
Montreal	3	4	21	22	6
Queen's	3	4	30	32	6
Yale	2	4	12	39	4
Dartmouth	0	4	8	30	0
Princeton	0	6	8	41	0

Results Feb. 6
Harvard 14, Dartmouth 4.
McGill 6, Toronto 3.

With the Harvard-Queen's game—an International Intercollegiate Ice Hockey League affair—at the Boston Garden, Wednesday night, featuring a week that is jammed with four college games, local fans have in store one of the busiest weeks of the ice season.

The first leaf of the calendar will be torn off tomorrow night when a doubleheader is scheduled for the Boston Arena. Boston University squares off against M. I. T., while the Huskies from Northeastern stack up against a strong University of New Hampshire six.

Wednesday will be the scene of another twin-bill with the Boston Olympics meeting the Manhattan Arrows at the Garden after the Harvard-Queen's affair. Then on Saturday Boston College meets the Terriers.

The center of interest this week will be the Harvard-Queen's game. The Crimson six has shown that it has one of the leading college hockey teams in the country. To date Harvard has had little trouble in turning back its American opponents, it already having measured Princeton once, and Dartmouth twice. The Crimson smothered the Green last Saturday night, 14—4, which put them in undisputed possession of third place in the Three-I league standing.

Harvard nosed out its only Canadian rival to date—Toronto—by a score of 5-4 in an overtime, and now looks forward to toppling Queen's. This game should turn out to be a hard-fought affair, although the Queen's team is not considered as strong as Toronto. However, word from teams that have met the Kingston (Ont.) boys, indicates that Harvard will have to be at top form if they hope to come out victorious.

In the other half of Wednesday night's bill the Olympics will be meeting ex-college stars such as Freddie Mosley, Freddie Kramer, Gil Lea and other former Yale, Harvard and Princeton greats, who will be wearing the colors of the Manhattan Arrows. Their season's record shows victories over both Yale and Princeton and they have likewise defeated several Metropolitan amateur clubs.

Coach Joe Stubb's team has only played four of its league games to date, while McGill has seven tucked away. Toronto, with two losses, holds second place by a one-game margin over Harvard. The Varsity six has another crack at McGill next Friday at Montreal and will give their all to be the first team to defeat the Redmen.

Six league games are scheduled this week, including the Harvard-Queen's game. Thursday, Queen's plays Dartmouth at Hanover; and Friday Toronto invades McGill. On Saturday, Toronto plays Montreal, while Harvard meets Princeton at New Jersey and Yale goes to Dartmouth.

Yanks Here For Red Sox Opening At Fenway Park

Joe McCarthy's colorful band of New York Yankees, current world baseball champions, move into Fenway Park on April 23 to help the Red Sox inaugurate Boston's 1937 American League season, it is revealed by the official schedule.

Given a fair "break" in weather conditions, the Red Sox and Yanks may establish a new opening-day record for attendance in this city. The powerful New Yorkers are always a near-capacity attraction, and also it will allow local partisans to draw their own conclusions as to the chances of the Red Sox in the pennant race. The Yankees are the class of the circuit, and the strength of rival clubs can be measured by their ability to cope with the New York outfit.

Officially, the Red Sox start their campaign with the rest of the circuit on April 20, meeting the Athletics in Philadelphia. Three games are in that initial series, before the Sox come to Boston to engage the Yankees.

Following three engagements with the champions, the Sox play series with the Senators and Athletics at Fenway and with the Yanks in New York, and then swing around the western half of the circuit, visiting St. Louis, Chicago, Cleveland and Detroit.

The new schedule favors the locals with three holiday dates, not to mention the usual 12 Saturday and 12 Sunday home engagements. May 30, Decoration Day, Washington makes a single appearance here, although it is possible a doubleheader will eventually be manufactured for that afternoon. On June 17 the Sox face the Chicago White Sox in a pair of games. Labor Day, Sept. 6 this year, finds Washington back for two contests.

* * *

Danny MacFayden, who won 17 games for the sixth-place Bees last season, has signed his 1937 contract, according to President Bob Quinn of the National Leaguers. Danny mailed his papers from California, where he is vacationing. He will leave soon for the Bees training camp in St. Petersburg, Fla. E. R.

College Swimming Results

Brown 42, Army 33.
P. and M. 45, Pennsylvania 30.
Indiana 58, Illinois 26.
Iowa State 55, Carleton 20.
Milwaukee T. 53, Loyola 13.
Purdue 43, Hoosier A. C. 41.
St. Francis 42, Villanova 27.
Slippery Rock 54, Fenn 23.
Swarthmore 44, Union 27.
W. and L. 65, Virginia 22.
Yale 43, Rutgers 32.

Stars Continue To File Entries In B. A. A. Meet

Stars from the athletic sky continue to fall into the files of the games committee for the forty-eighth annual B. A. A. track and field meet and intercollegiate relay carnival which will be staged at the Boston Garden next Saturday night. Every event on the program is studded with athletic performers who have records and championships galore.

The Billings two-mile run looks like the feature, and with such an array as that which faces the starter's gun Saturday night, it would not be surprising to see Paavo Nurmi's record of 8m. 58 1-5s. approached.

Yesterday Tom Kanaly received the entry of Norman Bright of the Olympic Club of San Francisco for this event. Bright is the national A. A. U. 5000-meter champion and record holder for the distance, and one of America's greatest two-mile runners. The former I. C. A. A. A. A. star has never before competed at an indoor meet in Boston.

There is likely to be record time made when runners like Miklos Szabo of Hungary, Blaine and Wayne Rideout of North Texas Teachers College, Ray Sears of Indiana, winner of the event last year; Joe McCluskey of New York A. C., Don Lash, the Indiana thunderbolt, and Wilbur Woodland of Yale hit it up over the 24-lap distance.

Another great vaulter has been added to that event Saturday night. Bill Harding of Yale, 1936 I. C. A. A. A. champion, will uphold the Elis tradition He also won the vault at the Quadrangular Meet last winter as well as the Harvard-Yale dual meet in Boston last spring He recently broke the Coxe Memorial Cage record at New Haven of 13ft. 4in., held jointly by Keith Brown and Wirt Thompson.

National Hockey League Standing
American Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Detroit	19	7	7	91	64	45
Rangers	14	9	11	81	68	37
Boston	14	5	14	79	86	33
Chicago	9	6	18	62	73	24
Canadian Division						
Canadiens	20	3	11	94	78	43
Montreal	13	8	14	75	80	34
Toronto	14	2	16	84	80	30
Americans	9	4	21	72	109	22

Results Feb. 6
Montreal 4, Rangers 2.
Toronto 5, Americans 0.
Results Feb. 7
Detroit 8, Boston 0.
Chicago 5, Americans 1.
Rangers 1, Montreal 1 (overtime tie).

Penn Quintet Is Close to League Basketball Title

Eastern Intercollegiate League

Team	W	L	Points For	Points Agst.	P.C.
Pennsylvania	6	0	224	150	1.000
Columbia	2	1	116	108	.667
Harvard	3	2	213	176	.600
Yale	3	3	222	206	.500
Dartmouth	1	2	89	108	.333
Princeton	1	3	126	164	.250
Cornell	0	5	160	208	.000

NEW YORK, Feb. 8 (AP)—Starting the second half of their Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League campaign this week after the customary mid-year interruption, Pennsylvania's Quakers are all set to clinch the title in short order.

Penn has marked up six straight victories thus far, two each against Harvard, Yale and Dartmouth. Barring upsets by the league's weak teams, Cornell and Princeton, the Quakers need no more than an even break against Columbia, last year's champions, to clinch their twelfth title since the league was formed 35 years ago.

A chance to perform that feat comes Friday night when Penn and Columbia meet in New York. The Lions, who have not played a league game since Jan. 15, have two victories and one defeat on their ledger. Harvard and Dartmouth have two defeats apiece, and may become contenders if Penn and Columbia both suffer setbacks.

Dartmouth Bests Yale

Dartmouth's Indians moved into the picture for the first time last Saturday by whipping Yale, 35 to 25, to gain their first league victory of the season and drop the Elis out of a third-place tie with Harvard.

The Crimson, with three victories and two defeats, plays two home games to wind up this week's schedule, meeting Dartmouth Wednesday and Princeton Saturday. Harvard already has beaten Princeton once.

While Pittsburgh's Panthers remain out of Conference competition for another week, two teams continue in hot pursuit of the Eastern Conference leaders. Penn State and Temple, second and third, respectively, clash for the first time this season at Philadelphia Friday. Georgetown and Carnegie Tech, tied for fourth, both tackle West Virginia's Mountaineers, who dropped a close one to Temple in last week's only game. West Virginia plays at Washington tonight and at Pittsburgh Saturday.

An inter-league game between Georgetown and Yale at New Haven Friday is one of the high spots of the week's program outside the two circuits. The Hoyas also play Army Wednesday and Syracuse Saturday in a three-game tour. Other important clashes include Duquesne-Pitt, New York University-Rutgers and William and Mary-Navy Wednesday and Penn State-Navy, Providence-Army and Notre Dame-New York University Saturday.

Gocke Leads Scorers

Jack Gocke, West Virginia's sharpshooting forward, was back at the top of the Eastern Conference scoring pack, while Harvard's Red Lowman, setting the pace in the Intercollegiate League, saw a new threat in Bob Beckwith of Yale.

After a week in second place, with Pittsburgh's Al Jeske leading the parade, Gocke went on a scoring rally in his only start last week to count 13 points and regain the Conference leadership. The week's only game also saw Mike Bloom of Temple and Jack Phares of West Virginia also hit a fast scoring stride, which dropped Jeske all the way to fourth place. Bloom counted eight points for a 50-point total, and Phares increased his aggregate to 49 points, as Jeske, who was idle, remained with 48.

Although Lowman was idle in the league race, his total of 66 points in five games was safe against the threats of Yale's leaders, Beckwith and Larry Kelley, as the rest of the league high-scorers also went through the week without getting any action.

Had Beckwith maintained his previous pace, he might have overtaken the Harvard star in his one appearance of the week. However, the Yale guard managed only two points against Dartmouth, thereby increasing his total to 53 points, to replace Vruwink of Princeton in second place in the league race.

College Gymnastic Results

Army 46, Penn State 8.
Iowa 63, Nebraska 42.
Minnesota 970, Chicago 920.
Temple 38, Newark Y. 16.

College Polo Results

Army 12, Harvard 6.
Metropolitan A. S. 11½, Yale 9½.

College Handball Result

Notre Dame 2, Chicago 2.

America's Best Miler

Wide World

Glenn Cunningham

Takes Wanamaker Mile in Millrose Games, New York, One Week After His Thrilling Boston Performance in the Prout Games. In New York His Time Was 4m. 14.4s. Venzke, San Romani and Lash Finished in That Order

Week-End Sports in Brief

By the Associated Press

Surfside, Fla.—Don Budge defeats Bitsy Grant, 6—3, 2—6, 6—4, 6—4, in finals of Surf Club tennis tournament.

Delmar, Calif.—Sam Snead wins $3000 Bing Crosby amateur-pro golf tournament with four-under-par 68 for 18-hole play.

Petosky, Mich.—Marvin Swanson, Minneapolis, and Maddy Horn, Beaver Dam, Wis., take men's and women's titles, respectively, at national amateur speed skating championships.

New York—Suoe Ohe of Japan wins pole vault at Millrose games with 14ft. 3in. leap and is named outstanding performer in the meet; Glenn Cunningham takes Wanamaker Mile feature in 4:14.4, trailed by Venzke, San Romani and Lash; Tom Deckard surprises with 9:07.6 in winning two mile; Sam Allen captures 60-yard hurdles in 7.6, one-tenth second behind world record.

Detroit—Football coaches rules committee makes six recommendations for changes to National Collegiate A. A. rules committee, including changes in wording of forward pass interference rule and reduction from 15 to five yards in shift penalty.

Jacksonville—Thom Cooper, Kansas City, breaks world's record for Class C outboard hydroplanes, averaging 51.993 m. p. h. in five-mile run at southeastern regatta; Dick Neal equals Class B record in 47.493, and wins Class B and F titles.

Baden, Austria—Ruth Hughes Aarons loses world's women's singles table tennis championship when final round match with Pritzi, Austria, called off and title declared vacant because of stalling; Bud Blattner and Jimmy McClure, bring doubles title to United States; Bergmann, Austria, wins men's singles, and United States trio wins men's team title.

New York—Baseball writers at annual dinner present Tony Lazzeri with award as "player of the year," and Travis Jackson with plaque for "most meritorious service to baseball" over long period.

Coral Gables—Katherine Rawls breaks national women's 50-yard short course breaststroke swimming record by 1.8 seconds, with 34.6 seconds performance in exhibition.

New York—George Dunn, Pennsylvania, wins eastern intercollegiate indoor tennis title, defeating J. Norman Anderson Jr., Dartmouth, 9—7, 6—4, 10—8.

Chicago — Sevree Fredheim, Minneapolis, sweeps class A honors in central United States ski-jumping championships before 57,000 crowd as National Champion George Kotlarek finishes second.

Hamilton, Ont. — Neil Sullivan, Philadelphia, takes Canadian squash racquets championship, winning over C. H. Polley, Buffalo, 10—15, 15—8, 18—13, 15—9 in finals.

Detroit—Veteran Pitcher Alvin Crowder requests and receives release from Tigers.

New York—U. S. L. T. A. approves move to return national intercollegiate championships from clay to lawn courts, from Northwestern University to Merion Cricket Club, Philadelphia.

New Orleans—Ellsworth Vines defeats Fred Perry, 6—1, 6—3.

Coral Gables—Patty Berg wallops Jean Bauer, 10 and 9, to capture Biltmore golf tournament.

Hanover — Dartmouth retains Dartmouth carnival winter sports championship, trailed by McGill University of Canada.

New York—Jake Schaefer defeats Willie Hoppe 2500 to 2296 in ten-block 28.2 balkline billiards match.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Torchy and Doug Peden, Canadian brothers, win Buffalo's six-day bicycle race, lapping field in final ten minutes.

Zamparelli Tries 1000-Yard Run

Andy "Hawk" Zamparelli, Northeastern's star runner, has decided that the two-mile indoor run is too much for him, and will now concentrate on the 1000. For two years he has been an outdoor standout, only to fail completely on the boards. His last try was a fortnight ago at the Prout games, and he was forced to drop out after a mile.

The past week he has trained diligently for the 1000, and on his first time trial he was clocked in 2m. 23s. He probably will not compete in any major indoor meets at that distance, but he will be ready for the impending dual affairs with Bates and Maine.

If Zamparelli is successful in running the 1000, he will present a unique picture, for he will be wearing the New England A. A. U. and intercollegiate cross-country crowns and the national junior 10,000-meter title—all three events far removed from a mere 1000.

Hub Events

Tonight

Rifle Shooting—Harvard at Massachusetts Technology, 7:30.

Tomorrow

Pro Hockey—Maroons vs. Bruins, Garden, 8:30.
College Hockey—B. U. vs. M. I. T. and Northwestern vs. New Hampshire, Arena, 8.

Wednesday

College Hockey—Harvard vs. Queen's, Garden.

Thursday

Amateur Hockey—Commercial League games at Arena, 7.

Friday

Swimming—Junior 150 yards backstroke and senior 100 yards freestyle for men at Roxbury Boys Club.

Saturday

Track Meet—B. A. A. Games, Garden, evening. (Relay races in afternoon).
College Hockey—Boston University vs. Boston College, varsity and freshman games, Arena, 8.

College Hockey Results

Army 5, Hamilton 1.
Colby 7, Bowdoin 2.
F. E. Bellows 1, New Rochelle 0.
Harvard 14, Dartmouth 4.
Macalester 1, St. Olaf 1.
McGill 6, Toronto 3.
Minnesota 1, Michigan Tech 1.
St. Cloud T. 5, St. Thomas 1.
South Kent 3, Pawling 2.
Springfield 2, Rensselaer P. I. 0.

Wanamaker Cup Is Awarded To Slim Sueo Ohe

NEW YORK, Feb. 8 (AP)—The slim, wiry figure of Sueo Ohe, 22-year-old Japanese collegian, stood forth today as the first successful challenger to American pole-vaulting supremacy since Norway's blond Charley Hoff startled track fans with his record indoor achievements 11 years ago.

For his astonishing feat of clearing 14 feet 3 inches in his American debut, less than a week after reaching New York from Tokyo, and conquering this country's foremost vaulters, Ohe will receive the Rodman Wanamaker international trophy awarded annually to the outstanding performer in the Millrose A. A. track and field games.

Ohe's unanimous selection for this honor, by a committee of nine sports writers, was announced last night. Previous foreign winners of the trophy were Paavo Nurmi of Finland in 1925, Hoff in 1928, and Dr. Otto Peltzer of Germany in 1928.

The voting for the Wanamaker trophy, which gave Ohe a perfect score of 45 points, revealed Indiana's Tommy Deckard, surprise winner of the two-mile run in 9m. 07.6s., and Jimmy Herbert, N. Y. U., conqueror of Syracuse Eddie O'Brien in the classic Millrose "600," as second and third choices. Deckard, victor over his famous teammate, Don Lash, as well as the Rideout twins of North Texas Teachers, totaled 16 points, and Herbert 10.

Wanamaker Mile

Although the headline triumph of the thirtieth Millrose carnival, conducted before a capacity crowd of 16,000 fans, went to the renowned Glenn Cunningham in the Wanamaker mile, for the fourth time in five years, the meet was chiefly notable for a display of new talent.

There were no record-smashing exploits to top off the competitive thrills, but Ohe was within an inch of the indoor vaulting mark as he beat Earle Meadows, Southern California's Olympic champion, and George Varoff of Oregon, the outdoor record-holder. Herbert reeled off a speedy 600 yards in 1m. 12.6s. to beat O'Brien, the 1936 indoor middle-distance king, by a scant foot. Sam Allen of Oklahoma Baptist was close to record time in capturing the 60-yard hurdles in 7.6s, after the crowning of a new indoor sprint hero in Georgia Tech's lanky Perrin Walker, victor in the 60-yard special over Marty Glickman, the Syracuse Olympian, as well as Ben Johnson and Eulace Peacock.

Deckard, diminutive understudy to Lash, ran the fastest two miles of his career and the second fastest ever registered indoors by an American. He won off by himself, fully 50 yards in front of Lash, in a race that marked the unsuccessful eastern debut of the Rideout twins, Wayne and Blaine, who ran seventh and eighth. Unaccustomed to the boards, the Texas boys were no match for the Hoosier pair. Blaine Rideout gamely finished the distance run after experiencing a hard fall in the 1000-yard event. Brother Wayne was worn down by Lash in the two-mile.

Disappointing Time

Cunningham's finishing drive was entirely too much for his four rivals in the Wanamaker mile, but the transplanted Kansan, running now for the New York Curb Exchange A. A., was clocked in the disappointing time of 4m. 14.4s., six seconds off his own world indoor record. He pulled away from his old rival, Gene Venzke, to win by six yards, as Archie San Romani came up to nip Lash for third place. Wisconsin's Charley Fenske was fifth in a finish that saw the five milers separated by less than two seconds.

Lash, as a consequence of failure to win at either one or two miles in successive "iron man" attempts, will be asked to concentrate on meeting Deckard, as well as the Rideouts and other distance-racing cracks, in the two-mile run of the New York A. C. program, Feb. 20, at the Garden.

In the same meet, long John Woodruff, Pittsburgh, who won the Olympic 800 meters at Berlin, will enter the Matt Halpin Half-Mile, meeting Lou Burns, Manhattan College star, and two of Saturday night's winners, Bill Ray, victor at 1000 yards, and Abe Kosenkrantz of Michigan Normal, who led the 880 field home. The long-striding Woodruff, who brought up the rear in a close four-man finish in the Millrose "600," is expected to find the longer distance better suited to his gangling style.

Cornelius Johnson, Los Angeles high jumper, was among three Olympic champions beaten in the Millrose meet. Co-holder of both indoor and outdoor records, Johnson's best was 6ft. 6in., while two rivals, Mel Walker of Ohio State and Ed Burke of Marquette, tied at 6ft. 7½in.

International American Hockey League

Eastern Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Philadelphia	20	8	8	113	77	48
Springfield	13	8	10	74	81	34
Providence	13	5	17	81	98	31
New Haven	10	6	16	74	86	26
Western Division						
Syracuse	18	4	12	115	90	40
Pittsburgh	13	13	16	82	83	39
Cleveland	8	8	16	66	85	24

Results Feb. 6
Cleveland 3, New Haven 2.
Philadelphia 1, Pittsburgh 1.
Results Feb. 7
Syracuse 5, Philadelphia 1.
New Haven 5, Springfield 2.
Providence 3, Pittsburgh 2.

B. U. to Play Army in 1938

Boston University will resume football relations with the Army next year it was learned from Dr. John M. Harmon, director of athletics. The Terrier's 1938 gridiron team will travel to West Point on Oct. 22. The contract between the two institutions is for one year. The last time a B. U. eleven met the Army was in 1930.

College Rifle Result

Navy 1387, Columbia 1381.

Official American League Schedule, 1937

Heavy black figures denote Saturdays. Italics denote Sundays. Holidays in brackets.

	AT CHICAGO	AT ST. LOUIS	AT DETROIT	AT CLEVELAND	AT WASHINGTON	AT PHILADELPHIA	AT NEW YORK	AT BOSTON	ABROAD
CHICAGO		April 20, 21, 22 July 2, **3**, *4* Sept. 7, 8, 9 Oct. **2**, *3*	May **1**, 2, 3 July [5, 5] Aug. 10, 11, 12 Sept. 3, **4**, *5*	April 26, 27, 28 May 28, **29**, *30* Aug. 13, **14**, *15* Sept. [6, 6]	May 25, 26, 27 June 25, **26**, *27* July 27, 28, 29 Sept. *19*, 20	May 21, **22** June 22, 23, 24 July 30, **31**, Aug. *1* Sept. 21, 22, 23	May 18, 19, 20 June 18, **19**, *20* Aug. 3, 4, 5 Sept. 17, **18**	May 23, 24 June 15, 16, [17, 17] Aug. 6, **7**, *8* Sept. 14, 15	June 17th at Boston July 5th at Detroit Labor Day at Cleveland
ST. LOUIS	April 29, 30 May [31, 31], June 1 July 9, **10**, *11* Sept. **25**, *26, 27*		April 26, 27, 28 May 26, **29**, *30* Aug. 13, **14**, *15* Sept. [6, 6]	April 23, **24**, *25* June 29, 30, July 1 Aug. 10, 11, 12 Sept. **11**, *12*	May 18, 19, 20 June 18, **19**, *20* Aug. 3, 4, 5 Sept. 17, **18**	May 23, 24 June 15, 16, 17 Aug. 6, **7**, *8* Sept. 14, 15, 16	May 21, **22** June 22, 23, 24 July 30, **31**, Aug. *1* Sept. 21, 22, 23	May 25, 26, 27 June 25, **26**, *27* July 27, 28, 29 Sept. *19*, 20	Decoration Day at Chicago Labor Day at Detroit
DETROIT	April 23, **24**, *25* June 29, 30, July 1 Aug. 17, 18, 19 Sept. **11**, *12*	May 14, **15**, *16* Aug. 20, **21**, *22, 23* Sept. 28, 29, 30, Oct. 1		April 29, 30 May [31, 31], June 1 July 2, **3**, *4* Sept. *24*, **25**, *26*	May 23, 24 June 15, 16, 17 Aug. 6, **7**, *8* Sept. 14, 15, 16	May 18, 19, 20 June 18, **19**, *20* Aug. 3, 4, 5 Sept. 17, **18**	May 25, 26, 27 June 25, **26**, *27* July 27, 28, 29 Sept. *19*, 20	May 21, **22** June 22, 23, 24 July 30, **31**, Aug. *1* Sept. 21, 22, 23	Decoration Day at Cleveland
CLEVELAND	May 14, **15**, *16* July 12, 13 Aug. 20, **21**, *22* Sept. 28, 29, 30	May **1**, 2, 3 July [5, 5] Aug. 17, 18, 19 Sept. 3, **4**, *5*	April 20, 21, 22 July 9, **10**, *11* Sept. 5, 9, 10 Oct **2**, *3*		May 21, **22** June 22, 23, 24 July 30, **31**, Aug. *1* Sept. 21, 22, 23	May 25, 26, 27 June 25, **26**, *27* July 27, 28, 29 Sept. *19*, 20	May 23, 24 June 15, 16, 17 Aug. 6, **7**, *8* Sept. 14, 15, 16	May 18, 19, 20 June 18, **19**, *20* Aug. 3, 4, 5 Sept. 17, **18**	July 5th at St. Louis
WASHINGTON	May 12, 13 June 11, **12**, *13* July 30, 31, 22 Aug. 26, 27, **28**	May *9*, 10, 11 June 8, 9, 10 July 23, **24**, *25* Aug. 24, 25	May 7, **8** June 2, 3, 4 July **17**, *18*, 19 Aug. 31, Sept. 1, 2	May 4, 5, 6 June **5**, *6, 7* July 14, 15, 16 Aug. *29*, 30		May **1**, *2* July [5, 5], 6 Sept. 6, 9, 10 Oct. 1, **2**, *3*	April 20, 21, 22 July 9, **10**, *11* Aug. 17, 18, 19 Sept. **11**, *12*	April 26, 27 May 28, **29**, *30* Aug. 20, **21**, *22* Sept. [6, 6], 7	July 5th at Philadelphia Labor Day at Boston
PHILADELPHIA	May 4, 5, 6 June **5**, 6, 7 July 14, 15, 16 Aug. *29*, 30	May 7, **8** June 2, 3, 4 July **17**, *18*, 19 Aug. 31, Sept. 1, 2	May *9*, 10, 11 June 8, 9, 10 July 23, **24**, *25* Aug. 24, 25	May 1**0**, 13 June 11, **12**, *13* July 20, 21, 22 Aug. 26, 27, **28**	April 19 April 23, **24**, *25* May [31, 31] Aug. 10, 11, 12 Sept. **25**, *26*		April 25, 27 May 28, **29**, *30* July 12 Aug. 20, **21**, *22* Sept. 29, 30	April 28, 29, 30 July 2, **3**, *4* Sept. 4, *5* Sept. 27, 28	Decoration Day at Washington
NEW YORK	May *9*, 10, 11 June 8, 9, 10 July 23, **24**, *25* Aug. 24, 25	May 12, 13 June 11, **12**, *13* July 20, 21, 22 Aug. 26, 27, **28**	May 4, 5, 6 June **5**, 6, 7 July 14, 15, 16 Aug. *29*, 30	May 7, **8** June 2, 3, 4 July **17**, *18*, 19 Aug. 31, Sept. 1, 2	April 28, 29, 30 July 2, **3**, *4* Sept. 3, **4**, *5* Sept. 27, 28	May **15**, *16*, 17 June 29, 30, July 1 Aug. 13, **14**, *15* Sept. [6, 6]		Apr. 23, **24**, *25* May [31, 31] Aug. 10, 11, 12 Sept. 24, **25**, *26*	Decoration Day at Boston Labor Day at Philadelphia
BOSTON	May 7, **8** June 2, 3, 4 July **17**, *18*, 19 Aug. 31, Sept. 1, 2	May 4, 5, 6 June **5**, 6, 7 July 14, 15, 16 Aug. *29*, 30	May 12, 13 June 11, **12**, *13* July 20, 21, 22 Aug. 26, 27, **28**	May **15**, *16*, 17 June 29, 30, July 1 Aug. 13, **14**, *15* Sept. 29, 30	May 25, 26, 27 June 29, 30, July 1 Aug. 13, **14**, *15* Sept. 29, 30	April 20, 21, 22 July 9, **10**, *11* Aug. 17, 18, 19 Sept. **11**, *12*	May **1**, *2* July [5, 5], 6 Sept. 6, 9, 10 Oct. 1, **2**, *3*		July 5th at New York
AT HOME	12 Saturdays 12 Sundays Decoration Day	12 Saturdays 12 Sundays July 5th	12 Saturdays 12 Sundays July 5th Labor Day	12 Saturdays 12 Sundays Decoration Day Labor Day	12 Saturdays 12 Sundays Decoration Day	12 Saturdays 12 Sundays July 5th Labor Day	12 Saturdays 12 Sundays July 5th	12 Saturdays 12 Sundays Decoration Day June 17; Labor Day	*ALL STAR GAME AT WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 7*

Amusements

BOSTON

KEITH MEMORIAL—*Now!*

STATE LOEW'S ORPHEUM
SAME SHOW ON BOTH SCREENS
Held over 2nd week
WILLIAM POWELL • MYRNA LOY
"After the Thin Man"

"BIGGEST LAUGH SHOW IN BOSTON" —Record. Evgs. at 8:30
COPLEY "HELP YOURSELF"
All seats reserved 25c, 55c
A WPA FEDERAL THEATER production.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY THEATRE
NOW SHOWING
Jack Benny—"COLLEGE HOLIDAY"
James Melton—"Sing Me a Love Song"
WEDNESDAY—REVIEW
Ronald Colman
"A TALE OF TWO CITIES"
Simone Simon—"Girls' Dormitory"
HARVARD SQUARE KIR. 4380

NEW YORK, N. Y.

LAURENCE RIVERS, Inc. Presents
William Gaxton : : Kitty Carlisle
in ERIK CHARELL'S
WHITE HORSE INN
International Musical Comedy Success
CENTER Theatre, 49th St. and 6 Ave. New York City
Evgs. 8:30—55c to $3.80
Mats., Wed.—50c to $2.20. Sat.—55c to $2.75

Where to Dine

MANCHESTER, N. H.

Lunches and Dinners
HOME MADE PASTRY
"If it's Scott's it's good"
SCOTT'S TEA ROOM
Webster and Union Streets Phone 5644
Daniel Webster Highway
MANCHESTER, NEW HAMPSHIRE

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 50c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 45c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

BIG COMMISSIONS selling Easter, Birthday, Everyday cards to friends, neighbors; also personal stationery; samples free; experience unnecessary. Wallace Brown, 2285 Fifth Av., N. Y.

EXTRA money selling outstanding 14 folder $1. Every Day greeting card assortment. Up to 100% profit. 6 other year-round sellers. Samples on approval. Doehla Co., Dept 8 C-2, Fitchburg, Mass.

POLMET the wonderful polishing cloth that cleans all metals without liquid, paste or powder; approved by Good Housekeeping Institute; sells at 25c; big profits; sample free. F. O. Gale Co., Dept. 102, 15 Edinboro St., Boston, Mass.

APARTMENTS TO LET

LONDON—Coronation Weeks. 3½ miles west of Oxford Circus. Furnished flat, large light rooms, 3-4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, service; third floor, no lift. Write BM/HRMC, W.C.1.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON—Hand crocheted "First Bootees." They fit the little foot and stay on. Choice of colors, $1.25. MRS. H. FRANKLAND. 807 North 36th Street

HELP WANTED

WANTED—Husband and wife and unmarried man to teach next fall in a boys' boarding school in New England; must be experienced, have thorough knowledge of subject matter; a broad concept of teaching, and be athletically inclined; subjects to be covered: English, Music, Typewriting; actual membership in Christian Science church not requisite. Write full particulars and give references. Box X-8, Suite 1950, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

SALESMEN WANTED

AT LAST a new idea in shirts. Rosecliff shirts are worn and endorsed by famous movie stars, assuring latest, fastest selling styles; you can make big commissions daily; complete sample outfit free. Write today, DEPT. C82, ROSECLIFF, 1239 Broadway, New York

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BOSTON, 127 Beacon St.—Delightful two-room apartment combining modern conveniences with home-like atmosphere; ideal location. KEN. 1756.

APARTMENTS TO LET

NEWTONVILLE, MASS. — 6-room lower, or upper 8-room and 2 baths; thoroughly renovated; heated garages; 5 min. to high school. Christian Science church; may be seen at 14 Bonwood St., afternoon and evening.

CAMERAS AND PHOTOGRAPHIC

WE buy, sell and trade cameras, binoculars, microscopes, lenses, motion picture equipment; inquiries invited. NEWMAN CAMERA EXCHANGE, 1192 6th Ave., N. Y. LO. 5-8236.

CORSETIERES

A CORSET, CORSELETTE or BRASSIERE designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present day fashions.
IDA GORDON
18 E. 53rd St., New York City Plaza 3-3318

BEATRICE B. HILLS
Registered Spencer Corsetiere; we create a design specially for you. For free demonstration telephone 744-M, Nashua, N. H.

DANCING

PETERS-WRIGHT STUDIO
15 West 67th St., New York City
Modern, Creative, Ballet, Tap, Social, Acting.

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

MIDDLE-AGED woman wishes to become companion and friend to another woman; Christian Scientist preferred; in exchange for home preferably in or near Boston; excellent references. Box J-6, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FLORISTS

ADAM & SCHOTT
296 Fulton Avenue Hempstead, N. Y.
Member F. T. D. Hempstead 3553

FOLDING CHAIRS

FOLDING CHAIRS—A freight car in with 4500 chairs; some seconds and some closeout bargains. JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS, 27 Haymarket Sq., Boston Tel Cap 3632

HELP WANTED—MEN

HIGH-CLASS superintendent for Westchester estate, thoroughly experienced in gardening, cultivation and live stock; prefer married man for permanent position. Write full details. Box C-1, Suite 1330, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Florida Capital News Radiocast By Station WTAL

With Monitor Newscasters

TALLAHASSEE, Fla.—For news from their state offices and Legislature, Floridians in the state capital tune to Station WTAL, Tallahassee, where the State Legislature convenes. This station makes a practice of radiocasting special programs from the source of the State's legislation.

WTAL radiocasts on unlimited time on 1310 kilocycles. With a power of 100 watts it is said to be plainly heard over the entire region it serves. Equipment has already been installed for operation on 250 watts. An interesting feature of the station is its antenna system, which is grounded in the bed of an old lake. The station itself is located just outside the limits of Tallahassee on the Thomasville, Ga., highway. Both the studios and transmitter are located under one roof, on spacious grounds three acres in extent.

Besides its special political radiocasts, WTAL has two newscasts a day. One of these is "The Monitor Views the News," heard daily at 6:45 p. m. Other features are a Saturday Night Barn Dance, farmers' programs, and amateur programs. WTAL is an independent station, relying upon local programs and a transcription service. Twenty-five per cent of its programs are local and it has 78 clients, both local and national.

At present WTAL is trying to obtain permission to rebroadcast programs picked up from other stations and also to secure a shortwave transmitter license. Started in April, 1935, the station was completed the next October. Its building contains two studios, two offices, reception room, transmitter room and control room.

WTAL is owned and operated by the Florida Capital Broadcasters, Inc. Its president is Gilbert Freeman, who lives at the transmitter site. Richard Kingston is station director. Other members of the radio staff include two announcers and two operators. The office staff has a salesman and a stenographer.

This is article number 20 in the series. The next will appear on Wednesday, Feb. 10.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

HOUSEKEEPER for small family; $10 weekly. Christian Scientist preferred. P. O. Box 624, Hartsdale, New York.

MOTHER'S helper to assist with housework and small child; moderate salary and good home; Christian Scientist preferred. Write Advertiser 8 Lincoln Ave., Baldwin, L. I., N. Y.

RESPONSIBLE helper; some cooking; small family; moderate wages; pleasant home. 13 4th St., Garden City, N. Y. Tel. G. C. 1344-W.

JEWELERS

COME in, see our fine line of diamonds, silverware, watches and jewelry. ARTHUR W. PITT, 38 West Street, Boston.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

MOVING AND STORAGE

A MORE complete service offered, including storage, packing for rail or foreign shipment; local and interstate moving by van. NOBLE S. STEVER, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester Center, Boston, Mass. Tel. TALBOT 3400

OFFICE FURNITURE

WIDE selection of quality grades Desks, Chairs, Leather Sofas; attractively priced. EARLE, 41 West 43rd St., N. Y. C. (Bar Bldg.)

PENS REPAIRED

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
Pencraft WHILE YOU WAIT
We Sell All Makes
5 Bromfield Street, BOSTON

ROOMS AND BOARD

MONTREAL, Que., 1512 St. Mark St.—High class accommodation; tourists and permanent guests; board optional; easy access to Christian Science church. FI. 1871.

ROOMS TO LET

FOREST HILLS, Long Island—For men; two large bedrooms, bath, screened sun porch, entire second floor. Boulevard 8-9128. Mrs. C. B. Neicamp, 189 Puritan Ave.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1101 16th St., N. W.—Harmonious, well furnished rooms downtown, walking distance shopping and department districts; excellent meals.

RUGS AND CARPETS

BROADLOOM carpeting, quality grades (not all colors), specially priced to clear our stockroom. Exeter Carpet, 127 Madison Ave., N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, experienced, citizen, age 39; excellent references. Erich Schmidt, 300 East 79th St., N. Y. C. BU. 8-9775.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

MIDDLE-AGED, motherly widow, capable of managing a household, desires a position as housekeeper; loves young children; experienced attendant. Box G-25, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

YOUNG lady, colored, desires part time between 8-5; experienced, efficient, cooking, mending, care of children. UNiversity 4-8078, N. Y. C.

SOLOISTS WANTED

FIRST Church of Christ, Scientist, New Haven, Conn., would welcome applications for permanent soloist position; audition soon.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

ALICE K. LAWRENCE
Voice Freedom, Singing, Speaking, Private or Class Instruction. 300 W. 87th St., N. Y. C. Columbus 5-7750

SONG RECITAL—MARCH 6
ROBERT MALONE, Studio, 915 Carnegie Col. 5-5800—10 W. 61st St., N. Y. C.

SPEECH and Drama Studio—Marion D. Robb. Children's Sat. class beginning Feb. 13th. Endicott 2-7087, 520 West End Ave., N. Y. C.

WANTED TO BUY

HIGHEST cash prices for women's worn old fur coats, men's used clothing. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., N. Y. City, Room 903. CH. 4-4408.

WANTED—Women's worn fur coats, high cash prices; free appraisal. I. M. FUR, 1 W. 34th St., N. Y. WI. 7-7969. Opp. Empire State Bldg.

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone National 2142 8 to 4 daily, except Saturday, 8 to 1.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Home Made Bread, Rolls, Pies and Pastries, Fresh Daily. Try our own make Ice Cream.
Watch for our Weekly Special
Seven Day Baking
HAIG'S BAKERY
2473-18th Street N. W.
Near 18th and Columbia Road

EWARTS CAFETERIA
523 13th STREET N. W.
112 N. FIFTH, RICHMOND, VA.
112-14 MARKET, NORFOLK, VA.
Excellent Food
at Moderate Prices

LetterWriter Service
(FORMERLY LET-O-RITER)
907 15TH ST., N. W. ROOM 403
Multigraphing, Mimeographing, Addressing, Mailing, Personalized Letters
Prompt and Courteous Service
NAtional 4067

PEELER'S DRY CLEANING SERVICE
2300 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N. E.
Cleaning Pressing NORTH 1413 Dyeing Repairing
Send with confidence knowing they will be properly handled.

MAINE

AUBURN

SHOES REPAIRED
Mean Money Saved
Try Our Expert Work
at Moderate Prices
ROBERT W. VICKERY
154 TURNER STREET

RUSSELL'S MARKET
58 Union Street Phone 3
Fancy Meats, Groceries and Vegetables
Get the Habit—Trade at Russell's

Try Walton's Dinner Rolls
from
WALTON'S BAKERY
AUBURN

Flowers for Valentines
are the perfect symbol of love
Colonial Bouquets in Heart Boxes
Valentine Baskets with Flowers
Cheery Spring Plants
ROAK, *Florist*
AUBURN THEATRE BLDG. PH. 980

BANGOR

C. E. LEACH & SONS
MEATS *and* PROVISIONS
79 Pickering Square Dial 2-0023
766 Hammond Street Dial 6183

NEW DRESSES *for Every Type*
KICKERNICK UNDERWEAR
SLENDERKNIT SPORTWEAR
GOSSARD CORSETS
Smith's SPECIALTY Shop
HATS
HOSIERY
BANGOR, MAINE Opposite City Hall

LEWISTON

WE SELL
CITIES SERVICE HEATING OILS
Domestic Fuel, Furnace Oil, Range Oils
Also Gasoline and Lubricating Oils
FRED C. McKENNEY
COLLEGE and SABATTUS STS Tel. 2750

LAMEY-WELLEHAN
Arch Preserver—Red Cross
Shoes for Women
110 Lisbon Street

You cannot be smart in a costume designed for someone else —
Let NAOMI NASH
design and make your Spring Clothes to enhance your own particular charm
Telephone 623 for appointment

PORTLAND

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-5547
9 to 12 daily, except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Semi-Annual
SALE!
NOMEND
Silk Hosiery
New Spring shades . . . All First Quality . . . Chiffon and Service. Sizes 8½ to 10½.
Regular $1.00 HOSIERY 79c
3 pr. $2.25
Regular $1.15 HOSIERY 89c
3 pr. $2.55
Regular $1.35 HOSIERY $1.09
3 pr. $3.00
With prices increasing daily these savings are an exceptional value.
Owen, Moore's
Portland Maine

HEIRLOOMS MODERNIZED
Forgotten in your jewelry case are many old pieces which we can modernize into smart, modern jewelry. Also, among your jewelry probably are articles which, repaired by us, would be as attractive as new. Look through your jewel case now. Then stop in for our suggestions.
Carter Brothers Co.
Jewelers
521 CONGRESS STREET

Drink
OAKHURST DAIRY MILK
"There's None Better"
364 Forest Avenue, Portland, Me.

Randall & McAllister
Anthracite Coal Bituminous
Distributors for Maine
D. & H. Cone Cleaned Anthracite
Sewell Seam, Pool One, Navy Standard New River
Coke—Ford Charcoal Briquettes
Shell Oil

Langley's J. O. LANGLEY
630-634 Congress St.
599 Congress St.
Union Station
212 Middle St.
Famous for Quality Food and Service When in Portland, give us a call

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 1046.
9:00 A. M. to 11 A. M. except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Bouquet Print
TAFFETA SILKS, $1.98
with all the swish and swirl of a generation ago!
HARRY G. EMMONS

Diversi Wholesale Fruit Co.
Foreign and Domestic Fruits and Produce
6 DURGIN AVE. Phone 2100
Retail Dept., 10 N. Main Phone 1370

"Say it with Flowers"
from
GREENE'S FLOWER SHOP
Florist and Decorator
31A SOUTH MAIN ST. PHONE 201
Member Florists Telegraph Del. Ass'n.

Choice Selection of Small Gifts
R. H. TIPPET
10 Warren Street

Boutwell Mortuary
Resident Lady Assistant
190 North Main Street Tel. 24-W

Metropolitan Coal Co.
Pittston Coal and New England Coke
29 NO. MAIN ST. Tel. 364 and 365

HALL BROS. CO.
Distributor of FORD *Products*
FUEL OIL — RANGE OIL
Higher Quality—Prompt Delivery
TELEPHONE 1100

Seamans Electric Shop, Inc.
Electrical Contractors
General Electric Appliances and Radios
Kelvinator and Grunow Refrigeration
Lynn Oil Burners
26 PLEASANT STREET Phone 1486

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD (Continued)

"INTERWOVEN" HOSE
in
All the wanted bright plaids and "NU TOPS"
35c - 50c - $1.00 - $1.50
Brown & Batchelder
50 NORTH MAIN STREET

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main St., Concord, N. H.

Colburn's
Spanish Villa
CHOICE FOOD
SODA FOUNTAIN
Unexcelled Service
32 North Main Street

DOVER

"Say it with Flowers"
from
GARRISON HILL GREENHOUSES Inc.
Florists
Tel. 5 Dover, N. H.

Daeris Restaurant
Centrally Located Corner Central Ave. and Third St.
MODERN EQUIPPED
MODERN METHODS
CLEANLINESS

WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
JAMES K. HORNE
56 Summer St., Dover, N. H.

MATHES BROS. CO.
Insurance
5 LOCUST STREET
Tel. 511

Shoes and Rubbers for the Family
MORRILL BLDG.
H. E. HUGHES

MANCHESTER

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 2502-M, daily.
9 to 12 a. m. and 5 to 7:30 p. m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Manchester Upholstering Co.
EXPERT WORK
Carpet Cleaning, Mattress Making
We will gladly call and give you an estimate
209 MANCHESTER STREET

Karl W. Polson
Kalsomining, Paperhanging
and Painting Reasonably and Neatly Done
34 MASSABESIC ST.
Tel. Office 3146 Res. 4819-W

Gelinas Cleaners
Dry Cleaners and Dyers
566 Somerville St. Phone 1116-W
N. H. Cleaners for N. H. People

Chas. B. Kearns
Expert Shoe Repairing
73 HANOVER STREET PHONE 283

McLane and Taylor
STORAGE and CLEANING
Remodeling and Restyling
FURS
New York Furriers here to serve and advise you
624 WILLOW STREET PHONE 1480

NEWTON'S
SEAFOODS OF ALL KINDS
Buy Your Fish at a FISH MARKET
99 Manchester Street Phone 11

— Winter Motoring —
Driving pleasure depends upon the condition of your car. Change now to winter gear lubricants and prepare your radiators.
Individual Supervision—
Superior Workmanship
BROWN'S GARAGE
36 NO. ADAMS ST. PHONE 4845

Repairing and Overhauling
All Makes of Machines
This is the time to put yours in shape for the season.
GET OUR PRICES
New Hampshire Typewriter Co.
141 HANOVER ST.

Electrical Contractors
Appliances and Oil Burners
A. L. FRANKS & CO.
1196 Elm St. Phone 667 and 668

Buicks Last Longer
After You Buy
Try Our Service
Manchester and Nashua Buick Co.
294 Hanover Street

67th Anniversary Sale
A Merchandising Event of Great Importance
In appreciation of 67 years of Friendly Relations between this Store and the Shopping Public of New Hampshire
JAMES W. HILL CO.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER (Continued)

LEAVITT'S
THE LEAVITT CO.
Watch for unusual values at Leavitt's this FEBRUARY—at the fastest growing store in New England—where you get quality merchandise at a price.

LET US
SOLVE YOUR
LAUNDRY PROBLEMS
PHONE 1373
ALL SERVICES
at Reasonable Prices
MANCHESTER STEAM LAUNDRY
Established 1870

THE DRAPERY STUDIO

Curtains—Overdrapes
Slip Covers—Shades
For estimates call 1386
36 W. Central St.

NASHUA

ASHLEY'S ICE CREAM
HOLIDAY SPECIALS
Manufactured at
35 East Hollis St. Phone 950
Ice Cream in All Its Forms

Clearance Sale
Reduction on Coats and Dresses
THE SMART SHOP
169 Main Street Tel. 1190-W

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Manhattan

THE FUNERAL CHURCH
TRafalgar 7-8200
Beautiful chapel fully equipped with pews, pulpit, pipe-organ. Phone day or night.
FRANK E. CAMPBELL

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT

Sunnyfields Farm Certified Milk GRADE PASTEURIZED
Newport creamery
Tel. 389
MILK CREAM BUTTER EGGS BUTTERMILK BIRDEY'S ORANGEADE CHOCOLATE TOMATO JUICE COTTAGE CHEESE

George Bowen Coal Company
1845
BOWEN'S WHARF
Tel. 915

J. R. LORAH & CO.
Drug Store
HELENA RUBINSTEIN FACIAL PREPARATIONS
Bellevue Avenue

The D. J. Sullivan Co.
COKE COAL WOOD
Auburn Silent Automatic Oil Burner
FUEL OIL RANGE
515 THAMES STREET TEL. 675
Est. of W. E. Sullivan—A. J. Sullivan

WICKFORD

The Wickford Garage
SUNOCO — TYDOL
TEXAS — ESSO
GREASING — WASHING
Spotless Rest Rooms
Dock and Water Front Service
"At the Bridge" Wickford, R. I.

VIRGINIA

NEWPORT NEWS

NACHMAN'S
32nd St. and Washington Ave.
The New
1937
Spring Suits
Are Entirely Mannish Even to the Materials
$16.95 to $29.75

NORFOLK

GROVES MARKETS
3820 Granby Street
1517 Colley Avenue
Quality Groceries, Meats, Vegetables and Fish

— WRIGHT —
COAL & WOOD CO., INC.
AGENTS
1022 W. 40 St., Norfolk, Va.
Phone 22661
DIAL 22663
for
Norfolk's Leading Laundry
Fairfax Family Laundry Corp.
717-721 Fairfax Ave., Norfolk, Va.

VIRGINIA

NORFOLK (Continued)

Cambece
DRY CLEANERS
Cleaning—Pressing—Repairing
Dial 23618
Six Stores in Norfolk

FRANK R. FORD, Inc.
Jewelers and Silversmiths
Tel. 25345 229 Granby Street

Modern Food Markets
PENDER'S
Stores Conveniently Located Throughout Va. and N. C.

Quality Furniture at Popular Prices
Willis
Granby Street, Corner Main

RICE'S
Fashion Corner
Where Freemason Crosses Granby
"Always First to Feature the First Fashions First"

RICHMOND

FUQUA & SHEFFIELD
Florists
2926 Westhampton Ave. Tel. 52862
New Shop
119 W. Brookl'd-Park-Blvd. Tel 30193

JAMES OPTICAL COMPANY
204 N. 5th Street Dial 21492

F. W. DABNEY & CO.
(Broad at Fifth)
ARCH-PRESERVER SHOES
for Men
ENNA JETTICK { 5.00 / 6.00 }
for Women
"You need no longer be told that you have an expensive foot"

ROANOKE

Clover
MILK BUTTER ICE CREAM
Clover Creamery Co., Inc.
ROANOKE, VA.

MAGIC CITY LAUNDRY, Inc.
"At Memorial Bridge"
Dial 7718—7719 Roanoke, Va.

JOSEPH SPIGEL, INC.
Campbell Avenue at Henry Street
Make our store your headquarters. Everything ready to wear for Women, Misses and Children

FEDERAL BAKERY
Don't forget quality is our motto in all our products, and we Specialize in Salt Rising Bread.
Phone 9456 109 Market Square

Rutroughs, Inc.
Hickey-Freeman Clothes
"Fashions for Men"
PONCE DE LEON HOTEL BUILDING

WEST VIRGINIA

CHARLESTON

"THE KINGS"
Shoe Rebuilders—Shoe Shine—Hat Cleaning and Reblocking—Shoe Dyeing and Tinting—Clothes Cleaned and Pressing—Glove Cleaning
808 QUARRIER STREET

CLARKSBURG

Kickernick
The Freedom pair
Sold at
Watts-Sartor-Lear Co.

HUNTINGTON

The ANDERSON NEWCOMB Co.
HUNTINGTON'S
Oldest and Largest Department Store
927 Third Avenue Phone 7181

HAMPTON BROTHERS
Licensed operators of Piggly Wiggly Stores
STORES
928 Third Avenue
Corner 5th Avenue at 1st Street
1209 Fourth Avenue
1012 10th Street
741 Sixth Avenue
1010 Tenth Street
1201 Adams Avenue
3rd Avenue at 26th Street

George H. Wright Co.
Custom Tailors
Men's Ready-to-Wear Clothing
Furnishings
TENTH AND FOURTH AVENUES

WEST VIRGINIA

HUNTINGTON (Continued)

F. W. ROCKWAY S. G. BEACH
Bockway Plumbing Co.
Plumbing — Heating
Ventilating
Sanitary Engineers
ESTIMATORS CONSULTANTS
1321 FOURTH AVENUE

Farmers
Phone 7171 814 SIXTH AVE.

Canada

ALBERTA

CALGARY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Calgary M. 2444.
9:00 A. M. to 5:00 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JENKINS'
GROCETERIA LTD.
"Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"

PIGGLY WIGGLY

Hudson's Bay Company
When in Calgary
Shop With Confidence
At "The Bay"
PHONE M 83

Men's Hats, Shirts, Socks
Neckwear, Gloves
Mufflers
TOM CAMPBELL'S
Smile Hat Shops Calgary Edmonton

SHOES
Quality Shoes at a Price—
$3 to $7
Sterling Shoes Ltd.
209 8TH AVENUE, WEST

Milk—Cream—Buttermilk
Hail Driver or Phone M-4686
UNION MILK CO., Ltd.
"Union" Is Strength
Phone M-4470 Residence L-2412—L-1768

JAMES MORRIS
FLORIST and SEEDSMAN
WEDDING BOUQUETS
FLORAL DESIGNS
331A—8th Ave., West

ALBERTA LAUNDRY
Launderers, Cleaners, Dyers
Try Our "THRIFTY SERVICE"
6c per pound
PHONE R 2051
730 2ND AVE., WEST Calgary

EDMONTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 27763.
9 to 12 daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Downtown Prices At Your Door
SAFEWAY STORES
DISTRIBUTION WITHOUT WASTE

You Never Pay More at Edmonton's Own Store
JOHNSTONE WALKER LIMITED

Hudson's Bay Company
INCORPORATED 2nd MAY 1670
We always carry a complete stock of fruits and vegetables in season. Deliveries will be made to your home if you telephone 27141 or 26191.

Real Estate, Insurance, Rentals, Valuations, Estates Managed
Kenwood & Kenwood
10119-100A Street Phone 21583

FORD CARS—FORD SERVICE
Ford
DOMINION MOTORS LIMITED
102nd Street South of Jasper Ave.
Edmonton, Alberta

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

ZORIC
ODORLESS DRY CLEANING
new method CLEANERS · LAUNDERERS
Three-Seven-Two Burnell Street
Phone 37-222
WINNIPEG, MAN.

PIGGLY WIGGLY
Piggly Wiggly (Canadian) Ltd.
Operating 22 Modern Food Markets in Winnipeg

Hudson's Bay Company
For Your
VALENTINE PARTY
Consult the "Bay" Hostess Shop
We supply dishes—favors—decorations—prizes—refreshments and suggestions that will make your party a joyous long-to-be-remembered affair!
Hostess Shop, Fifth Floor

The WINNIPEG SUPPLY-FUEL COMPANY LIMITED

RED & WHITE STORES
Preference Given to Made-in-Canada Goods. Operated Co-operatively. Sponsored in Western Canada by
Western Grocers Limited
Head Office: WINNIPEG, CANADA

You Can Whip Our Cream—But You Can't Beat Our Milk
MILK CREAM BUTTER
201 101
Modern Dairies Ltd.

"Just Real Good Cleaners"
SCOTT'S
LIMITED
Dry Cleaners and Dyers
Just DIAL 80175 FOR SERVICE
CLEANERS DYERS

QUINTON'S
FURRIERS TEL. 42351

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

ALL IRONED FAMILY WASHING
12 cents a pound
Call R. 1442
City LAUNDRY
104 Main St. West, Hamilton
DRY CLEANERS

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Baker 3320 Daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LONDON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Fairmont 218 9 A. M. — 5 P. M. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Ontario Furniture Ltd.
HOMEFURNISHERS
For forty years this store has been recognized as *the Furniture House of Western Ontario*
228-230 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met. 1178

Middlesex Motors Ltd.
Ford
60 employees. Fender and Body Repairing. Repairs all cars. "Noted for service."
447 Talbot St. at Queens Ave. Met. 1840

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

Thos. Jackson & Sons Ltd.
370 Colony Street, Winnipeg
Phone 37 021
COAL, COKE and WOOD

Comfortable Shoes Make Easy Days
HEEL HUGGER SHOES
for Men and Women
AAAA to EEE, SIZE 1 to 12
Yours for Foot Comfort
Macdonald Shoe Store
LIMITED
494 MAIN STREET

SEE NEXT PAGE

ONTARIO

LONDON (Continued)

Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend

Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS

Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.

Also

Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk, Powdered Buttermilk.

QUALITY—SERVICE

We Aim to Be Worthy

See Our Display Advertisement on Page 2.

Cliff Robinson

Quality Meats, Provisions

For early service, phone your order the night before to the nearest of our four stores:

202 Dundas .....Met 7111
613 Dundas .....Fair 970
729 Richmond .....Met 167
77 Wharncliffe .....Met 4568

"SUPERTEST"

TRADE MARK

Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again.

Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec

SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD.

CUMMING'S

PROSPERITY SALE

A real opportunity for men, young men and boys to replenish their wardrobes at special prices

CUMMING *The Clothier*

248 Dundas Street, LONDON
Stores also at Stratford and Galt

COURTESY—
SERVICE—
SATISFACTION
at

Smallman & Ingram
Limited

"Western Ontario's Biz Department Store"

AYLMER LAUNDRY
and DRY CLEANERS

Try Our Thrifty Service

All flat work finished.

Shirts with This Service, 10c each
487 Richmond St. Met. 5100

ADAM PALMER, Branch Manager

Geo. E. Logan & Sons

FUNERAL HOME

Our Modern Chapel Is Completely Air-Conditioned and Cooled.

Moderate Prices

Phone Met. 1968 371 Dundas Street

OTTAWA

USE

Ottawa Dairy
LIMITED

MILK—from tested cattle, properly pasteurized.

BUTTER—choice and freshly churned.

ICE CREAM—of quality and flavor.

For Milk and Butter Phone Queen 1188

For Ice Cream Phone Queen 161

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO. Ltd.

invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for

The Ottawa Evening Citizen

CANADA BREAD CO.
LIMITED
Makers of
THE FAMOUS
BUTTER NUT BREAD
Rich as Butter—Sweet as a Nut
458 Catherine St., Ottawa Sher. 600

TORONTO

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hy. 7298. 8:00 A. M. to 1:00 P. M.

ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Ellen Bradley's Grill

7 ADELAIDE EAST
Good Food, Well Cooked, Nicely Served
(WE CATER FOR BANQUETS)

Good Shoes for All Occasions

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORE Ltd.

106 YONGE STREET TORONTO

Phone MElrose 1930 827 BLOOR ST. W.

PRINCE HARDWARE
COMPANY LIMITED

Crockery, Paints, Oils and Glass. Plumbing, Tinsmithing, etc., Electric Wiring and Repairs. Estimates Furnished. Carpentering Done.

Emergency Calls—KEn. 4765 W. LOm. 2788

ONTARIO

TORONTO (Continued)

Miss Puritan says:

why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?

Call me at KINGSDALE 5171

PURITAN
Laundress
and Drycleaning
Service

292 BRUNSWICK AVENUE

MILNES COAL-COKE

88 KING ST. EAST TORONTO

Acme Farmers Dairy, Ltd.

Milk, Cream
Butter
Ice Cream
Eggs
Midway 3541

Callow Brothers

STATIONERS PRINTERS
OFFICE SUPPLIES

Telephone Waverley 1856
Cor. Adelaide and Victoria Sts.
Toronto

The Hoodleigh

CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

STOP & SHOP

Choice Meats, Fruits and Vegetables, Quality Groceries

Use the Phone—We Deliver

Pictures and FRAMING

Greeting Cards for All Occasions

THE RIPPON ART
490 BLOOR STREET W.

RICHARD HONEYFORD

Barrister, Solicitor
Notary Public

631 Confederation Life Building
TORONTO, CAN.

12 RICHMOND STREET, EAST
Phone El 3836

ALWAYS ASK FOR

CANADA BREAD

"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

---

3 Chapels in TORONTO

Dependable Funeral Service

McDougall & Brown
Limited

St. Clair and Pinewood MElrose 2423

DOAN

COAL COMPANY, LIMITED

Your Patronage Is Solicited

COAL COKE

LL. 3131

MISS T. ARMSTRONG

Permanent Waves of Quality for Women Who Know

$3.50, $5.00 to $10.00

BEAUTY SERVICE 50c

685 YONGE ST. MIdway 3436
SERVICE FOR PARTICULAR PEOPLE

WINDSOR

ESTABLISHED 1910 Dial 3-2456

Warren the Cleaner
Limited

Office and Plant:
464 Crawford Avenue, Windsor, Ont.

QUEBEC

MONTREAL (Continued)

THE ROBERT SIMPSON MONTREAL LIMITED

The Famous Spring Sale of

COATS
and
SUITS

- Paris and New York styles.
- Fine imported woolens.
- Impeccable finishing.
- Once-a-year values.

Simpson's

THRIFT-STOP-SHOP

THRIFT STORES Ltd.
& WHALE MARKETS, Inc.

STOP & SHOP Ltd.

Finest Quality
GROCERIES
MEATS — FISH
FRESH FRUITS
and
VEGETABLES

FREE DELIVERY
and PHONE SERVICE
at ALL STORES

Coronation Colours

Request a copy of our beautiful, authentic Coronation Colour chart when sending in your next order. Use these new shades for *all* your dyeing.

FRONTENAC 1731

Dechaux
FRERES LIMITEE

ELMHURST MILK

Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs

DEXTER 8401

COAL FUEL OIL

*DOLLARD 4601

Vipond-Tolhurst Coal
COMPANY LIMITED

FUR COATS

Made to Measure and Ready Made

Guaranteed Quality, Inspection Invited

JAY WOLFE, Inc.

MANUFACTURING FURRIERS,

Lancaster 7029 1193 Phillips Square

A Complete Department Store

HENRY MORGAN & CO. Limited

FLOWERS

A Name and Address Worth Remembering for QUALITY VALUE—SERVICE

MISS CAIRNS

1251 McGill College Ave., Montreal
Phone: Lancaster 7438

Member Florist Telegram Delivery Association

SHAVER'S LAUNDRY

8 LAUNDRY SERVICES

Send Your Fine Linens

WI. 4115

SASKATCHEWAN

SASKATOON

Purity Milk, Butter Ice Cream

PURITY DAIRY PRODUCTS, LTD.

PHONE 5551 731 BROADWAY

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line for one or two insertions, 1/2 a line for three, four or five insertions within a week, 1/- a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address, and letters addressed to Box . . . BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office

ART

JAMES ARMSTRONG, 18, Tooks Court, Cursitor St., London, E. C. 4.—Expert restoration of pictures, coloured prints, drawings, carving in wood and stone.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

COMFORT, QUIET AND CHARM—Permanent or passing guests; partial board from 2 gns. MISS BANNISTER, 30 Orsett Terrace, Hyde Park, London, W. 2. Tel. Padd. 3359.

BRIGHTON, 20, Montpelier Road — Highly recommended, liberal table; gas fires, bedrooms; homely; central; near sea; 2 gns. p. w. C. H. W.

BOARD FOR ANIMALS

LONDON—Boarding for animals under experienced care; also, stripping, shampooing, toilet work, etc. F. J. RICHMOND, 221 Queen's Road, Peckham, S. E. 15. New Cross 0498.

DRESSMAKING

DRESSMAKING — Bring your materials to "Silvestria." Good cut, personal attention, coats and gowns. 47a Marloes Rd., Kensington, W. 8. Western 3984.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

Wakeman & Cadogan Agency
(Miss White), 16 Elizabeth St., London, S. W. 1
Tel. Sloane 2081 Open daily 10-5:30 Sat 10-12.

FLATS FOR SALE

LONDON, S. Kensington—Long lease for sale. Darling little flat, quiet, cul de sac mews, 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette, own garage. Box W-634, BCM/CSM, London.

FLATS TO LET

LONDON—Self-contained, unfurnished family flat, 3 large rooms, also kitchen-dining room and bathroom; pleasant quiet road near Ladbroke Grove Station; buses to all parts; £90 per annum. Owner's telephone Wordsworth 1859. Box W-32, BCM/CSM, London.

LONDON—Bedroom and large sittingroom to let furnished; in quiet first floor flat facing South; c. h. w.; tel.; good maid kept; suitable for business lady or gentleman or practitioner. Write Box W-627—BCM/CSM, London, or phone Park 5080.

LONDON — FOR CORONATION, furnished flat with service, bedroom and dressing room, bathroom, large sittingroom on first floor at Clarges Street just off Piccadilly. Box M-772, BCM/CSM, London.

LONDON, South Kensington—Attractive well furnished modern flat; lift; near 7 Christian Science churches; access charming garden adjoining; any period. Box W-624, BCM/CSM, London.

LONDON, South Kensington — Flat unfurnished; 2 reception, hall, 4 bedrooms, 2 bath, kitchen and pantry, etc.; £325 p. a. Box W-625—BCM/CSM, London.

LONDON, Mill Hill—Furnished flat; double bedroom, lounge, modern conveniences; rent moderate; would separate. Box W-628—BCM/CSM, London.

LONDON—Unfurnished flat, self-contained; 2 rooms, kitchen, bath, lavatory; ladies only. Box M-891—BCM/CSM, London.

WESTMINSTER, London — Small furnished flat to be let from April 5th until October 30th; special terms to careful tenant. Box M-527, BCM/CSM, London.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE—French Empire Furniture; English mahogany; old oak. View by appointment. Morrison, 9 Alma Square, London, N.W.8.

FURNITURE, china, bedding of 4-roomed country cottage, available March; complete or otherwise. Phone Park 4544 or write BM/REMC W. C. 1.

HOUSE REPAIRS

CARRUTHERS—PUTNEY 6392
Plumbers, Domestic, Sanitary, Hot Water Engineers, Gas Fitters and Decorators,
57 Schubert Road, London, S. W. 15.

HOUSES TO LET

SCOTLAND—To let for summer months or on lease, comfortable mansion, 18 bedrooms, 4 reception rooms, 6 bathrooms, electric light, beautiful grounds and large kitchen garden; 1½ miles from station; situated between Edinburgh and North Berwick, within easy reach of 7 or 8 famous golf courses. Box M-772, BCM/CSM, London.

CORONATION—House to let, furnished; London; 2 sitting, 3 bedrooms (4 beds); everything electric; 20 mins. Piccadilly. Box W-578, BCM/CSM, London.

LAUNDRIES

AT THE ROYAL FRENCH LAUNDRY
ACTON, W. 3 (Acorn 1794)
Silks and Woollens are washed by hand in Soft Water with Pure Soap. Cleaning, Dyeing and Mending undertaken.
Members of the British Launderers Research Association

Tel Park 7211 Est. 1864
BURGESS'S LAUNDRY
103 Walmer Road, North Kensington, W 10
Depot at 159 High Street
Notting Hill Gate

CROWN LAUNDRY FULHAM
PERFECT WORK—MENDING FREE
PLEASE WRITE OR RING MRS. JOYCE
NEWTON RENOWN 3127 35 MILES RADIUS

MOTORCARS

ANY MAKE of new or reliable used cars supplied, insurance arranged; tyres, motor and electrical accessories. REID & SIPPORD, LTD., 69 Kinnerton St., Wilton Place, London, S. W. 1. Tel Sloane 2939

MOTOR CARS Every make supplied, new or used. HIRE PURCHASE. HIRE CARS for touring with fixed repurchase price.
MORGANS MOTORS
119 Queens Road, Bayswater, London, W. 2
Phone BAYswater 6065

OFFICES TO LET

LONDON, W. 1—Ground floor rooms available as practitioner's office in quiet house near Earls Court and High Street, Kensington. Box W-546, BCM/CSM, London.

OPTICIANS

MR. CECIL DAY, Consulting Optician
140, Park Lane, London, W. 1
Tel. Mayfair 3194.

W. E. JONES F.B.O.A. F.N.A.O.
(Trading as J. Whitehouse), Consulting Optician. Daily 10 a. m. to 7 p. m. (Thursday, 10 to 12). 37 Warwick Street, Belgravia, London, S. W. 1. Every optical need. Phone: Vic. 8085

PATENT ATTORNEYS

F. J. CLEVELAND & CO
(F. J. Cleveland, F.C.I.P.A., A.M.I.Ae.E.)
Chartered Patent Agents
29 Southampton Buildings
LONDON W.C. 2, ENGLAND
British and Foreign Patents.
Trade Marks and Designs

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

KINGSTON-ON-THAMES—Furnished sitting room and bedroom to let; modern house, meals optional, terms moderate, 24, Fassett Road.

PERSONAL SERVICE

CORONATION—Personal and social publicity and secretarial services for American and Colonial visitors; terms on application. JOHN McCULLOCH, Sentinel House, London, W. C. 1.

LADY of wide social circle offers services, shopping, entertaining during forthcoming London season; remuneration by arrangement. Box W-629, BCM/CSM, London.

MISS NATHALIE ROSENWAX introduces and accompanies visitors all kinds wholesale shopping. Phone Regent 4168 or call Eureka, 235 Regent St., London

POST VACANT

LONDON—For May, possibly longer, daily, part or full time; happy, capable nursery governess for boy four; Christian Scientist preferred; sleep home; uniform required. Write fully, stating age, salary, references. Box G-31, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, U. S. A.

LONDON—Wanted, useful help; light duties; maid kept. Box M-2314, BCM/CSM, London.

European Local Classified

(Continued)

POST WANTED

CAPABLE lady secretary-companion requires residential post; able to drive car; would travel; highly recommended; with Christian Scientists preferred. MISS GAYLER, 144 Butler Rd., Harrow.

CHARTERED accountant, 32, 6½ years professional and commercial experience on the Continent; fluent German; seeks progressive position with commercial or professional firm. Box W-620—BCM/CSM, London.

EASTER HOLIDAYS — Teacher of French (native of Geneva) is ready accept post useful companion to lady who would appreciate further knowledge French language; very excellent references. Box M-982, BCM/CSM, London.

EXPERIENCED high-class dressmaker, coats, etc.; willing go any capacity, private or business; to meet the need. MISS MARGARET E. BULMER, 26 Ventnor St., Newland Ave., Hull.

SECRETARY (woman) experienced with solicitors, merchants, foreign mission work, etc., desires change of post. Box W-620—BCM/CSM London.

SWISS GIRL, already in England, trained children's nurse, seeks post with children, or as companion; German and French. FRL. GRABER, 42 Aberdeen Park, London, N. 5.

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHERS

FULL SECRETARIAL and COMMERCIAL SERVICES. Shorthand, typewriting, duplicating; staff; dictation rooms; confidential work for churches, teachers and practitioners understandingly executed. Phone Metropolitan 3180, H. CRAIG-KELLY & CO., 20 Copthall Ave., London, E. C. 2.

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHERS

DUPLICATING TYPEWRITING ETC.
The Talbot Typewriting Office (Miss O. Phenix)
21 Mincing Lane, London, E. C.
Phone MANsion Ho 1307

ROOMS TO LET

72, INVERNESS TERRACE, W. 2—Attractive quiet house, close Kensington Gardens, within easy reach Christian Science churches; furnished rooms; meals optional; moderate terms. Bay 3039.

KENSINGTON, London, near High St.—Residential rooms; breakfasts, baths, c. h. and service 30/- p. w.; near Christian Science church. Phone WES. 8758. Box W-421, BCM/CSM, London.

LONDON—Attractively furnished bed-sitting rooms; divans; gas fires; telephone; ladies; from 17/-. 113a, Westbourne Grove, W. 2. Bayswater 2902.

LONDON—Newly furnished bed-sitting rooms, constant hot water, central heating, P. O. telephones, from 35/- p. w. with breakfast. 26 Palace Court, W. 2.

LONDON—Flatlet, Bed-sittingrooms; (ladies); quiet house; near Christian Science church; view mornings. Park 7110. 29, Kensington Place W.8.

LONDON, Belsize Park—Two rooms, small kitchen, bath, lavatory (unfurnished); £90 p. a. also small furnished room, 14/6, inclusive light, baths, house laundry; Christian Scientists preferred. Box W-208, BCM/CSM, London.

LONDON, Porchester Terrace (Sixty Seven)—Comfortably furnished rooms, H. & C. throughout; bed, bath, breakfast 6/6; permanent guests from 27/6, reduction for sharing. Langham 2679.

LONDON—Two comfortably furnished rooms close Kensington Gardens; quiet house; constant hot water; breakfasts optional. Miss Evans, 34A, Clanricarde Gardens, W. 2.

LONDON, Kensington, 53, Scarsdale Villas, W. 8—Attractive, quiet divan, bed-sitting rooms, with breakfast, moderate terms. Western 8609.

ROOMS WANTED

LONDON—For May, pleasant modern bed-sitting room or suite; centrally located; near park; fireplace; breakfast, for mother and four-year child. Please write fully, including rates Box G-22, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, U. S. A.

TEA ROOMS

RAINBOW CAKE SHOP, 500a, Edgware Rd. London—Home-made cakes, pastries, pies, jams, chocolates, lunches and tea.

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

RYAN and RYAN
(The House Bureau) Flaxman 2747
Queens Elm Corner, Church Street, Chelsea
HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS
Special attention. Rent collection and management

For PROPERTY INVESTMENTS consult
LESLIE MINNIS & CO. A. A. I.
Surveyors, Estate Agents and Valuers
36 Bond St., Ealing, W. 5 Tel. EALing 2127
Also houses for occupation

UPHOLSTERING

MARSHALL & BROWN, Loose Covers, Curtains, all soft furnishing, 52 Ullswater Road, London, S. W. 13. Riverside 6239

WATCH REPAIRING

WATCH and clockmaker, 25 years' experience, W. MOSTON, 176a Upper Richmond Rd., Putney, London, S.W.15. 'Phone Putney 3693.

WINDOW CLEANING

THE CRYSTAL WINDOW CLEANING SERVICE, 161, Norroy Road, Putney, S. W. 15. Moderate Charges; Fully Insured.

England

LONDON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Whitehall 9691. 9 A. M. — 5 P. M. daily.

ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

INSURANCE
AT ITS BEST!
Service given by
STANLEY J. PETTINGALL
INSURANCE BROKER
1/2 Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.3.
(by appointment)
and at Station Approach, Chingford, E.4.
'Phone Silverthorn 2018/2019

"A Bargain in Every Purchase"

is the slogan adopted by

Bradley & Perrins Ltd.

who supply only the best and most reliable goods at moderate prices. General Fancy and Furnishing Drapers, 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367 and 369 Harrow Road, Paddington, London, W. 9.

GOOD BOOKS ARE GOOD FRIENDS

Let me find new friends for you.

JOHN STEVENS BOOKS RECORDS MUSIC
136 Ladbroke Grove W10.
Call or phone, Park 6074.

F. WHITTLESEA

1 and 2 Dacre Chambers, Strutton Ground, S. W. 1. Victoria 7826.
60 Bury Walk, Fulham Road, S. W. 3. Kensington 7186.

BUILDER ● DECORATOR ● CONTRACTOR
SANITARY AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING
● CABINET MAKING ●
ANTIQUE FURNITURE RESTORED

ALL KINDS OF Insurance Endowment-Annuities, etc

F. R. GARNETT
23 WELLESLEY COURT
STRAWBERRY HILL
TEL: POPESGROVE 2942-MIDDX

Dilleys Dairies

HIGH-CLASS DAIRY PRODUCE

Special terms to Restaurants and Hotels.

Whitehall 5535 2 Old Queen Street WESTMINSTER, S. W. 1

PEMBROKE HOUSE LAUNDRY

22 and 24 Stanley Gardens, Acton Vale, W.3
Established 1864
TEL. SHEPHERDS BUSH 2520

Specialty: Silks and Flannels, and Finished Ironing.

MEG SCOTT

60 SOUTH MOLTON ST. W. 1.

Court Hairdresser Telephone
Beauty Salon Mayfair 4837

TEL. FLAXMAN 5365

KENDALL & SONS
(Chelsea) Ltd.
BUILDERS—DECORATORS
UPHOLSTERERS

High Class Work in Town or Country
Estimates and advice willingly given.
15 SYDNEY ST., CHELSEA, S. W. 3.

LONDON

LONDON (Continued)

"LAIRD SCHOBER" SHOES

FROM

Charles H. Baber, Ltd
302-8 REGENT STREET
LONDON, W. 1.
Near Queens Hall

POULTRY MEAT RABBITS

Deliveries in Districts: Maida Vale, Lancaster Gate, Paddington, Kensington, Chelsea, Fulham, Hammersmith.

Agents for Glenthorn Farm SAUSAGES Thame, Oxon.

FAMILY TRADE
Contractors for Hotels, Schools and Institutions

RIDLER & SON
179, Westbourne Grove Bayswater 0837

CULLIMORE & STOKES
51 Ledbury Road Bayswater 1632

LESLEY, LAY & LESLEY
TAILORS
AND
BREECHES MAKERS
23, BUCKLERSBURY.
3 door from Mansion House
QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, E.C.4.
PHONE CITY 3930

RELIABLE GOODS PERSONAL ATTENTION

VAIL & CO.
PRINTERS, PUBLISHERS and STATIONERS
170 Farringdon Road, E. C. 1
West End Branch, Ogle Street
Gt. Portland Street, W. 1.
Telephones: Clerkenwell 2048
2049
Museum 7311-2 (Ogle St.)

Tickets, Circulars and Reports of Meetings—Poster Designs of Every Description

---

FLAXMAN 0372

J. B. SHEARS & SONS
PRINTERS
POSTERS ▫ LEAFLETS ▫ TICKETS
HEADINGS AND ALL STATIONERY
64 SYDNEY ST., CHELSEA,
S.W.3. And at Fulham.

★ VERITY PRESS

STATIONERY · CATALOGUES
CIRCULARS
All Commercial Printing

BIS 7473 — 205 HACKNEY RD. LONDON, E.2

GWYN-MOYRA
FLORIST and GARDENER

148 Sloane St. London, S.W.1. Sloane 1910

Cut Flowers, Foliage, Mixed bunches Window Boxes, Garden work of all descriptions. Flowers sent to all boats. *Telegrams* Gwyn-Moyra "Knights"

Paddington 5929 *Visit*

MARTIN MISHLER'S

MODERN HAIRDRESSING SALOON
for Ladies and Gentlemen

First-class Service Moderate Charges
43 EDGWARE RD Marble Arch London

BRITANNIC
CARBON COMPANY, Ltd.
E. O. H. Hendery P. Hendery
Carbons, Typewriter Ribbons, Typewriting, Duplicating Office, Stationery, Printing, etc. Translations.
Phone City 4521. 84 Mansion House Chambers, Queen Victoria St., E. C. 4.

LONDON GARDENS

118-120 Knightsbridge, S. W. 1.
84 Brompton Rd., S. W. 3
17 Church St., W. 8
Cables: Londogarda KEN. 7288

E. T. NEEDHAM & Co.
LIMITED
85 London Wall, E. C. 2

For Every
INSURANCE

F. WARREN & CO'S GUARANTEED COALS

PHONES MUSEUM 0732 ETC

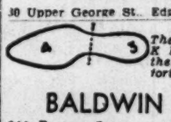
DRAYTON HOUSE GORDON STREET, W.C.1.
(Facing Euston Station)

THE LITTLE CAKE SHOP

HOME MADE CAKES, FRUIT and MEAT PIES, SAVOURIES.

Luncheons and Teas

30 Upper George St., Edgware Road, W. 1.



The diagram of the K Plus Fitting being the Outline of Comfort.

BALDWIN SMITH

241 Regent Street 103 Cheapside

K Shoe Specialist

Phone: FLAxman 1701

PRINTING

Strictly Private and Confidential

PITE & THYNNE

278a King's Road, S. W. 3

LONDON N.—Finchley

Gowns and Sportswear
Dressmaking to Individual Taste
Large Sizes a Speciality

Joan E. Daniels

Jed

Regent House (Opposite Arcadia)
REGENTS PARK RD.
Church End, Finchley, N. 3.
Tel. Finchley 2989

LONDON N. W. Golders Green (Highfield)

For Everything
that is practical and inexpensive go to

Timothy Whites

The Reliable Household Stores

57, Golders Green Road, N. W. 11

LONDON

LONDON N. W.—Hampstead

Beautiful Fabrics for CURTAINS and LOOSE COVERS

Admirable range of artistic materials for Curtains and Loose Covers including many interesting new designs in a wide variety of attractive colourings.

BOWEN & MALLON

133—137 Finchley Road, N.W.3.

LONDON N. W.—Hendon

COLINDALE LAUNDRY
Bell Lane, Hendon, N. W. 4

The Most Modern and Reliable Laundry

Satisfaction ensured for all classes of service.

Tel. HENDON 1059

LONDON E.—Chingford

SHOES!

for every occasion

J. WARREN & SON

151, Station Road, Chingford

Noted for repairs. 'Phone Silverthorn 1428

LONDON E.—Leytonstone

SPRING FURNISHING
at
BEARMANS

PELMETS AND CURTAINS
LOOSE COVERS
RE-UPHOLSTERING
ESTIMATES FREE

HIGH RD., LEYTONSTONE
Tel. LEYtonstone 1131-6

G. J. HARDY
11 and 12 CHURCH LANE

Ladies' and Children's Outfitter
Agent for Jaeger, Saracen, Kosiclad, Morleys and Dents.

Phone LEYtonstone 2873

Phone LEYtonstone 2947

PERMANENT WAVING
F. H. HOLNESS

Ladies' and Children's Hairdresser
855A HIGH ROAD
Hours 9-7 (inc. Thurs.), Sat. 9-1

R. W. & I. PUDDICOMBE
BEAUTIFUL FURS

Call and inspect the new and fascinating models we are now showing for the coming season.

690 High Road, Leytonstone LEY 1124
Station Broadway, Woodford BUC. 0246

LONDON E.—Woodford

STREAMLINE Cleaners

SAME DAY SERVICE
Orders Taken by Telephone.
Collections and Deliveries by Motor Van
Dyers and Cleaners de Luxe—Wearing Apparel and Household Furnishings Cleaned by Experts
25 WOODFORD PARADE, HIGH ROAD, SOUTH WOODFORD TEL. WANstead 3322

Warner's Ltd Tailors—Hosiers and School Outfitters

128 George Lane and 122 High Road
Also at Layton, Loughton, Chingford, Bromley, Kent.

LONDON S. E. Herne Hill

OAKLEY & SON, LTD.

309, Railton Rd., Herne Hill, S. E. 24
and
26, Richmond Hill Surrey

LOTUS DELTA

"Specialists in Shoe Fitting"

LONDON S. E. West Norwood

McCANN & SON

LOTUS DELTA

The Modern Shoe Store
Knights Hill

WEST NORWOOD, S. E. 27
Phone Streatham 2071

LONDON, S. W. Putney District and Barnes

OPTICIANS
J. W.
TimmiS

142 High Street, Putney, S. W. 15
(Opposite Post Office)
Telephone PUTNEY 1410

NUTTING & SONS

High Class Grocery and Provisions
4 Medfield Street, S. W. 15
Phone: PUTney 0361

CHOCOLATES AND CONFECTIONERY at 1 Medfield Street

ROEHAMPTON

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailors

Lavers Way

223, Upper Richmond Road, Putney
'Phone Putney 6169
REMODELLING FURS, ETC.

LONDON S. W.—Streatham

ROSSIGNOL'S
LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIRDRESSING

Eugene Permanent Hairwaving

135 High Rd., Streatham, S. W. 16.
Tel. STREATHAM 0509

RE PAINTS

We have special Coronation Shades—Red, Gold, Blue and Georgian Green

Quality Superlative as usual

DAVID ELLEY LTD.

494 Streatham High Road, S. W. 16
'Phone Pollards 4939 for Shade Cards

LONDON

LONDON S. W. Streatham Hill

Lovely Soft Permanent Waves
By experts with famous Eugene Method
From 21/-
J. FOSTER
Hair Specialist
41 Streatham Hill, S. W. 2
Phone Tulse Hill 0472
Est. 1905

LONDON W.—Ealing

Just the Laundry for You

The Ealing Hygienic Laundry
FELIX ROAD, EALING
Telephone Ealing 0223

De Luxe Service and Household 2/3 Per Dozen Service

The Personal Firm for the Best
MILK and DAIRY SERVICE
HORNBY & CLARKE
Limited
Licensed Producers of "Certified" Milk
11 Station Parade, Ealing Common, W. 5
Telephone ACORN 2814
and at PUTNEY, BARNES, SHEEN RICHMOND

Ireland

BELFAST

SPACKMAN

Boys' and Men's Clothier
Hand-Tailored Suits to Order at Reasonable Prices

Agent for Sweet-Orr and Workwear Ltd. Overalls and Trousers.
Established 85 Years
102 HIGH STREET

DUBLIN

WE HAVE been selling and servicing all makes of motor cars for over 20 years to hundreds of satisfied motorists.

Bring your car to us and you will be assured of a satisfactory deal.

BURNEY BROS.

54 SANDWITH ST.
(200 Yards Past Westland Row)
DUBLIN

W. HOLMES & CO.

Everything for Ladies' and Children's Wear

Moderately Priced

69-71 Sth. Gt. George's St., Dublin

Opticians
DIXON HEMPENSTALL
12, SUFFOLK ST.

PIM BROTHERS LTD

One of Ireland's Better Stores

Up-to-date Goods distinguished by Excellent Quality and moderate pricing.

Agents for
REVELATION SUIT CASES
RESLAW HATS (for Women)
BATTERSBY HATS (for Men)
PIM BROTHERS LTD., GEORGES ST.

BUY YOUR COAL
Iron, Steel and Cement
at
HEITON'S
18 Westmoreland Street

Pictures & Picture Framing

The Victor Waddington Galleries

28 South Anne Street... Dublin
PHONE 44563

AN EXHIBITION
of Pictures by
HORSBRUGH PORTER
will be held at
COMBRIDGES GALLERY
GRAFTON ST., DUBLIN
from Feb. 15th to 27th, 1937

Switzers

SMART GOWNS and TAILORMADES
Distinctive Models at
Exceptionally Moderate Prices
SWITZER & CO. LTD.
Grafton Street, Dublin

GRANDY

St. Stephen's Green, Dublin

Gentlemen's Outfitters

Lowest Cash Prices

R. A. Seaman

22 WICKLOW ST. TELEPHONE NO. 21642
Blouses, Gowns, Suits, Sportswear, Hosiery and Underclothing
High-Class Dressmaking and Ladies' Tailoring

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Current Events Quiz

A Test to Enable Readers to Review the News

1. What Far Eastern country, reciprocating American aid, has cabled $30,000 for flood sufferers in the United States?

2. What country's air force is now only second to that of Soviet Russia?

3. What nation has developed a practically fireproof ship?

4. Can members of the United States diplomatic corps wear uniforms of their own choosing?

5. To what new frontiers is France pushing its famous "Maginot" fortifications?

6. What mid-western university has proved that a liquor-less night club can be successful?

7. Is Japan's new Prime Minister, Senjuro Hayashi, a "saber-rattler"?

8. How many aliens are there in the world?

9. What improvement in equipment of all passenger planes will be shortly required by the United States Bureau of Air Commerce?

10. What large city has restored to its employees wage cuts enforced by the depression?

11. Does the American Federation of Labor sanction sit-down strikes?

12. Now that the Pacific coast maritime strike has ended, how many workers have returned to their jobs? How many ships are ready for trade?

13. Has the automobile strike affected Detroit's business progress?

14. Why did Donald Budge, America's first ranking tennis player, give up the game several times in his earlier playing days?

15. What country's election laws have been altered to permit mothers to vote?

16. What plans are being made by the Federal Government to prevent a repetition of the Midwest flood conditions?

17. What has been the decline in unemployment in the United States since November, 1935?

18. What drastic change in the Supreme Court is asked by President Roosevelt?

19. What is Mr. Hoover's reaction to Mr. Roosevelt's plan for federal judicial reforms?

20. Has Governor Murphy banned the use of troops to forcibly evict sit-down strikers in the automobile strike?

Detailed Answers Appear Elsewhere on This Page

Sunbonnet Sue

Daily Anecdote

Refuge

Lord Disraeli upon one occasion delivered a tirade against Gladstone in Parliament. While the invectives were falling thick and fast, Gladstone sat calmly at his desk writing something on a piece of paper. He made no reply to Disraeli.

After the session, a member noticed that the paper on which he had written was still on the desk which Gladstone had now vacated. Picking it up he read:

Rock of ages cleft for me
Let me hide myself in Thee.

Gladstone was a great scholar, and the lines of the hymn were written not only in English, but in Latin and Greek as well.

Current Events Quiz

(Answers)

1. China.
2. France's.
3. An American vessel, the S. S. Catherine, has less than one per cent of wood in its construction. It is the first ship to be rebuilt in compliance with new federal laws to eliminate fire hazards at sea.
4. No; a State Department executive order states: "No person in the diplomatic service shall wear any uniform or official costume not previously authorized by Congress."
5. It is now being extended to the entire length of the frontiers of Belgium and Switzerland.
6. The University of Iowa.
7. No; although a thorough soldier, he has held aloof from the extreme army element which has ambitions to dictate the course of the Japanese Empire.
8. Approximately 29,000,000 persons live in countries of which they are not citizens.
9. New and better radio direction-finding equipment.
10. New York City.
11. No; leaders of the organization label this method of striking as "unwise labor tactics."
12. 40,000 men and 339 ships.
13. Despite the strike there has been no curtailment in the major activities of the city. Electric power consumption, bank clearings, building permits, street railway traffic and motion picture attendance have maintained the levels of the days before the strike.
14. He quit the game half a dozen times on the grounds that it was a "sissy game."
15. Bulgaria.
16. The President has outlined plans for an expenditure of $85,000,000 for the construction of flood-control reservoirs along the Ohio River.
17. Nearly 2,000,000 persons, according to the Labor Research Association.
18. Mr. Roosevelt has asked Congress to empower the President to appoint an additional Supreme Court justice for every member on the bench who is more than 70½ years of age. (Six of the present justices are beyond that age.)
19. He charges that the President was attempting to change the Constitution by "packing the Supreme Court."
20. Yes; he refuses to be diverted from his plan to settle the strike in a peaceful manner.

Motoraids

Contributions to this feature are invited from readers who have made interesting discoveries relating to the simplification and safety of automobile operation. One dollar will be paid for each "Motoraid" accepted.

Rubberized Wall

IN NARROW garages it is difficult to get out of the car without banging a door against the wall of the garage, thus scarring the finish. This may be reduced to a minimum by tacking old inner tubing along the walls of the garage where the car doors strike.—F. E. R., Brunswick, Neb.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: Not East nor West nor North nor South, but our universe; greetings, and showers of good wishes.

Factual Figuring: 7 plus 24, minus 5, times 11, divided by 13, equals 22.

Letter Changing: Love, hove, hole, hold, held, help.

Four Familiar Words: South, North, East, West. (Transpose the letters.)

Fun With Synonyms: Constant—persistent; sagacious—acute; aureate—golden; severe—austere; radiant—gleaming; suave—affable; indubitable—evident; pertinent—apposite; imperious—dictatorial; aspirate—toneless.

Dignity

My dignity is not to be found in space, but in the ruling of my thoughts. I should gain nothing by the possession of lands. Through space the universe compasses me, and swallows me up as a mere atom; but by thought I compass the universe.—*Pascal.*

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Originality, Ltd.

In this game all players except the leader line up outside the room ready to enter, one at a time, at a blown whistle. The leader, seated at a table, assumes his best judicial manner. He then blows the whistle, and the first player enters and closes the door behind him. He takes a position in front of the leader who, pointing a finger at him, says in a commanding tone:

(1) "Name a color."
(2) "Name an article of furniture."
(3) "Name a flower."

The player carries out each order as it is given; and if his answers are according to schedule, the leader will then instruct him to take a seat on the right side of the room. If otherwise, a seat on the left. The whistle is blown again and the procedure repeated.

The real fun begins after a number of players have been admitted for, strange to say, in practically every instance the player's choice will be identical with that of his predecessors. That is, each one in turn will instinctively name the color "red," "a chair," and "a rose." The expectation that each player will answer thus creates an air of suppressed excitement quite disconcerting to the newcomer.

If the player should happen to name, for instance, the color "yellow," "a table," and "a violet," instead of the other three, he would rank as an original thinker, and would join the select minority seated on the left side of the room, all of whom receive cardboard medals of merit at the end of the game.

—Elizabeth C., Melrose, Mass.

Brevities

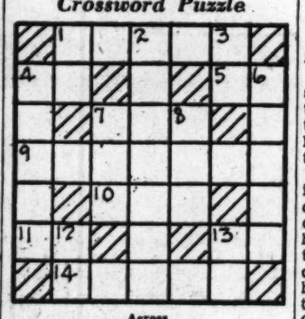
New Yorker: It is reported that the du Ponts are undecided about what to do with their costly toy, the Liberty League. We know what some people would do if they owned all that dynamite.

Humorist: An M. P. declares that he always heckles himself when rehearsing a speech. Sometimes, we understand, he interrupts so persistently that he is forced to eject himself.

Ed Scanlan in Buffalo Evening News: Since Batista does the driving down there, where does the President of Cuba ride? That's easy. In the rhumba seat.

St. Louis Star-Times: A "worker" is one who puts on his other clothes when he dresses up. A "white collar worker" hasn't got any other clothes.

Crossword Puzzle



Across

1—Inn
4—Musical note
5—Preposition
7—Winglike part
9—Rampart
10—Skill
11—Musical note
13—Morindin dye
14—To educate

Down

1—Pronoun
2—Winged boots
3—Behold
4—Turn back
6—Fated
7—Constellation
8—Likely
12—By
13—Indefinite article

[The Solution Will Be Found Elsewhere]

Monitor Camera Club From J. R. Henderson, York, Penna.

Lincoln, by Daniel Chester French, Lincoln Memorial, Washington

"If one were to symbolise the character of Abraham Lincoln in a mental arch, the right segment would without doubt rest on humility, the left segment on honesty, and human affection the keystone."—Ernest C. Moses in "Our United States."

Lincoln Anecdotes

Getting Twenty

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

A Springfield, Ill., man told the following Lincoln story:

"The fire brigade in Springfield wished to secure some badly needed supplies, and a lot of us youngsters were given a share in collecting money. I went up to the rooms over the grocery and entered the law office of Lincoln. He asked me a lot of questions about the fire brigade, seeming quite interested.

"Then he said: 'Well, I'll tell you what I'll do. I'll go home to supper—Mrs. Lincoln is generally good-natured after supper—and I'll tell her I've been thinking of giving $50 to the fire brigade. And she'll say, "Abe, will you never have any sense? Twenty dollars is quite enough." So tomorrow, my boy, you come around and get your $20.'

"Which I did!"

Nothing but Money

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Certain government officials once approached President Lincoln and tried to secure the transfer of control over certain funds from other hands into their own. Lincoln met their request with this story:

"You are very much like a man in Illinois, whose cabin was burned down, and, according to the kindly custom of early days in the West, his neighbors all contributed something to start him again. In his case they had been so liberal that he soon found himself better off than before the fire, and got proud. One day a neighbor brought him a bag of oats, but the fellow refused it with scorn and said, 'I am not taking oats now; I take nothing but money.'"

Not Greedy

Lincoln, while a member of Congress, took his stand against the Mexican War. He declared that those who argued that the war was not a war of aggression made him think of the Illinois farmer who said, "I ain't greedy 'bout land. I only want what jines mine."

Done Enough

A woman with a commanding air told Lincoln:. "Mr. President, you must give me a colonel's commission for my son. Sir, I demand it, not as a favor, but as a right. Sir, my grandfather fought at Lexington. Sir, my uncle was the only man that did not run away at Bladensburg. Sir, my father fought at New Orleans and my husband was killed at Monterey."

"I guess, madam," replied Lincoln, "your family has done enough for the country. It is time to give somebody else a chance."

Inaction

At one time during the Civil War, Gen. George B. McClellan, then in command of the Union forces, was conducting a waiting campaign; and so careful was he to avoid mistakes that little headway was evident. President Lincoln thereupon wrote him a letter:

"My dear McClellan: If you don't want to use the army I should like to borrow it for a while. Yours respectfully, A. Lincoln."

Mutual

Soon after Lincoln was elected President he visited Chicago, where he was enthusiastically welcomed.

Later, while he was visiting with friends, someone led a little boy into the room. When the lad spied the President, he swung his hat and shouted: "Hurrah, for Lincoln!"

Lincoln got up, caught the little lad in his strong arms, and tossing him up in the air, shouted, "Hurrah, for you!"

Not Down

When Abraham Lincoln was walking home in the gloom of the rainy election night, after receiving report of his defeat for election to the Senate by Stephen Douglas, he lost his footing in the muddy road and nearly fell. But recovering his balance, he drew himself up as if his thought recurred to the recent defeat and remarked, "It's a slip and not a fall."

Vocations

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Shell Novelties

Many of your readers must, as I do, live along the seacoast. Such will have the same opportunity I have of using the lovely and varied shells to be picked up along the beaches.

In need of extra cash, I conceived the idea of making a set of tally cards, ornamented with tiny shells, and offering them for sale. With crude water colors I sketched on the first card a clump of grasses, over which hovered a butterfly—made of two small shells that, when glued to the card, looked like a pair of bright wings. Another card showed the trunk and branch of an old tree, on which sat a shell owl, an oval shell needing only the addition of two big eyes and a pair of ears (painted), to make it most lifelike (?). So on with other designs suggested by the shells as I worked with them.

Before the paint and glue had dried on the first set, it had been spoken for. More orders followed, and they have not ceased to come.

In the meantime the idea has expanded. Larger shells, like the scallop, I have decorated and used for nut dishes; still larger ones, as cockle shells, for trays; a pair combined with bits of pipe-cleaner can be fashioned into clever placecard holders—all of which find ready sale. —Alla G. H., St. Petersburg, Fla.

What They Say

Von Papen Speaks

"Mothers must give themselves to the bearing of children and fathers must fall on the battlefield to assure the future of their sons." —Herr Von Papen.

Cheerfulness

"Cheerfulness in trouble is the soundest part of human discipline." —J. L. Garvin, editor, London Observer.

Germany's View

"Germany does not want war, but she is afraid of an attack by Russia and is suspicious of the Franco-Russian Pact."—David Lloyd George.

Hope, Then, and Laugh

"If hope is a tonic, . . . laughter is an antiseptic for mental wounds; a saving abandonment."—H. G. Wells.

The College Boy Faces Business

THE following conclusions were arrived at by A. S. Brown as the result of a conversation with a college graduate of recent vintage:

That most employers prefer not to engage the services of a college graduate until he has had at least a year's experience with some one else;
That the first 100 years may be the hardest but the first year is most trying especially for the employer;
That many college graduates have that something unnecessary in business, that it takes a year or more of cold world application to dampen;
That accomplishments on athletic fields have little relationship to success in business;
That he may be a star and hero to his mates but on the stage of business no telescopes are used;
That if common sense was as easily attainable as book knowledge, many a college graduate would get away to a better start;
That self-valuations are not easily transferable to others;
That he may wait for opportunity to knock but hard knocks toughen the right material.

Quotation For Today

KEEP your face to the sunshine, and you cannot see the shadow.

—HELEN KELLER.

In Lighter Vein

To Be Exact

"Where you been?"

"'Avin' me 'air cut."

"You know you can't 'ave yer 'air cut in Company's time."

"Well, it grew in Company's time, didn't it?"

"Not all of it."

"Well, I ain't had it all cut off."—Punch.

Sad Case

"That's a nice collection of books you've got! You ought to have some shelves."

"I know; but nobody seems to lend shelves."—London Daily Herald.

Back at Work

"What did your husband do when he finally got a job?"

"He went on a strike."

Is He a Republican?

Justice Harlan Fiske Stone, who used to play medicine ball with Herbert Hoover at the White House, just can't get used to the grandeur of the new quarters of the Supreme Court of the United States.

"Whenever I look at that building," he said, pointing to the fancy façade, "I feel like the justices ought to ride to work on elephants."—Boston Globe.

We've Heard of Him

Father: "Necessity, my dear boy, is the mother of invention."

Boy: "Oh, I see. But who was the father?"

Father: "Why, he was—er—er—oh—yes, he is Pat Pending."

Studies In the Psalms

No. 70 in a series of articles prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Edyth Sage Armstrong.

Psalm 65

A Liturgy

(A Psalm of the Return to Jerusalem)

This psalm is another development of the spiritual understanding of the steps to spiritual communion. As stated previously, psalms of this character were the product of the enlarged conception of worship as developed during the period of the exile; for without a Temple and its visible symbols, the approach of the individual to his God was gradually recognized as a personal thing. For this reason these liturgies partake of the character of private devotions rather than public ritual.

Throughout the psalms we catch glimpses of the inner life of the psalmists. The liturgies particularly reveal their authors. Back of the painting is the artist, be he a Van Gogh or a Bénézit. Back of the great sculptured figure of Moses was Michelangelo. Back of the psalms were the hidden poets and spiritual thinkers who directed the thought of their people into ever wiser, greater and more spiritual channels. Although the greater number of the psalms are devoted to Temple ceremonial, their expression of praise and gladness is outstanding and shows a recognition of a fundamental truth.

There are three shadows which cross this theme of gladness so evident upon the canvases of the psalms. The shadow of the burden of sin is one of them. In some places there is expressed a belief in moral retribution in this life (see Psalm 6:1 and 90:7-8). More frequently in penitence for conscious sin, the supplicant approaches the spiritual throne of God, the Holy of Holies.

In a modern church service the members of a congregation sing praise, offer prayer, and listen to exhortation or explanation of the life of the spirit. This whole is considered to constitute a single act of worship, and follows the logical steps to spiritual communion.

In Psalm 65, which is undoubtedly a private devotion, there is a brief opening ejaculation of praise, an expression of prayer and a plea of penitence associated with the purging by fire. Though he approaches the consciousness of communion as a penitent, he lifts his thought to aspiration, his longing to "dwell in thy courts."

Verses 5-8 constitute what might be called a meditation upon the rule of God over the universe, a rule which he, the penitent, recognizes. It is beautifully phrased in the familiar Hebrew metaphor, the figures vividly expressing the high spiritual thought involved in the answer in righteousness.

The devotion closes in a mood of adoration celebrating the work of God in nature:

Thou crownest the year with thy goodness;
And thy paths drop fatness.

Great cause for rejoicing, yea, for continued rejoicing!

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Educational Trip

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Francisco

Many noted persons came to San Francisco to the opening of the new San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge. There were engineers, lawyers, doctors, scholars, educators, and a vast number of tourists. The city estimated that there were more than 500,000 visitors in the city during the ceremonies.

But there was one group that took in more than the Bay Bridge. Mr. O. K. Semple, principal of the Pine Creek school, conceived the idea of taking all the pupils of his school that were able to make the trip. He was ably assisted by his co-teacher Miss Winerford Cooms. This district school is in the northernmost part of the State of California.

Thirty-four students made the trip. The expenses were met with donations from the Elks' lodge, and from other citizens. As San Francisco is 450 miles away, the cost of the entire trip was $267. When the party arrived (in several automobiles provided by private parties), the principal rented two furnished flats, one for the boys and the other for the girls. They cooked their own food.

The star-eyed youngsters saw not only the great bridge, but the big department stores, the telephone building (and gazed at the city from its twenty-sixth story), the U. S. battleship Pennsylvania, Chinatown, the ocean, Fisherman's wharf; and they were guests at a theater.

They were in San Francisco from Monday until Saturday, and their gratitude for the outing planned by their teachers was unbounded. One of the boys said: "I just never could have imagined such things; and no one could have told me what it is like."

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

A Montgomery, Alabama, reader shares today's cryptogram, indicating a desire to join the Puzzle Corner Cryptogram Correspondence Club:

QRW *HDVW QRU *ZHVW QRU, *QRUWK QRU *VRXWK, EXW RXU XQLYHUVH; JUHHWLQJV, DQG VKRZHUV RI JRRG ZLVKHV!

Factual Figuring

To the number of hills upon which the city of Rome is built ——— add the number of sheets of paper in a quire ———; subtract the number of feet mentioned in the popular name for the "Harvard Classics" ———; multiply by the number of players on a football team ———; and divide by a baker's dozen ———. What is the answer?

Letter Changing

Referring to flood conditions in the Ohio and Mississippi River Valleys, a Quincy, Mass., reader suggests changing LOVE to HELP in 5 moves, since it is Love that answers the call for Help.

Four Familiar Words

A Los Angeles, Calif., reader shares this little puzzle, which might well have been taken from today's cryptogram: Study the following sentence and see if it does not suggest four words familiar to all:

Shout "Thorn eats stew."

Fun With Synonyms

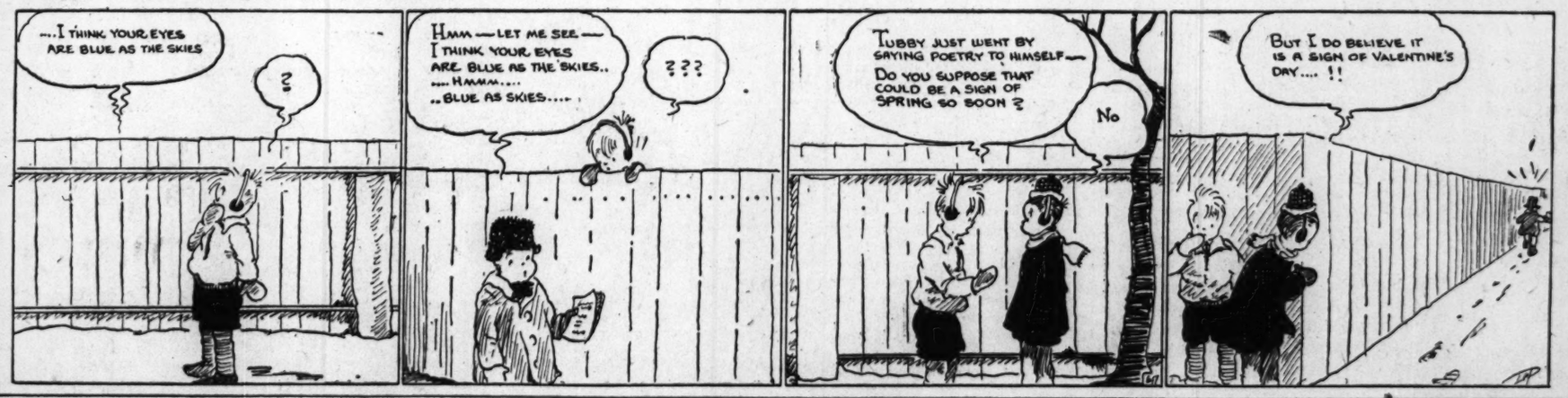
Another list of words with their synonyms to be checked. The first has been marked. Try the others:

1	constant	evident	
2	aureate	dictatorial	
3	sagacious	persistent	✓
4	severe	apposite	
5	radiant	toneless	
6	suave	golden	
7	indubitable	acute	
8	pertinent	gleaming	
9	imperious	austere	
10	aspirate	affable	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Signs of the Times*

By LE PELLEY


...I THINK YOUR EYES ARE BLUE AS THE SKIES
?
HMM—LET ME SEE—I THINK YOUR EYES ARE BLUE AS THE SKIES.. .... HMMM.... ..BLUE AS SKIES....
???
TUBBY JUST WENT BY SAYING POETRY TO HIMSELF— DO YOU SUPPOSE THAT COULD BE A SIGN OF SPRING SO SOON?
No
BUT I DO BELIEVE IT IS A SIGN OF VALENTINE'S DAY.... !!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Co-operation*

By CARMACK

Well I've solved the waiting-in-the-cold-while-the-Boss-practices-with-the-school-orchestra business
I simply take of Togo with me when I go to meet the Boss—
And if it happens to be the afternoon for the orchestra to practice—
Of Togo sees to it that I am not bothered by the cold—
GR-R
Or long wait—

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Specious Premises

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S message on revamping of the federal courts is simply too shrewd. Second reading of this astonishing state paper reinforces the first feeling that it was overplausible. This impression is strengthened as one examines some of the premises on which is based the adroit scheme for packing the Supreme Court.

Practically everyone, of course, is for speeding up the processes of justice, relieving congestion in court dockets and hastening the decision of constitutional questions. As generalities these have immediate appeal, and the message leaves an easy assumption that the implied criticisms apply to the Supreme Court as well as to the inferior federal courts.

But do they? What are the facts?

Stanley Reed, United States Solicitor General, reported last month that in the last full term of the Supreme Court "every case argued or submitted at the term was disposed of before adjournment." Of the 90 cases carried over to the present term one half had been docketed within a month of the close of the previous term and only two had been on the docket more than three months. So actually the justices are remarkably well up with their work.

The President implied that there was denial of justice because the Supreme Court in the last fiscal year refused to hear 717 of the 367 cases presented to it on applications for writs of certiorari. Again, what are the facts? This procedure of enabling the Supreme Court to keep control of its own docket by declining to hear cases which it finds on preliminary examination to have been fairly tried in the district and appellate courts is one of the chief mechanisms approved by liberals in the study of judicial procedure for the speedier administration of justice.

Actually quicker justice is on the side of the present procedure. When a litigant has been through the district and circuit courts and a writ of certiorari is then refused by the Supreme Court, the case is closed. He has had the decision of a district judge and three appellate judges and he knows their decision is final. Would it hasten justice for the Supreme Court to go through weeks of hearings and consultation before telling him that? Limitation of frivolous appeals is one of the major steps gained in speedier administration of justice, and to kick it away would be strange reform.

Where Mr. Roosevelt's recommendation for additional judges to supplement those beyond retirement age seems most reasonable is in the inferior federal courts, especially the district courts. Yet, even there, Franklyn Waltman points out in the Washington Post that vacancies exist now in five federal district judgeships which might be filled more promptly if court congestion is a pressing problem to the Administration. Four of these were created by Congress last June to facilitate business in Kentucky, Missouri, Oklahoma and West Virginia, but appointments have not yet been made. Political rivalries have kept two posts on the Indiana-Illinois-Wisconsin circuit unfilled for nearly a year.

In the case of New York State, Congress created an additional judgeship early in 1935, but no appointment was made until a year later, when two more judgeships were created and the positions reputedly divided between endorsees of three political factions. Patronage squabbles often hold up such appointments. Is the delay of justice any less serious when occasioned by the maneuvering of politicians for plums?

Another premise in the message is belied by the proposed legislation which accompanies it. If additional appointees to the Supreme Court are merely to assist supposedly superannuated members beside whom they work, then there should be no need to make a further appointment when that older member finally does retire. The court should shrink back to its original numbers, and this was the impression gained by many newsmen at the President's conference. Yet the draft legislation specifically provides that each increase in the number of the court shall be permanent.

The effect of this increase in numbers might be to hamper rather than expedite the work of the highest tribunal. Unless the court should be broken up into divisions, all papers would have to go around to fifteen judges instead of nine. The fact is that such an increase might easily become a precedent for further expansion and the tribunal would begin to lose its character as a court, becoming instead a kind of additional deliberative body.

"Delay in any court results in injustice," says President Roosevelt. Delays by swamping a now efficient Supreme Court with new members for political purposes and making its processes more cumbersome would be no exception.

Career of an American

A SMALL town, a small income, a small boy—but a big future for that small boy. The story is not new; yet, recurring again and again in actual experience, with the intriguing variations that geography and time impose, it is never old.

As the small boy increases in comprehension he notes his elders' remarks about things not being what they used to be. People are pretty well settled in his little world, he learns. The grooves are formed. Opportunity was yesterday.

But in his home there are books and thoughts. There is necessarily simplicity, and it is a simplicity further chastened by the rigidities of respectability. First he will apply himself to his studies—following, perhaps, the paternal bent for mathematics.

Later he will study law—teaching school to pay his way. There will be years of hard work in that apparently dead-end obscurity against which most young men for a time must set their jaws. Then, still a young man, he will find himself with important professional assignments.

He will come to public notice, but in a way not to his advantage in political life. Yet he will rise in politics. He is persuasive, trustworthy, penetrating, and is showing signs of an unusual capacity for thinking along broad lines and yet in detail. And he is a worker. He will be appointed United States Attorney for a district in his home state. Thence, through a series of forward steps across the years, he will arrive at the position of Secretary of War. He will leave the mark of insight and thoroughness wherever he passes—in new agencies for the carrying on of public affairs, in improvements on older agencies. He will be within reach of the Presidency itself, joining that splendid company of Americans who, partly because of the American system, partly because of their own ability and character, were allowed to contribute sometimes more than a President might, to the molding of a magnificent achievement in nationhood.

He will remain quiet and repressed in manner, but his contemporaries, not unaware of the powers beneath the surface, will say of him that he was "a born leader of men," the "most astute among lawyers, most shrewd among diplomats, most wise among statesmen." They will remember his work for international conciliation, that he was a Nobel Peace Prize winner, a friendly and constructive critic of the League of Nations, a principal architect of the World Court. And lips that are used to choosing words with careful restraint will form distinct superlatives—as they do today in tribute to Elihu Root.

Magic Everywhere

A COLLECTION of magical literature has just been presented to London University. But where are the magicians? Certainly they are not to be found in London, even during the school holidays. For sixty years and more the famous Maskelyne family brought rabbits out of hats in St. George's Hall without a break. But now St. George's belongs to the British Broadcasting Corporation and the conjurors are nowhere to be found.

The reason is not really very far to seek. Undoubtedly it is not because the secret of conjuring has been lost. It is extremely difficult, it is true, to invent new tricks that are not merely adaptations of old ones, but that is a condition of things with which conjurors have had to cope all down the ages. The real foes to the popularity of conjuring are the telephone and the internal combustion engine.

The success of conjuring depends on the capacity to be astonished. It rests on the idea of limitation. So long as there is a solid substratum of belief that men's powers are limited, it seems really amazing to see a billiard ball produced out of thin air. But that sense of limitation is everywhere breaking down. Now that men can ride without horses, fly without wings, and talk to people thousands of miles away—all in an ordinary day's work—it seems scarcely at all surprising to be able to bring a rabbit out of a hat.

Sizing Up the Superliner

BIG profits from little liners grow. Word that the Italian Line is planning to build two 25,000-ton ships for the Naples-New York passenger trade stresses that expanding viewpoint on the respective earning capacities of big and relatively little ships. Recently the Cunard White Star Line of Liverpool announced a project to build eight passenger ships of moderate tonnage for trans-Atlantic service.

Reports from Genoa state that the trend toward smaller ocean liners is actuated by the desire for "profit rather than publicity." Whatever jolt national pride might feel the moment it sees its superliners labeled as "floating debts" should soon be assuaged by lessening demands upon national treasuries to subsidize such ships. This swing toward smaller and more economical ships signifies a voluntary willingness on the part of some governments to forsake such spectacular excursions in economic nationalism.

Savings smaller ships make possible will appeal to anyone as a likely way to help put private shipping and public budgets on a somewhat steadier keel.

Patroness of a Genius

Book News of the Day

THE publishers of BELOVED FRIEND (New York: Random House. $3), the story of Tchaikovsky and Nadejda von Meck, have stated that the letters upon which the book is based were hidden for years in Mme. von Meck's household and were seized by the Soviet Government at the outbreak of the Revolution, but that "fortunately for the musical world, translations of these letters were made by Barbara von Meck, the granddaughter of Nadejda," and that Catherine Drinker Bowen has reconstructed the whole story.

These statements are incorrect. The entire correspondence between Tchaikovsky and Mme. von Meck has been in possession of the Tchaikovsky Museum at Klin for years, and two volumes of this correspondence, covering the period for 1876 to 1881, have been published in Russian under the editorship of Nicolas Zhegin, for over twenty years director of the museum.

Selected materials from these two volumes have been translated into English by Barbara von Meck (who is, by the way, not Mme. von Meck's granddaughter, as the publishers state, but her grandson's widow), and arranged in a somewhat fictionized form by Catherine Drinker Bowen.

* * *

It should be pointed out, however, that without the final volume of the correspondence, which has just been issued by the Tchaikovsky Museum, the story is necessarily incomplete. The authors have also overlooked the existence of Tchaikovsky's intimate diary, published in Russian in 1923, and now utterly out of print.

With these limitations, this book gives a readable account of Tchaikovsky's dramatic story. The melancholy, introspective musician; the emotional and generous railroad magnate's widow who devoted her life to the worship of his music, although she could never have the satisfaction of meeting him; Tchaikovsky's nominal wife, a strange, unhappy victim of an impossible marriage; Tchaikovsky's brother and biographer, and other members of his family, are presented vividly and faithfully. A finicky reader might regret the introduction of fictional descriptions as in the following passage: "Nadejda rose and went into the house. Slowly, her hand on the banister, she made her way upstairs to her writing desk. Unfaltering, her pen went down the page," etc. (page 438). While adding little to the literary value of the book, this romanced narrative undermines the reader's faith in the authentic episodes and makes it difficult to distinguish between the factual and fictional.

* * *

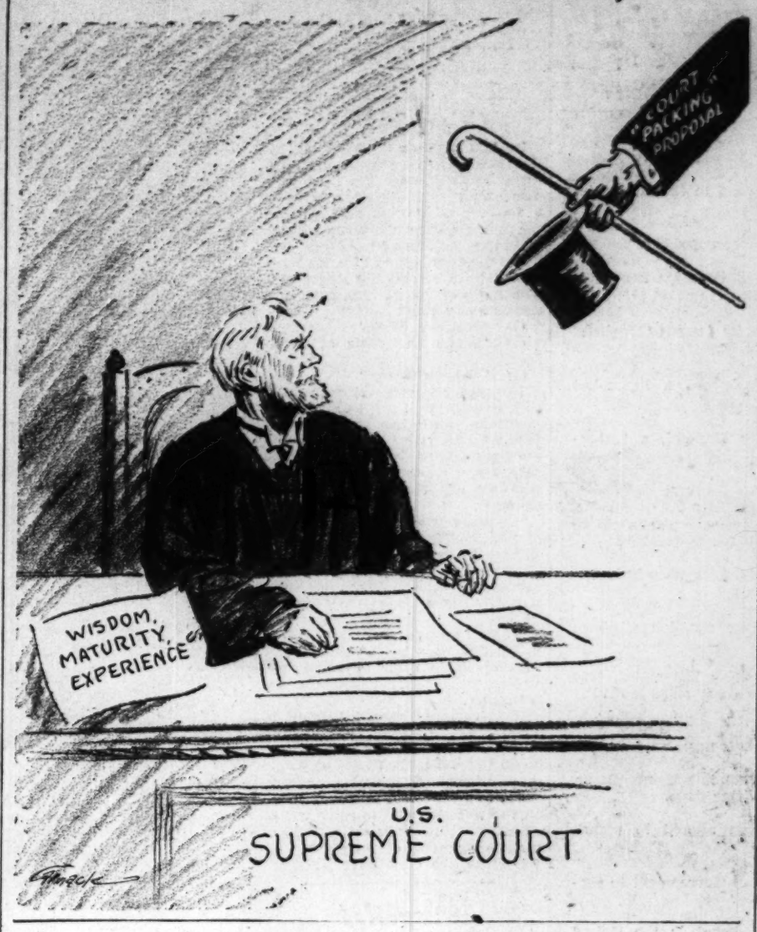
Tchaikovsky's music is treated only in its biographical aspect—which is as it should be in a book of this nature. Musical examples are given only as quotations from Tchaikovsky's letters or as leading motive, as, for instance, the "relentless voice of fate" of the Fourth Symphony. Half a chapter is given to "Nadejda's little Parisian pianist"—Claude Debussy, eking out his income as a private pianist to Mme. von Meck.

The authors explain Mme. von Meck's cessation of correspondence with Tchaikovsky by scruples caused by her eldest son's indisposition—she accused herself of neglecting him for Tchaikovsky. This explanation, however, does not agree with the statement given by another son, K. von Meck, in a letter to the editor of a Russian paper published in Paris, in which he assigns the reason for his mother's decision to purely business reasons.

The Tchaikovsky drama has a powerful human interest, and while the protagonists of the story would have been astounded at the theories and speculation that their correspondence has evoked, it is the right of new generations to seek profound reasons for acts that may have been dictated by a whim.

NICOLAS SLONIMSKY

"Here's Your Hat—What's Your Hurry?"



Iron Men of the Sea

YOU have heard a good deal about the Australian "grain race," the brave ships that yearly engage in it—those few survivors of the grand epoch of sail—and their lusty Viking crews. You have read a hundred tales of these mighty 3000-tonners and their long sea trek of 12,000 miles around the Horn to "Falmouth for orders." Stirring it is to the most lethargic fancy and you feel that this last great saga of deep water merits all the attention it gets.

But the north Atlantic, the "Western Ocean" of all sailors, has its Vikings, too, though no thrilling tales are written of it, no photographs published of seawashed decks and torn sails, no credit at all vouchsafed these preservers of an even greater tradition than that of the Cape Horn windjammers. For who has ever heard of the Newfoundland "salt race," the traversing of the most dangerous sea of all in season and out, summer and winter, through calm and storm, or of the crews of these ninety-tonners, the Viking breed indeed?

And yet just the other day, wandering along the water front in Lisbon during the tarry of a big liner on which I was bound eastward, I caught sight, among the Portuguese fishing boats, the coal barges and the battered old tramps, of a little three-masted schooner. She bore the unromantic name of Dazzle, which, even had you not noted her hailing port under it, would at once have informed you that she was a stranger in the Tagus. That hailing port was St. John's, Newfoundland.

She was unloading salt fish. They were flat and hard as thick pasteboard, for they had been packed down into the schooner's hold for many days. Baskets of them came up at the end of a handtackle, were loaded upon wheelbarrows and trundled off down the wharf, by and by to lend a trifle of variety to the scanty fare of the Portuguese worker and peasant.

She was a curious-appearing craft, the Dazzle, not especially trim in build and possessed of nothing like the grace of those other small but defiant deep-sea vessels, the Banks fishermen. Her bow was blunt and her stern was square and her model suggested something of days long past. She had three stumpy masts and she carried no less than four jibs, useful bits of sail on the frequent occasions in mid-Atlantic when boisterous weather compels heaving to.

I saw a man whom I knew at once to be a Newfoundlander standing upon the little quarterdeck beside the wooden steering wheel. Said I, from some way above on the edge of the wharf, "Well, my friend, you've come a long distance." He removed a straw from his mouth and squinted up at me.

He was long-limbed and a little gaunt of face, slow-moving and leisurely of speech, a typical Newfoundlander. I asked him how long the passage had been. To my astonishment he replied, "Seventeen days."

Marvelous. I glanced sidewise at the blunt bows, observing that there must have been a following half gale from northwest.

"So'west, mostly," he corrected laconically. "But," he added, growing astonishingly loquacious as he marked my interest, not unmixed with admiration, "we wun't do that goin' home, no, sir!"

No, they would be bucking head winds most of the way across those 2500 miles of the Western Ocean in winter which often give pause even to the men of the big liners. And yet, taking in a cargo of salt to replace the salt fish, the little Dazzle would presently start back home to Newfoundland, only to fill up once more with the Portuguese peasant's greatest delicacy, dried codfish. By no possible good fortune could she expect to encounter even relatively calm weather much of the time between October and May. Flying water, probably snow, certainly ice, would mark her passages, and yet to this man it clearly was nothing worth talking about.

And so, for myself, I take off my hat, not to the men of the grain fleet, though they are seamen, too, but to the soft-spoken, unostentatious, resourceful Vikings of Newfoundland, the men of the salt schooners, sailors of the sort that accompanied Magellan and Columbus and Drake and Bligh and who, on this roaring Western Ocean run, season in and season out, maintain the finest traditions of the sea.

M. T. G.

"Collective Bargaining"

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In your editorial, "Collective Bargaining," you have failed to recognize the real "boss" of any business. The manufacturer who employs men to work for him is not the boss in the final analysis. The leader of a labor union who presumes to speak for all the workers is not the boss. The real boss is the buying public—the manufacturer's customers.

Customers are attracted by value and service, and this automatically puts all sellers on an honest, competitive basis.

Competition, then, if nothing else, literally forces an employer to treat his workers fairly in all things including compensation and working conditions. Why? Because the employer knows that he must have the hearty co-operation of all the people on his pay roll. They must be inspired to give their best efforts and so help him build. He, as a trustee acting in behalf of his customers as well as his stockholders and employees, must have proper control over the workers—so that the activities of all are rightly directed and coordinated. And, if his treatment of the employees is not intelligent and considerate, they are free to leave at any time to work for somebody else who operates on the right basis.

Now, who decides just what the employer can pay his workers? Does he call his fellow executives into a private conference and set wages at a starvation level—just enough to "get by" without too much dissatisfaction? No, he is guided largely by the prevailing wage scale in his industry. If he pays substantially more than his competitors, they immediately take advantage and offer their products to customers at lower prices. So, again the customers decide what wages the employer shall pay—and if he goes too high in his compensation to workers, the buying public refuses to buy and he is unable to provide employment.

Again, suppose that the employer gets together with all the other employers in his industry and they agree to increase all their selling prices to a higher level—so they can all pay better wages and perhaps realize more profit. What would happen then? Why, this would be regarded as a vicious and illegal combination in restraint of trade—a conspiracy against the buying public.

Why, then, should any employer be subjected to the same kind of demand by his workers—the grouping of all his employees into one organization for the purpose of actually controlling his policies and activities? And, particularly, if the ringleader is not an employee but one who is interested in exploiting the workmen for the gain of himself and his cohorts.

Let us suppose that such an organization of his workers is successful. Immediately, hatred and animosity enter the picture. The workers are controlled by a radical labor leader who grows arrogant with the power placed in his hands. He virtually takes charge of the business. He delights in showing everybody concerned that he must be reckoned with. And the desire for authority and still more power grows within him. Therefore, he controls the workers in the openly avowed purpose of taking still more money from the employer. In short, class hatred is stimulated and fanned into flaming warfare.

As for the so-called "sit down" strikes now so popular in labor circles, how would you like to have servants in your home whom you cannot handle? The situation, you must agree, would be unthinkable. In the factory as in your home, such action amounts to the illegal seizure of property.

For the above stated reasons, in my humble opinion, collective bargaining cannot and never will work.

In this country, workers earned high wages back in 1916 and through 1929. Times were good and employers paid accordingly—labor unions were not responsible for the pay increases. Then came the depression and buyers couldn't or wouldn't buy—so factories shut down, workmen were laid off, and prices and labor were forced down. We have always paid far higher wages than those offered in any other country. To skyrocket wages now through labor union domination will place American manufacturers at such a tremendous disadvantage in world markets that we simply cannot sell abroad. Not only will we wreck our export markets by high selling prices but we will seriously endanger our home markets.

C. P.

Detroit, Mich.

"Officier d'Académie"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the name of accuracy, please let me call attention to a gross error in your edition in which you refer to Ruth Helen Davis as "a member of the French Academy." It is a matter of rather common knowledge that no woman of any nationality has ever been a member of the French Academy. The title accompanying the decoration which you refer to in your article is "Officier d'Académie," and has nothing to do with the French Academy.

Brookline, Mass. (MRS.) SIMAN DE FEHER

The Wide Horizon

Taking a Surprise to Pieces

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Erwin D. Canham

FOR several years, everyone who follows public affairs has known that if President Roosevelt got the opportunity to make appointments to the Supreme Court—and every second-term President, as well as most first-term executives, have had this opportunity—he would attempt in his appointments to convert the present Supreme Court minority into a majority. In other words, he would try to produce a court personnel that would adopt the broad construction of the Constitution now held usually by Justices Brandeis, Cardozo and Stone, occasionally by Chief Justice Hughes, and once in a great while by Mr. Justice Roberts. He would thus hope to secure validation of most pending and future New Deal laws.

What the President proposes to do in the message and bill he sent to Congress on Friday is to expedite this process. Instead of waiting for opportunities to alter the court's personnel, he proposes to make an opportunity. Viewed in this light, the startling scheme to enlarge the court to fifteen members—unless the six justices now over seventy years of age should resign—seems not quite so startling though equally sweeping in effects.

* * *

Had President Roosevelt enjoyed the opportunities to appoint new justices of Presidents Hoover, Coolidge, Harding and Wilson, he would probably have been able to find eminent jurists in the country of the way of thinking of Justices Brandeis, Cardozo and Stone. He would have nominated these men and the Senate would have confirmed them. Some people might have cried: "He is packing the court!" As far as objectives are concerned, this would have been true. But the President's methods would have been those used by most of his predecessors, and it is likely that no lasting public outcry would have resulted.

It is interesting to speculate what difference there would have been in public emotions if Mr. Roosevelt had had the chance to appoint two justices—as President Harding did—in the first year or two of his Administration. Presumably, most if not all of his laws, except the NIRA, would have been upheld by the Supreme Court, with a personnel whose judicial eminence could not be challenged.

But the fact remains that the sensational proposal to enlarge the court to fifteen members—which burst over the heads of a breathless, amazed press corps in the President's round office on a sunshiny Friday forenoon—has aroused in the country most of the emotions of the late presidential campaign. It has evoked opposition and criticism even more widespread than during that campaign. Numerous leaders and newspapers which favored President Roosevelt's re-election are against this proposal.

It is not the job of this correspondent to offer opinions on the merits or demerits of the President's plan itself; that appears in the editorial columns. But it is helpful—as ever—to look at the thing in perspective. The foregoing observations have been in that sense. Further, it should be realized that in making this proposal the President discarded two other currently advocated modes of approaching the problem: (1) Curbing of the powers of the court, by amendment and permanently, or (2) some other type of constitutional amendment permitting Congress to do things forbidden by the Constitution in the present majority interpretation of the court.

* * *

Both of these methods would have been more definite and final—in some ways, more a departure from the traditional American idea of decentralized, limited government—than the enlargement of the Supreme Court. For the court's bigger personnel may not always remain Rooseveltian; indeed, if history repeats itself, it may not remain amenable even during the term of its appointer. But these other methods, though "radical," called for the unanswerable advantage of a popular referendum through the amending process.

It may be urged that the people have already had their chance, on November 3 last, to express their views, for the Republicans kept telling them that Mr. Roosevelt was going to tear to shreds the Constitution and the Supreme Court. But that argument is more literal than convincing. President Roosevelt did not flatly advocate enlargement of the court personnel.

An exciting time is ahead: first, the great debate in the forum of public opinion; then congressional hearings, with perhaps justices themselves testifying; then the amending process; finally the vote. At the amendment stage some changes may be worked out that will greatly alter the complexion of the plan. Alternative plans may be presented; a constitutional amendment may be pushed by its supporters. The court's decisions on vital cases in the meantime—perhaps unfortunately—seem likely to affect the result. Quite possibly, in this world of political maneuver, this proposal was introduced to have an effect on these forthcoming decisions. Not yet has Washington become a Sleepy Hollow.